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Clean Politics Bill Wider; Greeks Drive on Oil Fields; Big Land Grant to Refugees

The World's Day—At a Glance

Jan. 11, 1941

In Washington: Bill Broadens 'Clean Politics'

A broadening of "clean politics" laws was proposed by Senator Carl Hatch (D) of New Mexico to provide a maximum penalty of 10 years imprisonment and a $5,000 fine for persons who willfully attempt corrupt practices in an election for Federal office.

The "Spanish Refugee Relief Campaign" made public a letter to President Roosevelt asking that the United States seek release of Spanish Loyalist "political prisoners" in France. Among names attached to the letter were those of Dr. William A. Neilson, President Emeritus of Smith College; Norman Thomas, Socialist Party leader; and Miss Mary E. Woolley, President Emeritus of Mount Holyoke College.

In Albania: Greeks Drive Toward Oil Fields

A new Greek drive, based on the captured stronghold of Klisoura, was aimed northward toward the oil fields of Berat and the Port of Durazzo, and also westward toward Tepeleni and Valona.

Italian prisoners captured yesterday at Klisoura, numbered 600, including 20 officers.

An Albanian revolt was disclosed when 80 Albanians were executed by the Italians at Pishkupati for refusing to continue forced labor in roads and fortifications for the Italians, according to Yugoslav reports.

Americas: 50,000 Acres More for Refugees

New York (AP)—The Dominican Republic settlement Association announced tonight that Generalissimo Rafael L. Trujillo, former President of the Republic, had donated 50,000 more acres of land to the organization for settling refugees. The land is adjacent to the 26,000-acre estate he gave last year at Sosua, Province of Puerto Plata.

Asuncion, Paraguay (AP)—A general strike was called yesterday in protest against Government powers to arbitrate labor disputes and mobilize workers during a strike. The Government termed it only partly successful in an official statement. Transit, printing and building unions called the walkout.

Mexico, D. F. (AP)—Informed quarters said that Maximino Avila Camacho, Governor of Puebla State and brother of President Avila Camacho, had been invited to visit Nassau, and that if he went it was possible he would meet the Duke of Windsor. The invitation was considered particularly interesting here because of talk that Mexico and Britain want to resume diplomatic relations.

Buenos Aires, Argentina (AP)—The 8,000-ton French merchantman Mendoza, partly loaded with beef, sailed yesterday for Montevideo to complete its cargo for what appeared to be the first attempt by a French ship to reach home from this country since the German conquest of France.

Mexico, D. F. (AP)—Former President Portes Gil said today that Mexicans should abandon the theory that "everything foreign, particularly from the United States, is abominable and dangerous" and adopt an attitude of "friendship and mutual co-operation" toward American capital.

In the Nation: Another Cargo Vessel Launched

San Francisco (AP)—Another of America's growing fleet of cargo vessels, the Alcoa Pilgrim, was launched yesterday at the Union Iron Works of the Bethlehem Steel Company. The C-1 type freighter is the second of a fleet of seven being built on San Francisco Bay for the Alcoa Steamship Company which the Aluminum Company of America described as "an important part of" its "defense expansion program."

New York (AP)—Three giant bombers destined for England were threatened last night in a blaze aboard the British freighter Black Heron that destroyed other war materials and Red Cross supplies. The planes were undamaged. The blaze lasted an hour. Insurance companies estimated damage at $50,000 to $100,000. Fire Marshal Thomas P. Brophy's office said the blaze may have been set accidentally by a welder's torch.

In Africa: Air Scouting by Italians Blocked

British air superiority in Libya was credited with giving the British forces an added advantage in that Marshal Graziani's troops were thereby deprived of the distinct benefits of air reconnaissance. [Details: Page 1.]

British artillery left behind to effect the capture of Tobruk continued their siege of the City, while advance forces of the British drive into Libya moved westward.

German aircraft and pilots went into action for the first time in the Mediterranean, participating in an Italian raid which Rome claimed damaged two British aircraft carriers, a cruiser, and a destroyer.

Air and Sea: Nazi All-Out Raid Hits Portsmouth

Another "all-out" Nazi air raid caused heavy damage and casualties at Britain's vital port of Portsmouth. Incendiaries and explosives wrecked six churches, several theaters, and a number of business premises. [Details: Page 1.]

British airmen, continuing daylight raids over 1,000-mile area of German-held France in massed formation, said to number some 500, returned at night to bomb targets at Brest and LeHavre.

Democrats Contest Missouri Election

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 11 (AP) — The Democratic-controlled General Assembly, in an uproarious all-night session, refused to certify Forrest Donnell, a Republican, as Governor-elect and adopted a resolution calling for a joint House-Senate investigation of the November gubernatorial election.

The investigation would involve opening the ballot boxes in every county and the City of St. Louis.

The action will prevent Mr. Donnell's scheduled inauguration Monday and will keep Gov. Lloyd Stark, Democrat, in office until investigation of the election and hearing of a contest is completed.

Official returns gave Mr. Donnell a plurality of 3,613 votes over his Democratic opponent, Lawrence McDaniel.

The Assembly voted 101 to 78 to certify all of the apparent winners in the November election except Mr. Donnell, and a few minutes lated voted 118 to 61 to hear a contest petition filed by James T. Blair of Jefferson City, a Democratic county chairman.

The Democrats hold an 85 to 65 advantage in the House, and a 28 to 6 advantage in the Senate, giving them 113 seats in the Assembly to 71 for the Republicans.

Through the early morning hours the Assembly wrangled over the makeup of the joint House-Senate Committee that will investigate the gubernatorial election—the Republican minority arguing for a bipartisan committee, the Democrats for one with a Democratic majority.

Action of the Democratic majority brought heated answers from the Republican side.

"You'll rue this day," Representative O. B. Whittaker, Republican, shouted.

"You can keep Donnell out of the Governor's chair, but you'll put in a Republican in the Governor's chair in the next election and the next and the next if you do it."

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Nazis in Blast On Portsmouth —London Quiet

'Number' killed in raid on English south coast—R. A. F. hits shipping in Brest attack.

LONDON, Jan. 11 (AP)—The Air Ministry announced today that "Germany has lost her first bomber to an American fighter aircraft flown by a British pilot."

LONDON, Jan. 11 (AP)—Raiding German warplanes rained hundreds of high explosive and incendiary bombs last night on the south coast port of Portsmouth, one of England's most important naval bases.

The Government said "a number" of persons were killed and "considerable damage done to buildings and houses" in the attack.

In some areas of Portsmouth, residents were ordered away from their homes because of delayed action bombs.

Raiding planes were reported near a northwest English town shortly before noon today.

Fires Caused by Raiders

A Government communiqué said fires were caused by the raiders "but the situation is well in hand."

"Considerable damage was done to houses and commercial premises," the communiqué added. "A number of people were killed and others injured."

Six churches, several theaters and a number of business buildings were reported damaged and communications facilities suffered. Many persons were made homeless by bombs which fell in residential districts.

London had a quiet night, free of raiders. The Government said "no one was killed" and only slight damage was done by bombs which fell at places in Britain other than on the south coast.

Planes circled over Liverpool and Merseyside towns for several hours, but no bombs were reported and no gunfire was heard.

Swiss Raid Alarms

[Bern and other cities in neutral Switzerland had air raid alarms shortly before dawn, for the second time in 24 hours, but the all-clear sounded after 40 minutes without incident. Yesterday's alerts were attributed by a communiqué to the appearance of two German bombers which apparently had lost their way.]

A London announcement said "two enemy aircraft attacking this country were destroyed last night, one by our night patrols and the other by anti-aircraft fire."

Meanwhile Royal Air Force planes scored direct hits on the bow of a big vessel and started "widespread fires" in an attack last night on the naval base at Brest in German-occupied France, the Air Ministry announced today.

Shipping in the harbor at Le Havre also was attacked by the British raiders, a communiqué said.

All of the British planes were reported to have returned safely to their bases.

Norway's 'Government-in-Exile' Carrying On

Affairs of what now is a nation on high seas directed from London and New York terminals

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 11—The Norwegian Government-in-exile is directing the affairs of what amounts to a nation on the high seas from terminals in New York and London. It is a vast network of ships and men knit together by radio, newspapers and the bonds of a common battle for freedom.

The backbone of this high-seas regime is the fourth largest merchant marine in the world, in which 25,000 sailors and 900 vessels are operating despite German raids. Together they constitute a fleet controlled by the Norwegian Shipping and Trade Mission, with American offices at 80 Broad Street, which was established by the Royal Norwegian Government to manage Norway's most valuable asset.

In addition, Norwegian spokesmen declared, Norway is maintaining, scattered in ports and cities across two hemispheres, remarkably complete governmental services, with a Department of Commerce in Stockholm, Sweden, a Director of Social Services in Washington, D. C., consulates and legations and an education ministry sending shortwave radiocasts daily to Norway from London and from Station WRUL in Boston, Mass.

Nor is this sea-going nation without its armed forces, for the Norwegian Navy is engaged in patrol duty in liaison with the British Fleet in such widely separated areas as the English Channel and the West Indies off Netherlands Guiana, while an aviation training camp is maintained near Toronto, Canada, two naval training camps in Canada and Scotland and an army center in Scotland.

Not Refugees or Exiles

"No Norwegian feels that he is a refugee or an exile because Norway isn't at home," a shipping commission spokesman said. "Norway has colonies wherever the shipping trade goes and its business and nationals are to be found in every port, for its merchant marine is carrier for many nations."

The Norway-in-exile of today was pictured as modeled on this sentiment; a heroic sea-going nation carrying the cargoes of war and peace, but with its men who cannot go home looking and planning for the reconstruction of their homeland and of world commerce—after victory.

That Norway can carry on in such fashion today, it was added, is due almost entirely to the remarkable force remaining in international law, bolstered by the "nonrecognition-of-conquest" doctrines of the United States and Britain. Because of the persistent strength of these doctrines, Norwegian captains can take their vessels into the ports of neutral nations across the world with im-

Continued on Page 4, Column 6

Entire Norwegian court system virtually abolished by Nazis: Page 4.

Wide World

They Serve Norway's Government-in-Exile

Upper left: Ships of the Norwegian Navy which are doing patrol duty in European waters in conjunction with the British fleet. Upper right: Units of mosquito fleet on similar errand. Inset: Crown Prince Olav of Norway, now in Canada. Lower: One of Norway's great ocean liners still carrying "Free Norway's" flag over the seas—the Norwegian-American liner Stavangerfjord.

Intimate Message from Washington

Mrs. Roosevelt's Good Friend, Edith Nourse Rogers, Says a Leader's Words Are Always Applauded in Germany, Italy, and Russia

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

Quite unintentionally, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt has roiled up considerably the becalmed waters of national unity this week.

As she listened to her husband's "State of the Union" address to Congress last Monday, the President's wife observed that only a handful of Republicans applauded, though she considered that the President voiced only non-partisan generalities about democracy's stake in the world.

So concerned did Mrs. Roosevelt become at this "partisan" attitude that she went home and dictated her daily newspaper column on the subject, saying she was "astonished and saddened" at the attitude of the minority.

Next day when she received women reporters at her press conference she was still upset about it.

One woman reported that at the first session of the new Congress last week, both Republicans and Democrats had applauded Speaker Rayburn's plea for unity.

Mrs. Roosevelt admitted that the coolness toward her husband "may have been a purely personal reaction to an individual. But after all," she observed, "the President does represent the choice of the people. It must be possible to rise above your personal feeling to achieve certain objectives." At that, her press conference—or at least the large sprinkling of unprofessional journalists present—applauded vigorously.

No Applause for Criticism

But Capitol Hill didn't applaud. Some of Mrs. Roosevelt's close friends thought she had made a mistake to attack the Republicans just at a time when a good many of them were coming around to support the President's foreign policy.

In the first place, they said, just because a man doesn't applaud it doesn't mean he doesn't agree with the speaker.

The President's message was sober in tone and not one to invoke spontaneous outbursts at any point. It is recalled here that Woodrow Wilson was bewildered by the applause that greeted his historic war message to Congress in April, 1917. Returning to the White House, he is said to have seated himself wearily, with his head resting in cupped hands and commented to his secretary, "How strange that they should have applauded my message today."

In the second place, Mrs. Roosevelt from where she sat would have had great difficulty in making any clear-cut judgment of how many Republicans applauded because some of them were sitting on the Democratic side and some Democrats on the Republican side. Senator Warren R. Austin of Vermont, temporary Republican leader of the Senate, applauded quite freely, while Senator Millard F. Tydings of Maryland, nominally a member of the President's own party, gave three little claps at the outset and let it go at that.

Strained the Stitches

Moreover, to call attention to disunity at a time when it is being mended, doesn't help the mending any.

One Republican explained that he didn't applaud because every time he had in the past, the President had managed to make a clever quip that redounded to his own political benefit.

Most Republicans preferred to publicly ignore Mrs. Roosevelt's attack, but others let it get under their skin.

Her good friend, Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (R) of Massachusetts, issued a two-page statement, saying: "The First Lady's suggestion that all members of Congress should at once applaud the President's utterances presents a new concept in American constitutional theory. . . . The only legislative bodies which must applaud the utterances of the head man are found today in Germany, Italy and Russia."

In other congressional offices, Mrs. Roosevelt's remarks stirred up even more partisan bitterness. "The reason I did not applaud," Representative John Taber (R) of New York frankly stated, "was because I do not trust him."

Representative Clare E. Hoffman (R) of Michigan took her attack as opportunity to call attention to President Roosevelt's failure to provide equality of job opportunity in his Michigan district.

Mrs. Roosevelt made it clear at her press conference that the President had expressed no dissatisfaction with his treatment; the complaint was all her own.

In the past, the President's wife has been credited with about the best political sense of anyone in her family, but this once she appears to have let her anxiety about this nation's ability to face its crucial hour overshadow her political wisdom.

Mary Hornaday

U. S., Britain Preparing for Peace 'Shock'

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11—What happens to the post-war world of Britain and America when the present swollen bubble of war economy finally bursts?

This anxious question is being asked by highest officials of the two English-speaking nations even while guns roar and factories hum in the very midst of the supreme effort to save democracy.

These officials believe that behind the present emergency looms another emergency—"Emergency Number Two." They do not think it is too early to prepare to meet it even now.

Winston Churchill, in London, has just named Cabinet Minister Arthur Greenwood to co-ordinate the study of post-war reconstruction.

New Deal spokesman, Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York, this week in Washington introduced a resolution to set up a 12-man Federal Commission to plan now for "full employment in the post-emergency period."

Plans Must Be Made

Leading statesmen and economists in both nations agree that the political, economic and social wrench to the national fabric that will follow the "out-break" of peace, is going to rock the democracies to their very foundations, even in the event of full victory, if wise and elaborate plans are not made in advance. What will happen to the armies of men, the cities of new arms factories, the farmers and business people sucked into war economy when the emergency passes and demobilization takes place? What will the workers do, what jobs will take the place of war, what sort of a world lies ahead?

It is to cushion the shock of post-war demobilization that Mr. Wagner has introduced his measure. It is known here that a wide circle of Mr. Roosevelt's advisers have been considering the problem for some time. Senator Wagner wants to put the studies on a formal basis. He would set up a 12-man group, three named from the Senate, three picked from the House, and six picked from the ranks of business or private life by the President.

Roads Program Urged

After the World War a violent depression shook the United States. Britain felt it too, in part. Full economic readjustment took years. Britain embarked on a huge housing campaign financed at first by public funds which tapered off finally in a spurt of private construction. Many economists believe this saved Britain from some of the shock that struck the United States.

President Roosevelt has repeatedly told press conferences that he is putting public work projects aside "on the shelf" to take up industrial slack when the happy day of peace dawns again. Some economists in Washington advocate a huge public roads building program. Others point out that a scarcity of houses has been growing for years. A recent monograph submitted to the TNEC declared that housing needs offer the biggest oppor-

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Defense Power For President Under Analysis

Congress taken by surprise by bill — Main aim not to be diluted, is Washington view.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11—After the introduction in both Houses of Congress and the first day's comment on the loan-lease law to provide all-out aid short of man power to the democracies, these facts about the bill and its prospects stand out:

The unexpectedly broad and almost unlimited powers vested in the President to assign American armaments to foreign countries has taken Congress by surprise, and while this grant of authority is defended as inescapable if America is to defend itself in a world at war, these powers will have to be solidly justified in the hearings and in debate to escape some curtailment.

Enactment of the bill is foreseen by its supporters without any amendment which would dilute its purpose. This judgment is not based upon a canvass of actual votes available; it is premature to take such a canvass. Rather, it is based upon the knowledge that the policy of aiding Britain and its allies has the deep and well-founded support of the people and it is also based on the fact that there appears to be no coalition in the making capable of defeating this measure of foreign policy which has behind it both public support and the strongest Administration backing.

Signs of Coalition Lacking

In the past only a coalition of the almost solid Republican ranks and many dissident Democrats has been able to defeat the Administration. These have usually been Southern Democrats who are supporting the President on this issue. The makings of this coalition do not appear to stem from the loan-lease bill.

Particularly in the Senate there will be able and forceful opposition, as indicated by the statements from Senators Hiram Johnson, Wheeler and Taft and others. The bill, however urgent, will not be able to avoid buffeting the winds of a stormy legislative crossing, but the opponents, as sincere and earnest as the supporters, are more articulate than they are numerous.

Some amendments may be expected but the grant of power is so considerable that the danger of any crippling revision does not appear serious.

Broadly, it is agreed that this legislation designed to make it possible for the United States to become the bristling "arsenal for democracy" does it by one of the most sweeping delegations of authority ever extended by Con-

Continued on Page 4, Column 4

Lease-lend victory forecast: Page 3.

Nazi Pilots Sent to Italy's Aid; British Push Drive in Africa

ROME, Jan. 11 (AP)—German warplanes and pilots participating in their first operations in the Mediterranean, assisted Italian dive-bombers in an air-sea raid which the Italian High Command claimed damaged two British aircraft carriers, a cruiser, and a destroyer off Sicily.

The German planes were claimed to have scored hits on one carrier and the destroyer, while Italian torpedo planes scored hits on the other carrier and the cruiser.

CAIRO, Egypt, Jan. 11 (AP)—British Middle Eastern Headquarters announced today that 2,041 Italian officers and 42,827 men were captured or killed at Bardia, Libyan desert headquarters, which fell six days ago.

CAIRO, Jan. 11 (AP)—Royal Air Force command of the skies over North Africa was said by British military observers today to be forcing Italian Marshal Rodolfo Graziani to fight the battle of Libya without the benefit of air reconnaissance — the necessary eyes of the Army.

Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell, on the other hand, is free to strike at his own time and place against the Italian North African Army massed at garrison towns along the Libyan coast from besieged Tobruk west to Tripoli, these sources declared.

The RAF, the British said, is working with the fleet in an effort to prevent Marshal Graziani from receiving reinforcements from Italy.

The British declared that Italy's entire African Empire was jeopardized by the rapidly developing campaign which started with the British push west from Egypt a month and two days ago.

[Reports circulated in London today that Belgian Congo troops might join in the fight against the Axis. There was speculation whether, in such a case, the Congo troops might join Gen. Charles de Gaulle's Free French forces in adjoining French Equatorial Africa in a blow at Libya from the south, or might cross the lower tip of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan to join operations against the Italians in East Africa.]

Earlier Britain's batteries in Libya were shelling Italian-held Tobruk in the initial blow of an attack patterned after that which reduced Bardia, 50 miles to the east, five days ago.

The British, conceding that it would take some time to bring up their full siege strength, said it was too early to speak of an "assault."

Some 2,500 miles to the southeast, the British General Headquarters reported that troops of the reinforced South African Army had recaptured Buna, in the Moyale sector of Kenya, which the Italians have held for months.

Squadron Ready

MELBOURNE, Jan. 11 (Australian Associated Press) — The Australian War Cabinet is offering the United Kingdom Government another air squadron for duty in the Middle East. It will be provided with Australian air crews and ground staffs, and equipped with aircraft provided by the Royal Air Force.

The offer follows receipt of messages from Lieut. Gen. Sir Thomes Blaney, Commander, stressing the value of air squadrons to co-operate with the Army as a protective fighting organization for the Army.

The Week in Focus: Congress Gets Budget, Aid Bill; More Allied Gains

Europe to Get U. S. Relief; New Red-Nazi Pact Signed

By Neal A. Stanford
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

This week the initiative rested with the democracies.

The British captured Bardia in Italian Libya, encircled Tobruk, pushed on to points west. Anti-Fascist rumblings were heard in Ethiopia, East Africa.

The Greeks captured Klisoura, pushed on toward Tepeleni and Valona. Bombs dropped on Naples, Palermo, Italian-held Elbasan.

On the Western Front Britain was reported making daring motorcycle raids on the continent, a foretaste, it was suggested, of things to come.

In the United States President Roosevelt accepted the Axis challenge that in this war it was "their way of life or ours"; presented the nation with the anticipated cost of standing up to the dictators; asked for sweeping powers to aid all nations fighting for freedom.

In contrast the Axis gains, if any, seemed small. Berlin and Moscow signed another politico-trade pact. Mussolini reaffirmed his Axis and Three-Power Pact allegiance. Bulgaria felt the shadow if not the presence of the Nazi juggernaut.

Defense-Aid Tempo

A week of many words and much action on American defense and aid to Britain ended with Congress getting that long-awaited piece of legislation which would give the President full power to arm the Democracies of the world. The bill would give him authority over production of armaments; permit him to lease or loan arms to any country whose defense he deemed vital to the defense of the United States; authorize him to arrange the terms of repayment; would even permit British warships to enter U. S. harbors for repair and refueling. It was as broad an authority as any the President had asked for in the early days of the first New Deal.

One brake, and a most powerful one, however, was to stay in the hands of Congress. No appropriation was attached. Only after the bill became law, the President explained, could he request authorizations. What this aid-to-democracies budget would total he refused to say. Guesses ranged from $3,000,000,000 to $10,000,000,000.

Earnestly the President renounced for himself any personal ambition in the blanket powers asked. As for the Johnson and Neutrality Acts this new bill waived parts of those laws instead of repealing them, he said. All in all it was a momentous ending for a week of momentous actions.

Earlier in the week the President had given William S. Knudsen and Sidney Hillman common authority to push the defense program to the limit while setting up a four-man "Office of Production Management," Secretaries Knox and Stimson being the other members.

There were reorganizations of major and minor importance in both the Army and Navy. Secretary Knox announced that henceforth the United States would have three fleets—the Atlantic, Pacific, and Asiatic. Secretary Stimson unified the Army's Caribbean and Canal command.

State of the Nation—and Budget

Twice this week President Roosevelt addressed Congress—with the Nation, in fact the whole world, listening in. The first, the President's annual message on the state of the Union, was a powerful appeal for national unity, for the powe, and funds with which to arm the nations of the world fighting aggression. The second, his annual budget message, outlined the probable cost of total defense, of security in a world at war. These messages but elaborated the President's recent "Fireside Chat" calling on the Nation to make America "Democracy's arsenal"; foreshadowed his week-end legislation for full powers to lease or loan armaments to nations whose defense is vital to the United States.

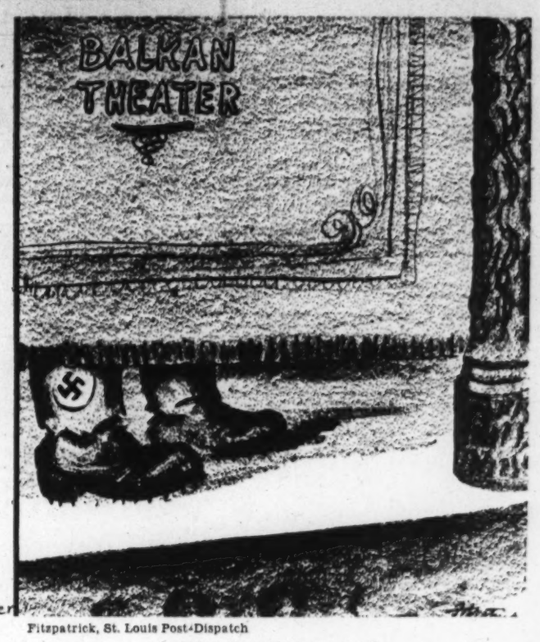
In his "state of the Union" message the President repudiated whispers of American acquiescence to an aggressor-dictated peace, called on business, labor, agriculture leaders to volunteer their fullest contribution; warned slackers of the "sovereignty of government" which could be used to "save government"; defied present and possible future threats from the Axis powers, and promised free nations ever-increasing American material aid in their fight for freedom.

Reaction was immediate, world-wide. Germany's press called it "inaccurate," "futile"; termed the President "No. 1 War Prolonger," "No. 1 War Profiteer"; but steered clear of an open breach with the American people. Italy's press mouthed Germany's, as did Japan's. British, Canadian, Australian, Greek, Chinese papers acclaimed it. Moscow was noncommittal.

The President's budget message, in contrast, was primarily for home consumption, an outline of the cost of total defense, the cost of survival in a warring world. The President proposed to spend $17,500,000,000 in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, not counting the cost of his proposed loan-lease plan for aiding free nations—which was figured anywhere from $3,000,000,000 to $10,000,000,000. The President estimated that while national revenue would $8,275,000,000, the highest in history, the nation would wind up the year with the greatest deficit ever, over $9,000,000,000. Total defense costs from June of last year to June of next year the President conservatively fixed at $28,480,000,000. Working with such astronomical figures the President did not hesitate to urge wiping the debt limit statute from the books.

Russell, Los Angeles Times
The Visitors' Gallery

Richter, PM
"Keep going, we're still with you!"



Fitzpatrick, St. Louis Post-Dispatch
What New Performance?

They Call Him "Finito"

It is a common joke among Italians, so say returning travelers, for Benito Mussolini to be referred to as "Finito." "Finito" in Italian means "finished."

With the fall of Bardia, the British push to Tobruk and beyond, evidence accumulated to suggest that Mussolini might soon be "finitoed" in Africa. For besides Britain's driving wedge across Libya, there were reports that Italy was having trouble in Ethiopia, in Italian East Africa.

RAF bombers raided Italian bases in Ethiopia. Native uprisings in that Fascist colony added to Italy's troubles. In border skirmishes on the Kenya Italian Somaliland line the failure of the Italians to resist stoutly appeared tempting to the British. Another section of Italy's African empire seemed about ready for a British push.

Aiding the British in their North African offensive were Free French marines, soldiers of Poland, and American planes. While the Italians have lost an estimated 94,000 soldiers (most of them prisoners) to date in Africa, Britain's casualties for the Bardia offensive are said to be only 600. Although many a General was picked up by the British in mopping up Bardia, Gen. Annibale Bergonzoli—better known to the British desert forces as "General Electric Whiskers"—was among the missing.

When Bardia finally fell to the British, Rome refused for 24 hours to tell the Italians the bad news. When finally mentioned, the British victory was called a "failure," since Italian morale (so the press said) had been strengthened by the incident.

On the home front, Mussolini quickly moved to assure himself of the unity and allegiance which the press was affirming. The Cabinet met and repledged itself to the Axis and the Three Power Pact. A series of decrees put Italy on a full wartime economy. Renato Ricci was made industrial dictator. Giuseppe Tassinari was named food dictator.

Men on Missions

Momentous were the missions that three men were making or preparing to make this week. As Britain's Lord Halifax prepared to leave for his ambassadorial post at Washington, two Americans—William D. Leahy, United States Ambassador to France, and Harry L. Hopkins, President Roosevelt's personal emissary to London—arrived at their posts.

Winston Churchill in a farewell luncheon given Lord Halifax by the Pilgrims asserted: we are sending an "envoy who comes from the very center of our counsels and knows all our secrets." Unique indeed was the Halifax appointment, for the former Foreign Secretary was England's second in command. More extraordinary was the fact he would keep the right to be Minister of the Crown, a member of Britain's War Cabinet.

Both Ambassador Leahy and Emissary Hopkins had by week's end only arrived at their destinations. Their momentous tasks lay ahead of them.

Food for Europe?

The British openly admit that there are loopholes in their blockade of Europe—Siberia and Spain in particular. This week, however, the British voluntarily increased the number of loopholes. Limited supplies of certain American foods and clothing are to be permitted entrance to Unoccupied France, to Spain, and to Finland.

It was at the personal request of President Roosevelt that the British agreed to permit the American Red Cross to distribute limited supplies of vitamin concentrates, condensed milk and baby clothing in Unoccupied France, trial consignments of flour and milk to Spain.

Former President Hoover quickly applauded such action but voiced the hope that such aid would be extended to other European nations.

At week's end Britain added Finland to the list of nations which could receive American relief supplies, dependent upon future good behavior.

The Battle of Britain

Another week in the Battle of Britain saw Churchill reshuffle his Cabinet; heard reports of British raids in northern France; found Britain pegging its food prices and cutting meat rations; witnessed a drop in Allied shipping losses; listed further bombings by both Luftwaffe and RAF.

Winston Churchill's establishment of three new executives to deal with production, imports, and postwar reconstruction—Mr. Ernest Bevin, Sir Andrew Duncan and Mr. Arthur Greenwood—fell short of the supreme economic and industrial high command that some had expected.

The report that British squads had been carrying on daring motorcycle raids on the continent was a journalistic sensation. Intended to harass German outposts and bolster French morale these reported raids hinted at a new phase of Britain's offensive on the Continent.

English and German bombers continued to exchange blows from the air. London experienced a three-night lull in air activity thanks to the weather. The RAF, disregarding weather, severely pounded Wilhelmshaven, Germanys' major naval base, Emden, Gelsenkirchen, and other strategic points in western Germany.

Merchant shipping losses took a sharp drop to about half of the average weekly loss since war began.

Balkan Fire and Smoke

For another week the Greeks kept the initiative in the Albanian war, capping it with the capture of the strategically important town of Klisoura. Tepeleni, 15 miles west, was the next Greek objective; and after that Valona, last important Italian port in southern Albania.

The Greeks, reports indicated, were vigorously supported in their Albanian drive by the British, particularly the RAF. Naples and Palermo felt the power of the British air force. British bombers pounded Elbasan in Albania. Evidence increased that Britain was fast lumping the Mediterranean's two wars into one, striking wherever contact with Italy, the Axis Achilles heel, could be made.

The Axis, however, was not asleep during the week. At week's end Hitler had a new Russo-German agreement dealing with trade, border and resettlement problems to his credit. Rumors were rife—that Bulgaria had rejected a Nazi demand for the right of passage of troops; that Bulgaria had accepted such a demand; that the Reichswehr was already in Bulgaria.

Whatever Hitler did in the Balkans the U. S. Department of Agriculture saw it being of little economic use to the Nazi war machine. By no stretch of the imagination could it see the Balkans becoming the breadbasket for the Axis powers.

Fifth Columnists

Three times within the week the spotlight of publicity was played on Axis propaganda campaigns in the Americas. The Dies Committee was the source of two: Nelson Rockefeller's committee for better cultural and commercial relations between the Americas the source of the third.

Miami's 1940 Achievements Held Greatest in Its History

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—In no other span of 12 months in this city's 44 years of existence, even including the boom days of 1925, has municipal achievement equalled that of the past year when city government spent over $50,000,000 for improvements.

During this era of progress many new features have been inaugurated for the good of the city, and old disputes settled. Among the outstanding achievements may be noted:

Refunding of the $28,000,000 bonded debt, with an estimated saving in interest of $10,502,000.

Settlement in actuality of the seven-year dispute with the Florida Power and Light Company.

Construction of a $2,250,000 runway network for the city's new master airport.

Scrapping of the antiquated street railway system and substitution of modern bus transportation.

City grants of land which accelerated progress of construction of the $4,000,000 Opa-Loka Naval Base.

City-company agreement on municipal acquisition of $4,500,000 of the Miami Water Company, subject to court approval and sale of water revenue certificates ultimately to total $8,000,000.

City-County co-operation, including the expenditure jointly of $60,000 to bring the Intercontinental Aircraft Corporation to Miami for the multi-million-dollar manufacture of training planes.

Federal court victory for the city in the $1,500,000 damage suit of the Highway Construction Company for 1925 street paving.

Fifteen-year-old registration books, loaded with duplicated names, were scrapped for a model, perpetually up-to-date system.

City-County agreement to finance the extension here of the Federal food stamp plan which had worked so advantageously elsewhere for relief clients.

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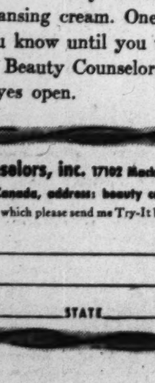

The Russell Co.
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Motor Boat Show Opens; War Boosts Export Trade

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 — The thirty-sixth annual National Motor Boat Show, displaying the latest in cruisers, cabin and open, inboard and outboard craft, auxiliaries and sail boats, opened at the Grand Central Palace here today under the auspices of the National Association of Engine and Boat Manufacturers. The exposition will continue daily through Jan. 18.

A patriotic "All American" theme dominates the decorating scheme of the Palace, where motor craft by the foremost manufacturers of the Nation are on view. Optimism concerning the increase in sales of such craft were made by many manufacturers.

The National Association of Engine and Boat Manufacturers revealed that exports of motor boats and marine engines showed substantial increases during the first 10 months of 1940. While the number of units exported during the period totaled only 6,380, they had a value of $6,765,489, exceeding any previous figure on record. Most of the craft went to England and Canada, where they were put into auxiliary war service, it was said. The exported boats were mostly large, fast express cruiser types.

Federally-numbered vessels in the United States, of which approximately three-quarters are used for recreational purposes, increased by 34,820 during the first 10 months of 1940 and the total registration figure of 313,667 was approaching an all-time high, the Association said. It estimated that there were about 750,000 motor boats, including outboards, on inland waters here.

Thousands of nautical accessories are included in the show. Among new developments in this line are the Vidal Welwood process for moulding boat hulls in one piece, a new automatic steering gear, a clutch driven bilge pump, a powdered resin glue, an aircraft turnbuckle assembly now developed for marine use, a new type Monel metal boat nail, a device for collecting and utilizing waste heat in the exhaust, a remote control searchlight and new bottom paints and finishes.

Another feature of the show is its educational division, in which more than 20 Federal and State Government agencies and national boating organizations are participating. These displays stress the aid given by the Coast Guard to private boatsmen, the work of charting coastal waters, equipment necessary for motor boats, recreational boating development on inland waters and life saving.

Among companies showing boats and other displays at the exposition are the Elco Works of Bayonne, N. J.; the Anchorage, Inc., of Warren, R. I.; the Cape Cod Shipbuilding Company of Wareham, Mass.; the Chris-Craft Corporation of Algonac, Mich.; the Hubert S. Johnson Boat and Engine Works of Bayhead, N. J.; the New England Marine Company of Boston, Mass.; the Owens Yacht Company of Baltimore, Md.; the Penn Yan Boats, Inc., of Penn Yan, N. Y.; Queens Marine Sales and Service of New York City; Skaneateles Boats, Inc. of Skaneateles, N. Y.; A. R. True, Inc., of Amesbury, Mass., and Gar Wood Industries, Inc., of Marysville, Mich.

Delay in Students' Conscription Is Recommended

PASADENA, Calif., Jan. 11 (AP)—The Association of American Colleges recommended yesterday that conscription of college and university students be deferred to permit them to "complete the academic year in which they may become subject to call."

A resolution said "the best interests of total national defense" require such a policy.

Dr. Remsen D. Bird, President of Occidental College, Los Angeles, was elected head of the Association, succeeding the Rev. Edward V. Stanford, President of Villanova College, Villanova, Pa.

Charles E. Diehl, President of Southwestern University, Memphis, Tenn., was named Vice-President; Leroy E. Kimball, Comptroller of New York University, was re-elected Treasurer, and Guy E. Snavely of New York City was re-elected Treasurer and Executive Director.

William P. Tolley of Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., and Samuel Wilson, President of Loyola College of Chicago, were named to the Board of Directors.

The Association authorized its directors to appoint a committee of collaboration in matters of educational reconstruction, and pledged co-operation with the United States Committee on Educational Reconstruction.

Another resolution expressed admiration for the courage and vision of "British educators who are planning the revival of generous and friendly education in Europe."

Washington Record

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

President:

Monday delivered his annual message personally to joint session of Congress pledging ever increasing aid to nations fighting for their freedom.

Tuesday issued an executive order giving co-equal powers in direction of the defense program to William S. Knudsen, industrialist, and Sidney Hillman, labor leader, in issuing orders setting up the new four-man Office of Production Management.

Wednesday sent annual budget measure to Congress recommending expenditures of about $17,500,000,000.

Friday sent a bill to both houses of Congress which would give the President full authority to extend "all out" aid to the democracies in their fight against totalitarian nations.

Appointed Sherman Minton (D) of Indiana, whose term as Senator just expired, as one of his administrative assistants.

Authorized Federal funds for immediate construction of 6,446 new defense housing units for United States and possessions.

Signed an executive order calling an additional 5,700 National Guardsmen to one year's active duty, effective Jan. 27.

Imposed by proclamation, strict export license regulations on copper, brass, bronze, zinc, nickel and potash.

Wound up the week in Washington at the annual luncheon of the Women's National Press Club, which is the first time a President has attended such a function sponsored by women of the press, and entrained immediately after to spend the week end at Hyde Park.

Senate:

At a joint session with the House Monday heard the President's annual message on the state of the union and the formal votes of Electoral College proclaiming election results.

Received President Roosevelt's budget message.

Elected Senator Pat Harrison (D) of Mississippi as its President pro tempore.

Received bill giving full authority to the President in war aid affairs.

Received proposed Constitutional amendments to prohibit child labor and to limit the tenure of office of a President.

Received Vandenberg Bill to replace Tariff Commission with Economic Defense Board: Tydings Resolution calling for automatically balanced budget and numerous other bills and resolutions.

House:

Received President's budget message and bill giving him full authority in "all out" aid to Britain and other warring democracies.

Received Rankin Bill to increase House membership to 450 and other bills.

Heard Republicans defend failure to applaud the President's state of the union message.

House Naval Affairs Committee hearings bring out threats of Congressional action to speed up Naval defense program as Navy experts reveal lag in production.

Departments:

Navy—Secretary Frank Knox announced reorganization of United States Navy into three main fleets—Atlantic, Pacific and Asiatic—and President's authorization to increase Naval manpower by 42,000.

Requested Congressional authority to spend an additional $509,000,000 for shipbuilding and ordnance production facilities.

War—Moved to strengthen the Army's Atlantic defenses by unifying the three departments of Puerto Rico, Panama Canal Zone and Trinidad base command into the Caribbean Defense Command.

Treasury—Has more than $22,000,000,000, or roughly 80 per cent of the monetary gold in the world.

Commerce—Announced that its new export licensing system resulted in Japan receiving only 25 tons of tin-plate scrap during November, when total exports of scrap metal dropped 70 per cent.

Minimum Rates Boost N. J. Wages

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 11—John Toohey, New Jersey Labor Commissioner, and Edward J. Flynn, director of the minimum wage division, estimated today that wages of women and minors in industry had increased $21,000,000 a year through orders fixing minimum rates in the laundry, light manufacturing and wearing apparel industries. The figure is based on reports checked with an Unemployment Compensation Commission survey.

Big Auto Plant Partnership With U. S. to Aid Plane Output

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 11 (AP)—A National defense production partnership among some of the major automobile and airplane manufacturing plants took shape today.

Dr. George Mead, aircraft production head of the Federal Defense Commission, said in an interview it was the Commission's intention to have the three large automotive corporations, Ford, General Motors, and Chrysler, make assemblies for 1,200 planes each—a total of 3,600.

Ford, he said, would manufacture parts for heavy bombardment craft—four-engined bombers to be assembled at a new Consoldiated Aircraft Corporation plant at Fort Worth, Texas, and a new Douglas plant at Tulsa, Okla. Consolidated's planes are being built at San Diego and Douglas's at Santa Monica.

"Chrysler will build parts for Glenn L. Martin's B-26 medium bomber," he added, "and General Motors will do the same for North American Aviation's similar B-25 medium bomber. They'll be assembled at midwestern and southwestern plants."

Martin ships are produced at Baltimore, Md., and North American has its plant at Inglewood, Calif.

Dr. Mead said the Commission recently perceived "that the demand for military planes would be so great in the future that we must find entirely new means of acquiring them—and we know we've found the solution in these three great automotive corporations."

He added that Congress would appropriate money for the 3,600 planes, the smallest of which will cost $100,000.

Edsel Ford, who has been surveying aircraft production facilities here this week, said "the chances of our meeting the demand for 1,200 bombers look excellent," but said he would have to await a report of his engineering staff before making a definite commitment. He and his two sons, Henry 2d and Benson, and his Production Manager, Charles Sorenson, plan to return to Detroit today or tomorrw.

Donald Douglas, head of the Douglas Company, also said the arrangements were indefinite but "we have told the Army and the Defense Commission that we are ready to undertake any additional task for national defense any time the Government assigns it to us."

At Detroit, K. T. Keller, Chrysler President, said his company, the Martin Company and the Defense Commission had reached a tentative agreement on the production plan.

Three NYA Job-Training Centers Under Construction in North Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENVILLE, N. C.—Three National Youth Administration centers, for vocational training of young people, are being built in three different sections of North Carolina, at Asheville, Durham and Greenville.

At Greenville, where the city purchased 36 acres of land for lease to the NYA, the construction program is far behind the two at Asheville and Durham, but formen predict it will catch up with them in time to open April 1 for the first 200 boys.

Of the planned 14 frame buildings for the $125,000 plant here, there will be five dormitories, four shops, an administration building, a dining room, an infirmary, an officers' lodge and a supply house. There is also to be a year-round athletic field. About 175 NYA youths, of whom two-thirds are Negroes, are doing the actual construction work on the pre-fabricated buildings.

When completed, the NYA program for white youths and a few Negroes will include boat building, airplane making and other national defense projects, as well as instruction in many other vocations that will help under-privileged youths take more important and secure roles in the business life of the States and Nation.

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Lease-Lend Victory Forecast As Critics Seek Restrictions

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP)—Specific methods by which the Administration would extend aid to Britain under the proposed lease-lend bill began to take shape today even as critics in and out of Congress called for restriction of the vast power which the measure would confer upon President Roosevelt.

Senator James Byrnes, who will be one of the floor leaders for the measure, said he was confident it would pass the Senate "without any damaging amendments."

He described it as in no sense a "blank check" because, he said, Congress would have to appropriate the money to finance all aid given. Thus, he said, Congress could control the number of planes, ships, tanks and other munitions sent to Britain or other nations at war with the Axis powers.

In several quarters opposition of various sorts was developing. One group of opponents, including Senators Hiram Johnson (R) of California, Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, and Bennett Champ Clark (D) of Missouri, discussed the measure at an informal conference last night. They were expected to try to defeat the bill, and failing that, to propose numerous restrictive amendments.

Generally at Odds

They have generally been at odds with Administration foreign policy. On the other hand, Senator Warren R. Austin of Vermont, the acting Republican leader of the Senate, said that while he was in sympathy with basic Administration foreign policy he believed there should be some check on the authority proposed for the President.

First, Senator Austin said, the life of the legislation should be limited to two years and it should be terminated earlier "if either Congress or the President declares that the emergency is over."

Second, he asserted, the Army Chief of Staff and the Navy's Chief of operations should be required to certify as to the desirability of shipping various types of military equipment abroad.

Among those critical of the new bill was Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio, who said it "combines all the faults of the worst New Deal legislation, including unlimited delegation of authority and blank check appropriations." He added that it "authorizes the President to make war on any nation in the world, and to enter the present war if he wishes to do so, as he apparently does."

Representative John M. Vorys (R) of Ohio called the bill "a streamlined, modern declaration of war" and Senator Clark said it was "simply a bill authorizing the President to declare war."

"The bill simply translates into legislative form the policy of making this country an arsenal for the democracies," said Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky, who introduced it in the Senate.

Efficient Way

Speaker Rayburn said the measure represents "the practical and efficient way" to "aid the democracies."

Administration leaders were criticized by Repreesntative Joseph W. Martin Jr. of Massachusetts, House Minority Leader, because, he said, they had not consulted Republicans as they prepared it yet had asked that it be considered "in a non-partisan way."

Outside congressional circles, comment included a statement by Former President Herbert Hoover, in New York, that "the first thing Congress has to consider is the suggestion of enormous surrender of its responsibilities." The issue, he said, "enters the field of preservation of democracy in this country."

Alfred E. Smith, former New York Governor, said in a radio address in New York City that he favored President Roosevelt's plans for leasing and lending war materials to the British and that "the big question" before the country is "whether or not, without declaring war, we can get wartime production."

Also in New York, Verne Marshall, chairman of the No Foreign War Committee, asserted that in his lease-lend bill "Mr. Roosevelt has asked Congress to surrender to him its exclusive war-making power and authority."

District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey of New York, who was a candidate for the Republican nomination for President last year said in a statement that "the President's so-called defense bill would bring an end to free government in the United States and would abolish the Congress for all practical purposes."

'. . . And Go the Same Way With Both Legs'

Wide World

A Very Young Skier Gets Some Expert Instruction

This picture was taken near the summit of Snoqualmie Pass in the High Cascades in Washington just after the opening of the winter sports season. The Snoqualmie Ski Bowl is rapidly becoming one of the most popular spots in the Northwest for skiing.

Nazis Reported Balked in Plan For Fuel Base

MEDELLIN, Colombia (AP)—The first actual working test of the Havana agreement among the American Republics to co-operate in stopping any foreign penetration of the Western Hemisphere has been carried out successfully by the United States and Colombia.

It concerns two little Colombian islands which lie near the Panama Canal and which are reported to be used by Germans as secret storage points for fuel oil.

It may eventually lead to the Islands' use as an inter-American defense base.

The story, kept secret by both governments to avoid international political repercussions, was disclosed by a letter from the islands—San Andres y Providencia—during President Roosevelt's recent Caribbean defense cruise.

The facts later confirmed by an unquestionable source are these:

1. During his Caribbean cruise of 1939, President Roosevelt stopped at the islands unannounced. He did not leave his ship, but it circled offshore for several days.

2. Sometime after that, two United States youths in a sailing yacht stopped by, staying a little while, and went home to write about influential German-born Colombians they said they had seen, and storage points they said those German-Colombians had for fuel oil smuggled into the islands in small boats. Islanders have confirmed that the German-Colombians are there, that they are influential, and that fuel oil is being smuggled.

3. A few weeks before President Roosevelt's 1940 Caribbean cruise, a ship of the United States Navy and a United States Warplane came to the Islands and stayed quite a while. They surveyed the islands from the sea and from the air, finishing up about a week before the recent hurricane which flattened a number of the islands' homes. The surveyers told the islanders they were studying the islands' value as a possible defense base.

The person who confirmed the fact of the survey did not deny that a site had been picked for a possible base. But expressed doubt whether a base would be established. He pointed out that the islands are far inside the present Caribbean defense circle which begins at Cuba and swings over Puerto Rico to Trinidad. He observed further that the islands are so small and so near the canal—218 miles—that they could be secondary defenses at best.

But the survey has been made, with Colombia's full co-operation, and if a base should be needed it would not take long to put there. Meanwhile, the data the two Republics have obtained about conditions on the islands, plus the natives' knowledge of the possibility of a base, are not deemed encouraging to whatever activities Nazis may be carrying on there.

Chicago Crime Grows Less For Seventh Consecutive Year

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Jan. 11—Crime doesn't make the headlines in Chicago as it did in the early 30's. Official reports ascribe this improved situation to an actual decline in crime, evident now for the seventh consecutive year.

Total figures for 1940 show a drop of 6.3 per cent in reported crimes as compared with 1939 according to the Chicago Police Department's message to Mayor Edward J. Kelly.

Co-operation of city, county, State and Federal authorities, combined with increased public demand for law enforcement, is credited by the Chicago Crime Commission with bringing about this improvement. State's Attorney Thomas J. Courtney, who took office eight years ago, is given particular recognition by the Commission, which indorsed him for re-election for a third term. Since Mr. Courtney began his drive on crime, all types of offenses in Cook County have declined 60 per cent, his office reports.

Reputation Improved

While statistics may be interpreted in different ways, there is no question that crime no longer holds the center of Chicago's stage as it did a decade ago. When the Chicago World's Fair opened in 1933, its publicity staff had to assure people from other cities that they could come to Chicago without risking attacks from gangsters. Today Chicago has pretty much lived down that reputation.

The year 1940 is considered by authorities a particularly good one in the drive on crime. During the past 12 months, syndicated crime got the worst set-back since the day Al Capone was sentenced to Federal prison, said R. W. Dvorak, Assistant Operating Director of the Chicago Crime Commission. Murder fell off 2.6 per cent, manslaughter 36 per cent, robbery 17 per cent, and burglary nearly 10 per cent, according to the police statistics.

Police efficiency was increased, the department reports, by the equipment of 187 squad cars with radio sets. During the coming year, all cars will have two-way equipment. Another aid to the department was the moving of the Scientific Crime Detection Laboratory from Northwestern University to the 12th floor of the Police Building. Classes of instruction for all members of the department are to be given here during the year.

Car Insurance Down

To the State's Attorney goes most of the credit for breaking up a ring of automobile thieves that used to operate here so effectively that insurance rates were almost prohibitive. Now the rates have dropped about 50 per cent from the all-time high. The decline in number of cars stolen explains this. In 1932, the records showed 35,233 cars stolen. During 1939, the number was only 2,891, and for the first 11 months of last year, 2,653. Almost all of the cars are recovered, according to the official figures.

Another sign of improvement in the Chicago crime situation was the higher morale of recent elections. Vote frauds were reduced a considerable degree this year as a result of greatly increased civic protective activity at the polls, according to the Better Government Association.

As for racketeering activity, the year has been "fairly quiet," according to the Employers' Association which keeps a close watch on this line of illegal activity. But all the elements which make for racketeering trouble remain, even though they have been held in check, and only continued vigilance on the part of law enforcement agencies will maintain the present control, a member of this Association's staff declared.

Air Raid Shelters For N. Y. City Studied

SEATTLE, Jan. 11 (AP)—Frederick J. Woodbridge, New York City architect, said today careful studies were being made quietly on air raid shelters for New York City's metropolitan area.

One proposal of an American Institute of Architects committee, he told the Red Cedar Shingle Bureau convention, was that every occupied city block should be surrounded by four unoccupied blocks to be used as parking lots and fitted with subterranean garages which could be used as raid shelters.

Efficient use of modern structures in the unoccupied block, he said, would offset the lost space.

Exhibits in 'Palace of Science' Show Earth's History in Long Development

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP)—The Smithsonian Institution today opened its "Palace of Science" with exhibits depicting everything from the development of material life from its lowest forms to a view of the earth as it might be seen from a rocket ship far out in space.

The display was prepared for the annual meeting of the Institution's Board of Regents Jan. 17 and for the thousands of persons who visit the Institution each spring.

One exhibit is the "solar cooker" developed by Dr. Charles G. Abbot, Secretary of the Institution, to concentrate the heat of the sun's rays for practical purposes. He has used the apparatus to generate sufficient heat to cook a full meal, to bake a cake, and to run a small steam engine.

Other exhibits include fragments of meteorites, some of which struck the earth millions of years ago and bones of dinosaurs, extinct birds, reptiles, and fish which roamed the earth thousands of years before man appeared.

British Educator In Plea to U. S.

PASADENA, Calif., Jan. 11 (AP)—To the Association of American Colleges has come the plea of a British educator that America's "hearts, souls, and brains" be strongly anti-isolationist.

Speaking before the Association's twenty-seventh annual meeting here, Reinhold Schairer, head of the Department of International Studies and Relations of the University of London's Institute of Education, predicted that 20,000,000 youths will be unemployed in Europe "after the collapse of Hitler."

"The miracle of British courage is the work of British education," he said, which during the last 100 years "has emerged from a period of rather dull decline towards a new splendid spiritual renaissance."

Henry R. Luce, Chairman of Time, Inc., publishers of Time, Life and Fortune Magazines, told the Association that "this must to a significant degree be an American century if the world is to come to life in any nobility of health and vigor."

Lavery Won Fame In Field of Art

LONDON, Jan. 11 (AP)—Sir John Lavery, noted Irish painter who passed on yesterday at Kilmoganny, County Kilkenny, Eire, had been President of the Royal Society of Portrait Painters since 1932.

He was also a member of the Academies of Antwerp, Milan, Brussels, and Stockholm, the Société Nationale des Beaux-Arts of Paris and Berlin, Vienna, Munich, and Spanish institutions.

Studying painting in London and Paris, Sir John's subjects ranged from the surrender of the German Fleet at Scapa Flow in 1918 to the brilliance of the African sun in Morocco, the latter constituting some of his finest works.

Sir John was knighted in 1918, and elected to the Royal Academy in 1920.

Jobless Payments Total $5,063,895 In So. Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Benefits aggregating $5,063,895.07 were paid jobless persons in South Carolina during the 2½-year period from July, 1938, when claims were first received, to Dec. 31, 1940, according to Clemson M. Wilson, executive director of the South Carolina Unemployment Compensation Commission.

During 1940 alone the Commission disbursed benefits amounting to $2,327,164.41, comprising 388,199 separate checks averaging $5.99.

Mr. Wilson pointed out that under the State job insurance law, only those workers who lost their jobs through no fault of their own are eligible to receive benefits. No claimant may receive more than $15 any one week, and not more than 16 payments go to any person during a benefit year. Persons discharged for misconduct or who quit their jobs voluntarily without good cause, are disqualified for benefits.

An outstanding requirement for benefits, the executive director explained, is that the unemployed worker must apply for work at one of the State employment service offices, and if a situation is available for him, then his claim for benefits is canceled. All benefits accrue from the unemployment trust fund, which is built up from contributions paid by employers in behalf of their employees.

Pennsylvania Plan To Avoid Strikes

HARRISBURG, Pa. (AP)—Citizens of Pennsylvania, whose vital industries are at work on millions of dollars of national defense contracts, were urged Jan. 9 to form "voluntary labor boards" to keep the wheels turning.

Lewis G. Hines, veteran labor mediator who is the State Secretary of Labor and Industry, calling in industrial and union representatives for an informal conference, declared:

"There never was a strike that couldn't be settled and we're going to sit down and figure out the best way we can to see that they're settled quickly."

To that end he suggested a State-wide network of "voluntary" boards because "the whole thing boils down to a question of the citizens getting together themselves and keeping the wheels of industry turning."

Mr. Hines recommended that boards composed of nine representatives each of industry and labor be set up in cities where defense materials are being produced. Such a board now is operating in Scranton, Pa., "with good results," he said, while similar groups worked out satisfactorily in Philadelphia.

G. O. P. Leader Resigns

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11 (AP)—Jay Cooke has resigned as Chairman of the Philadelphia Republican Committee to serve in the Pennsylvania National Guard when it is called to active service next month. Mr. Cooke was defeated for the United States Senate by Democrat Joseph F. Guffey in November. He expects to be called with the 111th infantry. He was a Captain the World War.

Abolishing the U. S. Debt Limit Not the Airy Gesture It Seems

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11—It looks as though the disappearing act which President Roosevelt proposes to perform with the debt limit might not get a single booking when Congress gets around to look it over carefully.

The debt limit is that little statute which, when referred to in recent years, always has a string of 000,000,000,000's attached to it and which Congress passed in 1917 saying that the United States was to borrow so much money and no more. In 1917 it was $11,500,000,000 and a few minutes ago it was $49,000,000,000. The debt is now within a John L. Lewis eyebrow of exceeding it.

Now, the President proposes that this bothersome debt statute be sponged from the books, or, better yet, be considered "null and void," which is a lawyer's term for being out on the third strike.

The reason which the President advances is that the debt limit is really without any binding effect whatsoever, that whenever Congress appropriates beyond it the latest appropriation becomes the effective law, and that it would be better if the debt limit weren't around frowning at Congress.

There Are Other Views as Well

But it now develops that all the legal arguments are not on the White House side and there appears to be a highly authoritative case to be made showing that this startling suggestion, which popped out of a high-figured but not very controversial budget, rests on quite doubtful, if not, indeed, untenable, ground.

The President's case is this: It is a time-honored legal principle that when two legislative statutes are in conflict, the latest statute is binding. Thus the President holds that any appropriation which is passed subsequent to the establishment of the debt limit and exceeds the debt limit, automatically cancels the debt limit.

But a quite contrary view is held by many and they contend that the President's suggestion is not only unwise but invalid legally.

Their case is: The statutory debt limit does not apply against the right of Congress to appropriate money, but against the right of the Treasury to borrow money. Therefore, there are no conflicting statutes since the debt statute does not assume to limit Congress, but the Secretary of the Treasury, and therefore an appropriation statute would not nullify the statutory limit which would still bind the Treasury.

Debt Limit a Stop Light

Now what does all this mean? It means that the debt limit was always meant to be a red light against spending the public's money too lavishly and that it legally isn't turned off by the simple act of violating it.

The theory, contrary to the President's, is that no matter how much money Congress appropriates, the money cannot be obtained from the Treasury by borrowing unless the debt limit is raised by specific act of Congress. Thus if Congress appropriates beyond cash on hand and beyond the debt limit, the Treasury under the statutory debt limit, would be required to notify Congress that it could obtain the funds only by one of two courses: either raise the revenue, or raise the debt limit.

The President has not specifically explained why he would welcome the disappearance, by act of Congress, or by magic of words, of the debt limit, but the impression gained by correspondents who listened to him expound the budget for some two hours this week was that it is unnecessary as a "fiscal monitor"—a red light against easy spending—and that the debate and discussion which attends the periodical raising of the debt limit exaggerates the importance of the national debt.

Most Concerns the Treasury

But however "null and void" the President may consider the debt limit whenever Congress chooses to exceed it, it is not apparent that the Treasury shares this view.

Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, calls special attention to the debt limit in his departmental report submitted to Congress coincidentally with the budget and quotes at length from the statute to show that, regardless of what Congress appropriates, he considers the Treasury bound by the statutory debt limit. The Morgenthau report cites Sections 1, 5, 18 and 22, and quotes Sub-Sections A and B from Section 21 in impressive agate type all to show that the Treasury cannot issue bonds, interest-bearing certificates of indebtedness and treasury bills or interest-bearing notes beyond $49,000,000,000 unless Congress actually moves up the red light against borrowing a few notches more.

Actually, Congress will be appropriating for the next fiscal year some $20,000,000,000, and at least half of it will have to be raised by borrowing. It doesn't appear likely that Congress will see the debt limit vanish before its eyes and therefore the serious question which the President has presented to the Senate and House it: Is it better to repeal the debt limit so it won't be a "psychological annoyance," or to frankly raise the debt limit when necessary but retain it as a "stop, look and listen" against the pressure for spending?

Congress will decide, and when it comes to eagerness to spend Congress also knows its own weaknesses.

St. Petersburg Boasts A Wide Thoroughfare

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—Central Avenue, this city's main thoroughfare, is 100 feet wide and nine miles long, extending from Tampa Bay to the Gulf of Mexico.

WPA Gets Funds For 1,300,000 Jobs

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP)—Howard O. Hunter, Acting Commissioner, estimated yesterday that proposed appropriations would permit Work Projects Administration to give employment to an average of 1,300,000 persons during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942.

President Roosevelt's budget recommended $1,034,139,700 for work relief as compared with $1,501,915,000 during the current year.

Explaining that the reduction was based on expectations of increasing private employment, Mr. Hunter told a press conference that as many as 400,000 persons might go from the WPA rolls to jobs in industry in the next year.

There were 1,880,000 employed by WPA on Jan. 3.

Mr. Hunter said that WPA rolls would have to be cut below an average of 1,300,000 in the 1942 fiscal year if per man costs rose about $64.50 monthly.

The Siege of Gibraltar

Gibraltar was besieged by the Spanish in the 18th century for three years and seven months, without success.

"Give Sanctuary to These"

The following is a letter received from Eric G. Muggeridge, Director of our work in England:

Stoke, Newington
London, N4

Dear Friends:

We are establishing a life for the children in the Sanctuaries. Though it is marred by tragedy, bombardment and gunfire, we have tried not to let it interfere with the rhythm of their lives. We try always to maintain a homelike, loving and protective atmosphere. Our deep gratitude to Americans for making it possible for children to live an almost normal life while destruction takes place about them. The glowing faces of the children are the real true expression of their gratitude.

We have just returned from another visit to families living in tunnels. Some of these tunnels are 80 feet below the ground. We also visited the subway shelters. It is a bad life for these children and brings down their moral and physical strength. There is nothing for them to do. Many of them just ride back and forth on the trains all day long. Already you can note the differences in their speech. You hear no normal voices. It is always shouting. Bad language is very apparent. Almost every child coughs constantly.

Nothing will ever rid my eyes of the sight of them. Night after night they have slept in their clothes—dirty, red eyed, grim little youngsters, meant for home, love and school—buried beneath the ground in England.

If only we could have picked them all up and taken them back to clean beds and airy rooms right then and there. We have additional lists of names of children who will be ready to go with us just as soon as the plans for our new Sanctuary in the country are in operation. The time cannot come quickly enough. We must be patient while arrangements are going forward. As always, there is a need for funds. So, once again all eyes turn to America for help.

Sincerely yours,
(signed) ERIC G. MUGGERIDGE
Executive Secretary and Director

The Foster Parents' Plan for War Children maintains and operates "Sanctuaries" for children made homeless by bombardments, on the Woodberry Down Estates in England and has recently taken over a large estate at Milton Mowbray, Waltham, England. Here children receive lodging, food, clothing and loving care. Funds are needed to maintain the "Sanctuaries"—funds for food, clothing and additional "Sanctuaries." All monies are cabled direct through the Chase National Bank of New York to our account in London and pass through no other hands. The need is truly urgent. No amount is too small. Will you help, please?

EDNA BLUE—*Executive Chairman*

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Swiss Wood Offsets Shortage of Coal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland—Drastic fuel restrictions here have made everyone keenly aware of the subfreezing temperature.

Since September, when a small coal shipment arrived in Switzerland, newspapers have been scanned for announcement of later deliveries. Almost daily the Swiss are cautioned to use fuel sparingly.

Last winter when the Government requested a fuel estimate from each family, people were urged to show their patriotism by submitting rigidly curtailed figures. Now the ardor has dropped somewhat under current quotas which are scarcely a fourth of the estimates made by the people a year ago.

Having gained the coveted permission to place an order at the local coal company, one is informed of a long waiting list together with the doubtful prospect of receiving the entire amount.

Larger inroads have had to be made on Switzerland's forested mountain slopes to partly offset unfavorable coal imports. Owners of wooded tracts have received notice that a certain number of trees must be cut and delivered to local communities at a stipulated price to be distributed where there is need.

Swiss Tradition

A tradition harking back to Switzerland's early history is the community wood lot, consisting of a large tract on some forested mountain located in the canton of ownership. Each winter Government foresters mark trees that may be cut and the cordwood is sold to villagers at cost. Families who have resided for a number of generations in the same locality are entitled to certain free-wood rights which consist of a small area on some adjacent forested slope where they may cut their winter's fuel supply.

The village poor are given a certain day (or days) each week when they may scour the woods for brush and small branches. Nothing is wasted, the lightest trimmings being cut to the same size and bound into small bundles to burn in cook stoves when a quick fire is wanted.

Stoves must give a good account of the fuel consumed, so chimneys and flues are thoroughly cleaned twice a year in private dwellings —every three months in hotels. This service is not optional, but required by law in the country's efforts to minimize fire hazards. The chimney sweeps' visit (usually a master with one or two apprentices) is not an unmitigated blessing, especially in rainy weather when inky pools are left on polished floors.

Thrift is practiced in many village homes during the winter when fires are allowed to burn out every night, to be kindled fresh in the morning. This is not a result of fuel restrictions and no particular hardship is suffered since the Swiss are immune to the penetrating cold of the high mountains, sleeping as they do under plump featherbeds.

No Gasoline for Sale

The care exercised in the rationing of wood and coal is mild compared to that governing the consumption of fuel oil and gasoline. Many owners of oil furnaces have had to install wood grates and private automobiles are seldom seen on the streets, their present gasoline supply coming from reserves as no more can be purchased.

Since November regulations have forbidden the sale of woolen goods or yarns. The action came suddenly. In villages on market day, hausfraus found many booths displaying woolen sweaters, underwear and stockings, yet they were unable to buy a single article.

Subsequently, new rulings were passed which prohibited the sale of cotton, linen, leather, and rubber goods until ration cards were issued.

Shops in the Swiss Capital present the same attractively displayed show windows, there being no indication of future purchasing restrictions. Women may admire winter dress models, but the entire country was reduced during this adjustment period to "window shopping" in these specific lines. Shoe stores were closed to the public, though clerks were busy within making complete inventories as requested by the Government. Shoe repair shops were likewise not open for business—to the distress of those who have left their footwear for new soles and rubber heels.

Women's and children's apparel stores were particularly affected by the new restrictions, for the greater part of their stock was not purchasable. In the clothing field only articles of silk or "kunst" (artificial) silk remained untabulated. As new manufactured woolen goods and yarns appear they will contain 70 per cent wool and 30 per cent residue from cotton mills.

Hoarders Blamed

Although it is conceded that imports are not reaching this country in the proper ratio, nevertheless public opinion is incensed by the charges that hoarders are partly to blame for present shortages. Newspapers contain accounts of people buying much leather, cotton, and woolen goods.

The Swiss housewife long has been accustomed to find many foreign commodities on store shelves with which to feed her family. From Italy came spaghetti products, tomato paste, olive oil, oranges and lemons. Fresh vegetables arrived from the Netherlands; potatoes and vegetables from France; eggs from Bulgaria, Rumania, Latvia, and Belgium.

The war has stopped this flow and measures have been taken to implement a regime of self-sufficiency. In practice this plan cannot substitute many goods formerly imported, but food stocks aggregating 75 per cent of the country's yearly consumption is believed to have been produced during last summer. Now there is evidence of fresh activity between the Swiss and some of their erstwhile business associates. Eggs have been arriving bearing the stamp, "Denmark."

Evidently Germany is exporting Danish eggs to establish foreign credit, a condition not to be interpreted as indicating a surplus in countries under totalitarian rule. The same practice was observed in Russia several years ago when there was widespread starvation while the Government exported grain to build up foreign credit stocks. Likewise an appearance of lack during an average crop year more likely is the symbol of a redistribution than of an actual shortage.

Trade with Germany's satellites will open a period of unparalleled business relationship where the rule of one hand not seeing what the other does will be invoked.

Dependence on Reich

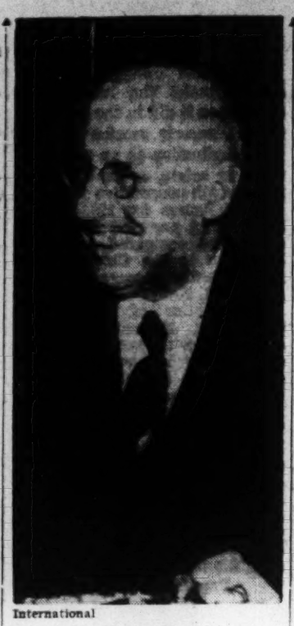
Switzerland's dependence on the coal mines of neighboring states is perhaps the foremost reason why it must live its economic life within the Third Reich's orbit. With Germany promising to deliver 50 per cent of this country's coal requirements (as against 44 per cent before the war), it has been necessary to enforce drastic restrictions. Hotel bedrooms, offices, public buildings are supposed to have temperatures of only 10 degrees centigrade, but this rule is not always observed.

Although terms of the Trade Agreement with Germany have not all been made public, increasing food restrictions lead to the belief that these products of home production figure importantly in barter arrangements for coal.

Considerable blame is attached to farmers for trying to raise prices. When dealers refused the price asked, farm pork and beef was butchered at home and sold in the village above market quotations. Now the Government has passed a law forbidding peasants to sell their own butchered meats. Henceforth they may either sell to recognized dealers or use the meat in their own family.

Belief that foods required by this country are being bartered, tends to make the Swiss regard the future with uneasiness. Such an interpretation of trade spells little of well-being or contentment for the lesser partner.

Thus is it a debatable question whether this new era in business transactions will equal prewar methods and provide for Switzerland similar standards of healthful and prosperous living.



International

Dr. Ernest Wetter

New President of Switzerland at the dinner following the election.

Britain and U. S. Seek Ways To Cushion 'Shock' of Peace

Continued from Page 1

tunity for investment of idle funds in the United States today. But can private business meet the situation without Government aid?

To explore all these, and other questions is the object of Senator Wagner's program. He sees a hope, as well as a threat, in the challenge. With full employment being realized shall such gains be abandoned when peace occurs, will the happy name of peace spell disaster to millions of workers now employed?

"Such planning has already been undertaken by Great Britain," he says, "which is engaged in a deadly struggle for its very existence. It is all the more appropriate for our Nation which is untouched by the ravages of war.

"If we are to avoid a post-emergency economic collapse, a multitude of problems will press for solution in the field of employment, in foreign trade, and in our fiscal, agricultural and industrial policies. Consideration of these problems should begin promptly in order that fully matured plans may be available when the emergency ends. The conversion from a defense-economy to a peace-time economy, with a minimum of shock and disorder in the economic system, will call for a statesmanship and national co-operation of the highest order.

"Of course, nothing would be done or even considered by the Commission that interfered in the slightest degree with our immediate and paramount objective."

"Most emphatically I do not have in mind merely another relief plan on a more gigantic scale —although our relief program will undoubtedly need to be expanded to meet the first impact of the ending of the emergency. What I look forward to is a fully efficient and vigorous system of free enterprise moving toward progressively higher standards of life for ever-widening groups of our people."

A similar resolution, introduced Friday in the House of Representatives by Jerry Voorhis (D) of California, would carry a $500,000 appropriation.

Million Florida Trees Shipped to 23 States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Florida shipped nearly 1,000,000 trees into 23 other States and 25 foreign countries in 1940, Dr. Wilmon Newell, Plant Commissioner reports. Recent inspection and certification by Florida State Plant Board workers enabled the 2,158 nurseries to participate in these markets which otherwise would have been closed to them.

Plant Board inspectors also checked plants and plant products in baggage of 2,419 airplanes from foreign countries arriving at the Miami airport to forestall importation of destructive plant pests. Freight, express, mail, and truck shipments at other entrances to the State were also inspected.

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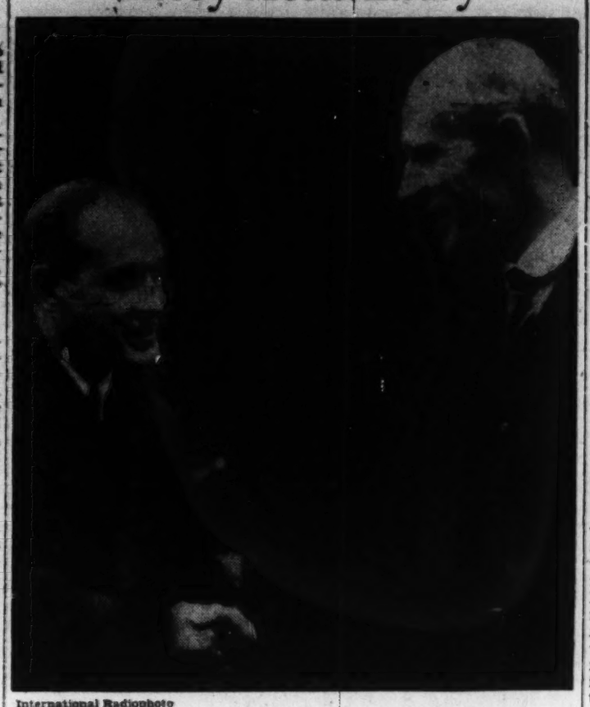

International Radiophoto

Harry L. Hopkins — **Viscount Halifax**

The personal emissary from President Roosevelt to London (left) and the newly-appointed British Ambassador to the United States (right) have a little chat in London.

Hopkins' Brand of Diplomacy Expected to Please Churchill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11—The President's designation of Harry Lloyd Hopkins, former WPA Administrator, to go on a special mission to Great Britain brings a new type of diplomat on the international scene.

In the last few years his close personal friendship with President Roosevelt has thrust Mr. Hopkins, social worker by profession, into roles of Cabinet member, key political adviser, chief "no man" at the White House, and custodian of the President's valuable papers, but now for the first time this son of an Iowa harnessmaker steps into the international picture.

Though he is little-versed in the ways of diplomatic etiquette and has a forthright manner not traditionally associated with diplomats, Mr. Hopkins, it is predicted here, will "get along famously" with Britain's Prime Minister, Winston Churchill, just as he does with President Roosevelt.

Long Way in Seven Years

Seven years ago Franklin D. Roosevelt called Mr. Hopkins at his New York apartment one Saturday afternoon and told him to report Monday morning to administer the first Federal Relief Act. He did, though it meant less salary than he was then getting as head of the New York Temporary Emergency Relief Administration.

As relief chief he spent $10,000,000,000 and furnished jobs for millions of persons, always condemning direct relief as unfit for Americans unemployed through no fault of their own. A man who admits his mistakes, Mr. Hopkins later told a Senatorial committee examining his fitness to be Secretary of Commerce, that he realized in hindsight that he had erred two ways as WPA Administrator—in letting politics creep into his speeches in the 1936 presidential campaign and in not firing underlings who used WPA for political purposes.

After the passing of his wife and the outbreak of the war, Mr. Hopkins accepted an invitation from the President to bring Diana, his young daughter, and come to live at the White House. There he fills the role of adviser and "no man," held by Louis Howe in the early days of the New Deal.

On Inside at Chicago

Last summer Mr. Hopkins helped engineer the President's renomination at Chicago and was the one person privileged to have a private wire to the White House. More recently he accompanied the President on his Caribbean cruise and was one of the first to know of the ingenious loan-lease plan for British aid, expounded by the President on his return.

Son of a Sioux City, Iowa, harnessmaker who migrated from New England, Mr. Hopkins chose social service work as his profession because he obtained his first job in a boys' camp when he was just out of Grinnell College. His mother was head of the Methodist Home Mission Board in Iowa, and had moved her family of four sons and a daughter to Grinnell so the children might have a college education.

In his social service career, he became associated with Miss Lillian Wald, founder of Henry Street Settlement in New York, served with the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, the New York City Board of Civil Welfare, the American Red Cross and finally the Temporary Emergency Relief Administration, whence Mr. Roosevelt led him to Washington and national and now international fame.

Defense Powers Under Analysis

Continued from Page 1

gress to the President, whether in time of peace or war.

Those who stress the extraordinary powers which the bill vests with the Chief Executive do not contend that Mr. Roosevelt necessarily intends to exercise all the rights which are implicit in the measure as written, but they do point out that in the past the President has often found in old legislation grants of authority which Congress never knew were there.

Thus under the maximum interpretation of the provisions of the bill, there are these powers which do not immediately appear on the surface:

1. The President could place any proportion of existing American war equipment, as well as new arms, at the disposal of foreign countries. At his press conference yesterday Mr. Roosevelt said that not more than 1 per cent of existing American war equipment would be used to aid the democracies under any plans he had in mind and then only if new supplies were immediately in sight.

2 Under the provision that the President may sell or "otherwise dispose of" he would actually have the right to give away the armaments.

Transport of Supplies

3. Under the provision that the President may "transfer" any "article of defense" to a foreign government, he is authorized, according to Webster's first definition of the word "transfer" to transport war supplies to Britain in American ships, since the loan-lease bill shelves any parts of the Neutrality Act or other legislation which would conflict with it.

4. The measure provides that the President may procure "any defense article" to fulfill the purposes of the act and defines "defense article" among other things as "any facility." Now, "any facility" is considered as taking in quite a lot of territory, which territory could conceivably include the Pasamaquoddy Dam, the St. Lawrence Waterway, and various western power projects so far as these are all related to defense.

5. Since the President is authorized to determine by himself the terms and conditions by which the United States payment or "repayment in kind or property" for the loaned armaments, this provision delegates to the Executive the right to make some, perhaps large, exceptions to the tariff laws.

6. The permission which the bill gives for the use of American shipyards to repair and outfit warships of friendly powers also raises some question. This is looked upon by some as a rather hasty unilateral step contrary to the prevailing practices of international law which, as in the instance of the Admiral Graf Spee, only allow a foreign warship the hospitality of a neutral port long enough ot get back into floating condition, not fighting condition.

However, if all the Western Hemisphere republics joined with the United States in making its navy yards available to the British for repairs and oufitting, it is agreed that this would be a significant form of aid and might alter the course of the war at sea. As far as this side of the Atlantic is concerned, major raids on British shipping have occurred south of the equator and therefore South American reaction to the Administration's new plan, if retained, will be watched with interest. It is pointed out that the plan to repair and outfit British warships here would apparently override the neutrality declaration of Panama.

Two possible restrictions upon the loan-lease bill's delegation of authority to the President were advanced today and indicate that much of the opposition to the measure will take the form of cutting it down somewhat rather than attacking its objectives.

One limitation widely discussed is to impose a two-year restriction on the powers sought for the President and another proposed modification would be framed to prevent outright gifts of war materials to Britain and other countries.

Hearings will begin by the middle of next week. The measure is expected to first pass the House where the Administration has the largest and best organized majority.

War Profits Returned By Canadians

By the Associated Press

OTTAWA (AP)—Nobody seems to remember who started the cry that this must be a profiteerless war, but a lot of Canadians are taking it seriously.

It was assumed from the first that the Government would take steps to tax excess profits heavily, and that this war would not produce a new crop of "war millionaires." The Government did take such steps; but the movement goes much further than that.

Many citizens not only are refusing to become war millionaires, they are refusing to take any profit from the war at all—even a small one.

Canada is putting money into the conflict at the rate of about $1,000,000,000 a year, and most of this is being spent by the Department of Munitions and Supply. But, believe it or not, some of this money is coming right back. It is coming in from manufacturers who have finished a war contract, found that they made a profit on it and decided they did not want to keep it.

"We do not desire to receive any benefit or gain from this war contract," said one letter from a firm which had just completed an order for battle-dress blouses, and explained that the check enclosed represented the profit on the contract plus the management salaries of two firm members.

Another company found its profit on war orders, plus production economies made possible by increased volume of business, amounted to $42,000, so promptly sent back a check for that amount.

This antiprofit trend among the recipients of war contracts is just beginning; but meanwhile another movement is gaining headway. It affects persons who are willing to lend the Government money for prosecution of the war, but prefer not to receive any interest.

To accommodate this group of leaders, Dominion of Canada non-interest-bearing certificates have been issued and about $4,000,000 worth of them sold so far to individuals, corporations, labor unions, savings and loan associations, in amounts ranging from $1 up to $500,000.

Another — apparently quite spontaneous — movement has started among those who think they should not keep all the extra dimes which seem to be jingling in pockets these war boom days. Someone suggested there ought to be a "march of dimes" into the Government's war chest, and before he could turn around, Finance Minister J. L. Ilsley found his mail filled with letters containing dimes.

Inasmuch as this quite unsolicited flurry of mail brought in about $1,500 in small change, the Government is considering organization of the "march of dimes" in a big way, so that everyone in the country will hear about it and keep on hearing about it.

Entire Norwegian Court System Virtually Abolished by Nazis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11—Practical abolishment of Norway's entire judicial system by the German administrative forces—despite an earlier promise by Reichskommissar Josef Terboven that the court system of Norway would be allowed to function intact—was disclosed in a formal statement issued Jan. 9 by the Norwegian Legation.

The Norwegian Legation statement follows:

"On Nov. 14 the Department of Justice in Oslo issued a decree which authorized the acting chiefs of department of the Quisling 'government' to dismiss public arbiters and appoint new ones, fire judges, members of the advisory jury and other members of the judicial body and replace them by others. The decree affected civil as well as criminal law.

"The Supreme Court of Norway took issue with this decree in a letter to the Department of Justice and the Nazi Reichskommissar [Josef] Terboven Nov. 19. Attention was called to the fact that the decree violated the principles of the judiciary system of Norway and went far beyond the authority vested in the heads of the Governmental departments representing the occupational forces. The Supreme Court referred to the Hague Treaty of 1907 and the appended regulations for war on land, particularly Article No. 43.

Promises Recalled

"The justices also stressed the fact that the decree cimcumvented the authority previously granted to the acting chiefs of governmental departments. It was pointed out that Article 3 of the Reichskommissar's order of Sept. 29 in conjunction with the order of Reichsführer Hitler of April 24 explicitly stated that the judiciary system of Norway should continue to function as before, in all phases compatible with the occupation.

"The independence of the courts of Norway has been established by the Constitution; it is firmly rooted in international law and has been specifically acknowledged by the Reichskommissar in his order of Sept. 28 (paragraph 5).

"The Supreme Court therefore appealed to the Department of Justice not to enforce the decree.

"No attention was paid to the solemn appeal. On Dec. 5 a new decree was issued which lowered the obligatory retirement age of all civil service employees from 70 years to 65, with the provision that the acting heads of the governmental bureaus be entitled to make exemptions from this new rule. Four days later the Supreme Court informed the Department of Justice that the arbitrary power given to the acting heads of the governmetal bureaus violated the liberty which the judges of the courts of Norway were granted by the Constitution. The Supreme Court recommended that the decree be changed so that no discretional authority be vested in the administrative branch of the government.

"On Nov. 11 Supreme Court Justice Emil Stang was arrested by the German police in Oslo. The members of the Supreme Court requested an explanation, but none was given. On Dec. 9 the Supreme Court sent a second request to the Department of Justice, stating that it viewed the arrest of one of its members with grave concern and that the case would have a far-reaching effect on the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court stated, further, that its attention was focused on the arrest of a number of members of the Oslo City Council and of a high school teacher who had been imprisoned in Stavanger in spite of the fact that the Circuit Court had refused to commit them to prison.

Authority Denied

"Previous to this last appeal from the Supreme Court the Nazi Reichskommissar Terboven in a letter written in German on Dec. 4 informed the Supreme Court that it had no authority over matters of state as decreed by him. Nor did the Supreme Court have any jurisdiction over the orders given by the acting heads of the governmental departments. The validity of such decrees and orders could not be tested by the Supreme Court or any other court in Norway. The Supreme Court's letter of Nov. 19 expressed a legal view based on false premises and was thoroughly contradictory to law, said Herr Terboven. The Supreme Court must not, wrote the Reichskommissar, take any stand in matters of state. Unless the Supreme Court is acting at the specific request of competent authorities, any ventilation of views assumes the character of political demonstration. It is not, concluded Herr Terboven, within the province of the Supreme Court to interfere in the political development of Norway.

"Thus, by the stroke of the pen of the Reichskommissar, the entire judicial system of Norway was wiped out. A week later, on Dec. 12, the justices of the Supreme Court of Norway unanmiously handed in their resignation."

Canadians Told Of Norse Spying In Aid of British

TORONTO (CP)—Britain has "no more active allies than Norwegians who are fighting actively abroad and Norwegians who are fighting, perhaps passively, but none the less stubbornly, in Norway," Dr. Edward I. Hambro, son of Norway's President, said here recently. Mr. Hambro was in Bergen when the Germans occupied that city. He escaped, joined the Norwegian Army, was appointed liaison officer to the British forces in Norway, and was evacuated with them to England early last May.

Describing the attitude of his people toward the British, he said, "I will never forget when the first British bombers came over some of our cities. We knew that they meant danger to our lives and property but we ran into the streets cheering because we knew they were fighting for us.

"Right now Norwegians in Norway are spying for the British. I have seen British bombing attacks so accurate that they couldn't have been planned otherwise. And as late as Oct. 6 some young Norwegians rowed in an open boat across the North Sea to Scotland to joi nthe fight for freedom.

"My countrymen are giving the Germans much trouble now. A rather laughable instance is a declaration issued by the Germans in Norway saying Norwegians should treat Germans as if they are as good as Norwegians. And the Germans call themselves Europe's master race!"

'Norway-in-Exile' Carries On —A Nation of Ships and Men

Continued from Page 1

punity, even into the harbors of Japan and Russia.

Source of revenue for the high-seas government is Norway's merchant marine, welded together by wireless messages crackling from offices in London, New York, Montreal, Halifax and San Francisco. German forces in occupying Norway were able to seize only 500,000 tons of shipping, for 4,000,000 tons of this modern merchant marine were out of reach.

Norway has since then lost 90 vessels through enemy action, but the remainder, including the world's largest independent tanker fleet of from 220 to 240 vessels and an Antarctic whaling fleet, flies the Norwegian flag in every ocean, about one-half of all the vessels plying to British ports.

Shortly after the German invasion, the Norwegian Government, acting from London, took over the merchant marine. Individual ship owners today have small say as to operations, but they benefit in that the vessels are kept running, unlike the ships of Denmark, since the Norwegian Government was able to get away and operate from ships and foreign shores.

Government income is obtained by taxation—a tonnage charge and an income tax amounting to about 15 per cent of gross income, being levied. Other income is cached by the government operators. Some compensation presumably must be paid to the shipowners after the war, as required by the Norwegian Constitution.

War has produced no dictatorship in the Norwegian merchant marine, for the trade unions are still operating and wage standards have held or improved under wartime risk conditions. Ships are chartered to the British Government as needed and as available, and it was declared at shipping mission headquarters here that while Norway's European services had all been rerouted to British ports, Norwegian vessels in other parts of the world were still plying in neutral trade between neutral ports.

The Norwegian Navy, which in the brief engagements of the invasion was reported to have sunk more tonnage than it possessed, has since been operating with the British. It assisted in the evacuation of Dunkirk and is now sending its mosquito boats, newly delivered by Britain, into the Channel patrol service. A patrol of re-equipped whaling vessels is now on duty in the West Indies.

While a newspaper, "Norwegian News," is published in London and other publications, including a fortnightly bulletin, are printed in New York, all widely circulated to the scattered units of a floating nation, it is upon radio that Norway-in-exile relies to maintain contact with its homeland.

That the radiocasts carried over the air waves from London and from short wave station WRUL, maintained by the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation in Boston, to Norway are widely listened to was declared to be amply substantiated both by thousands of letters received and by German warnings in Norwegian newspapers against tuning in on these radiocasts.

At the hours of radiocasting, it was said, the streets of Norwegian cities are often deserted.

While operating a full-time regime, the Norwegian Government of ships and men is looking ahead to the days of reconstruction that must follow the war. No attempt to breach the British blockade to get war relief to Norway has been made, but the sending of a small number of prefabricated houses from Sweden and Finland to Norway has been financed. It was categorically declared that many more houses were destroyed in Norway during its two-months resistance to invasion than were destroyed in Finland during the whole of the Soviet war.

That Norway will be in need of assistance when peace is declared is recognized by the Government-in-exile, and several Government departments have been ordered to prepare plans for relief work when that day arrives. For the moment, however, the cry is "carry on" as the black smoke from the freighters of a nation afloat billows over the trade routes of the world.

Canada to Entertain Norse Royal Couple

By the Associated Press

Ottawa, Jan. 11

Crown Prince Olav of Norway and his wife, Princess Martha, will be the guests next week end of the Earl of Athlone, Governor-General of Canada, and Princess Alice at Government House.

The Prince will come to Ottawa from Washington and later visit the Norwegian Air Training School at Toronto.

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Iberia: Space Between War's Pincers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Iberian Peninsula today is the lost place in Western Europe where Great Britain and Germany live officially side by side.

British and German missions work within a few hundred yards of each other in Lisbon. And in Madrid, on opposite sides of the wide Paseo de la Castellana, Sir Samuel Hoare and Baron von Stoehrer, British and German Ambassadors, are not much further from each other.

For 500 years Portugal has been —and still is despite Axis friendships—an ally of England. Spain is officially a "non-belligerent" sympathetic to the cause of the Axis. Yet Spain and Portugal, since the Spanish civil war, enjoy perhaps the most unreservedly friendly and intimate relations of any two non-warring nations in Europe.

Since the start of the European war, the energies of Portugal's dictator, Dr. Antonio de Oliveira Salazar, have been dedicated to promoting a common Peninsular foreign policy by means of which Spain and Portugal might be spared the ravages of war.

That Peninsular peace has been preserved so far is one result of this policy. Last July an additional "Protocol" to the Spanish-Portuguese Treaty of Friendship and Non-aggression—signed at the end of the Spanish war—was effected. Aside from the Anti-Comintern Pact this is the only public treaty signed by Nationalist Spain.

Consultation Provided

The Protocol calls for consultation for the safeguarding of mutual interests. Its effect on the present situation is obvious.

Portugal's ally, Great Britain, is not now in a position to use Portugal as a base for Continental military operations, for such a move would immediately bring the German Army on the French Pyrenees down through Spain into Portugal—with the willing cooperation of Spain.

Under the treaty and Protocol, so far from allowing such a move by the British, Portugal would probably feel obliged to warn Spain of any such British plan, thereby checkmating it in advance.

Spain is in a difficult position. Although having no alliance with Germany, it has the German Army on its borders. It knows that it cannot forestall a German plan of invasion merely by being in close consultation with Portugal and thereby indirectly with Great Britain.

To keep off any intervention from the German side, the Peninsula must rely mainly on the continued absence of any "military necessity" for Germany to invade it. It would certainly be embarrassing to Germany's pan-Europe diplomacy should an armed clash occur between Germany and Spain, since Spain has been proclaimed by the Axis one of the leading powers in the New Europe. Napoleon's experience showed, moreover, that an unwelcome conqueror may expect difficulties from the Peninsula.

There has been talk of Spain entering the war on the side of the Axis.

The Spanish Government and people, however, both desire peace. Neither is pacifistic. It is conceivable that certain political objectives should become sufficiently desirable, and that the cost of attaining them by force should become sufficiently small for war to break out.

The cost that a tired, hungry, and poor Spain would have to bear would depend mostly on the duration of the British blockade. Decisions for or against war, therefore, would be directly related to the Spanish Government's estimate as to the length of time Great Britain could resist Germany.

Gibraltar is Objective

Of the political objectives the chief is Gibraltar. Some portion of Northern Africa runs a close second.

It is unlikely that a victorious Great Britain would turn Gibraltar over to Spain. A victorious Axis might turn over Gibraltar and small portions of French Morocco and Algeria to Spanish rule. This last possibility would be stronger now than in the summer when Italy had not suffered many reverses.

Last June, just before Italy was about to enter the war, a highly placed Falangist in Madrid said to the writer: "These demonstrations and this press campaign about Gibraltar are not meant for the attention only of England, you know."

In so far as the Spanish Government has reason to believe that now there is less likelihood of competition for Gibraltar than when Italian influence was at its height, the scales have swung in favor of peaceful revision.

The same reasoning applies to whatever portions of Northern Africa Spain may desire. Moreover the French forces in North Africa, who would resist such an initiative on the part of Spain alone, might prove harder to deal with than the relatively small Gibraltar garrison.

Should circumstances become sufficiently favorable for Spain, it may always be tempted to confront the Axis with a Gibraltar already Spanish.

Why should Spain care about Gibraltar and about colonial territories which would not make appreciable difference to her raw material or strategic situation? By possessing territory on every side of Gibraltar, she already has nearly as much strategic control over the Straits as she can ever have, given the relation of her own strength to that of other powers.

Spanish Pride

The answer lies largely in that most important feature of the Spanish character, pride, and in the aftermath of the three-year civil war.

Anyone who attempts to govern the Spaniards has to know what to do about their pride. It can either be turned to good account, or else it drifts into an extreme individualism which makes for that state of things which a Portuguese minister of the XVIIIth Century so vividly analyzes when he said of his own people: "What an impossible nation! They neither let themselves be governed, nor do they know how to govern themselves."

The official Spanish claim is that a Spanish Gibraltar is a matter of national honor. And in fact most Spaniards do resent, to a greater or lesser degree, the presence on the Peninsula of a sentry box of the British Empire with which Spain has little in common.

If it is pointed out to them that they traded Gibraltar for a Balearic island, they reply: "All the more shame on our rulers of that time."

Spain wants a larger share than it possesses of the North African coast as a token of the part it played in opening North Africa to Christianity.

This latter objective comes under Spain's destiny of "imperio"—an undefined term which appears a great deal in the Spanish press.

It is probably to the good that the term "imperio" should remain undefined. In this way it is a vague term with an emotional appeal which brings to a Spanish thought the aura, spiritual as well as material, of Spain's Golden Age.

General Franco's Problem

The problem of Spanish pride is made more difficult by the special problem now facing General Franco of getting some spontaneous co-operation from the various groups which contributed to the Nationalist victory, and few of which agree on a specific program of regeneration.

The Monarchists do not yet have their monarchy. The moderate elements find the reforming pace of the Falange a trifle hot. The Falange, who have now absorbed a part of the former leftwing elements, find that they are disliked by the industrialists for trying to raise wages to "uneconomic levels," and by the upper classes for their radicalism.

Above them all stands General Franco, not committed to any faction and now in charge of the important Ministry of the Interior since his brother-in-law, Señor Ramon Serrano Suñer, left it to take charge of the Foreign Ministry—largely in order that Spain should have the services of its nimblest public brain in the tricky diplomatic times to come.

With control of the country thus better in hand, General Franco finds it convenient to let his dynamic brother-in-law use the Falange organization in an attempt to whip some unity into these differing factions. And Señor Suñer is shrewd enough to know that the best chance of getting all these people to co-operate in working for a better Spain is to place before them some ultimate objective which will appeal to their national rather than their individual pride.

Spain Gets Grain From South America

MADRID, Jan. 11 (AP)—Much needed wheat and corn from Argentina have begun to arrive in Spain, it has been learned, with 7,500 tons of the grains being unloaded recently.

The wheat shortage in Spain became so acute that a stringent bread rationing plan was announced in December. Reductions of planting during the civil war, unfavorable weather and curtailment of ordinary imports were blamed. Spanish officials last month disclosed "successful" negotiations for bringing food supplies through the British blockade from American countries.

Belgium's Government Carries On

Wide World

Belgian Cabinet Members Meet in Exile

Officials of the Belgian Government-in-Exile as they met recently at the Belgian Embassy in Eaton Square, London. Left to right: Albert de Vleeschauwer, Colonies; Hubert Pierlot, Prime Minister; Camille Gutt, Finance, and Paul Henri Spaak, Foreign Affairs. Photo passed by British censor.

Reds-Nazis in New 'Mutual Confidence' Pacts

MOSCOW, Jan. 11 (AP)—The new trade pact under which Russia undertakes to increase its contributions to Germany's wartime breadbasket was given out in Moscow today as fresh evidence of "mutual confidence" between the Soviet and the Reich.

A Russian communiqué on the five agreements signed yesterday at the Kremlin declared last night that "all economic problems" between the countries had been settled. Tass, official Soviet news agency, added that the pacts were negotiated "in the spirit of mutual understanding and confidence conforming to the friendly relations existing between the U. S. S. R. and Germany."

Besides broadening trade relations between the countries, the agreements were said to have fixed mutual boundaries in newly-acquired territories and settled resulting re-patriation problems.

To carry out the repatriation process, expected to be completed in 75 days, simultaneous agreements were signed in Riga, Latvia, and Kaunas, Lithuania, to cover the Baltic states absorbed by Russia.

In this process, 40,000 Germans were expected to return to the Reich from Lithuania and 10,000 from Latvia and Estonia. Russians living in German Memelland (northeastern tip of German East Prussia) and the Suwalki district of German-occupied Poland also will return to their homeland.

Provision was made for settlements between Russia and Germany for property owned by their nationals in territory taken over.

Under the trade agreement, Russia promised to send Germany wheat, oil, cotton, flax, manganese, and other raw materials in return for German industrial machinery.

The total turnover, Russian sources said, would exceed by far that of the past year under the trade pact of last Feb. 11. The Feb. 11 agreement extended a pact signed Aug. 20, 1939.

The agreement signed yesterday runs until Aug. 1, 1942.

The Government newspaper Izvestia, in an editorial headed "Development of Friendly Soviet-German Relations," commented that:

"Economic relations between the U. S. S. R. and Germany form above all a most effective means of strengthening peace and friendship between the U. S. S. R. and Germany—the two mightiest powers in Europe. Experience has shown that there is sufficient mutual understanding and trust between the U. S. S. R. and Germany to solve in the interests of both parties a number of the most involved economic and financial problems."

The editorial added:

"There are in Britain and the United States some leading statesmen who believe that the United States, in full conformity with international law and its position on neutrality, may sell to Britain everything, including even warships, whereas, the Soviet Union cannot sell to Germany even cereals without violating the policy of peace.

"These strange contentions provide a curious example of juggling with international law."

Effectiveness of Convoy System Under Close Debate at London

LONDON, Jan. 11 (AP)—Losses inflicted by German submarines upon British shipping in recent months have stirred debate in shipping circles here as to whether the convoy system has outlived its usefulness.

Some quarters, pointing to weekly losses averaging more than 60,000 tons, believe the system needs radical overhauling, while others contend it should be discarded completely.

Before the Germans won a foothold on the Bay of Biscay, with submarine bases outside the English Channel bottleneck, the British claimed that their convoys offered 98 per cent protection for merchant ships.

After the German occupation of the French coast, however, the merchant shipping losses jumped sharply, reaching a peak of 159,288 tons for the week ending Sept. 23, 1940.

Against Convoy System

During the last week of 1940, losses declined to 37,556 tons, but informed sources attributed the drop to bad weather and a consequent decline in submarine activity rather than to any positive solution of the problem.

Arguments being advanced here against the convoy system are:

1. It keeps urgently needed shipping tied up in port awaiting the convoy formation, and then slows the movement of every ship to the speed of the slowest in the convoy.

2. A convoy presents a better target for bombing planes than single ships and is easier for planes acting as "eyes" for submarines, to locate. It is pointed out that attack by plane was not a serious threat during the World War when the convoy operated successfully.

3. Because a convoy moves slowly, planes can shadow it until submarines get on the job or until an air attack is planned.

4. It makes ships in the convoy line vulnerable to a spread-eagled discharge of torpedoes.

For Convoy System

Defenders of the convoy system contend:

1. British shipping losses from January to June, 1917, were 2,087,000, tons but after institution of the convoys declined to 1,572,000 tons in the last half of that year.

2. That uncontrolled merchant shipping would multiply the problems of patrol and make easier the work of Nazi submarines and planes, which could lie in wait in the areas to the southwest and northwest of the British Isles, through which virtually all sea traffic to the islands has to pass, and attack without fear.

3. That single fast ships can and do travel alone and do suffer losses.

Britain's Navy, maritime sources say, now has to do three times more work than in 1917 and in 1918, when the United States and French Navies were aiding the patrols.

Italy Found Virtual Vassal Of Nazis in Trade Relations

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Italy's claims to equal status with its Axis partner in the future "new order" in Europe are seriously challenged by the disclosure that Italy is as dependent upon German trade as some of the small states in Germany's vassalized "Lebensraum."

An analysis of the economic relations between the Axis partners, summarized in a recent issue of Foreign Commerce, shows not only the economic disparity between the two states, but also discloses the high degree of Italy's dependence upon German resources. Foreign Commerce is published weekly by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, United States Department of Commerce.

At the present time, it is pointed out, Italian imports of coal from Germany occupy primary importance. These imports now total 1,000,000 tons a month, involving a heavy strain on railway facilities connecting the two countries.

German Metals Needed

This dependence is no less significant than Italy's dependence upon Germany for metals and metal manufacturers. Italy's policy of increasing its domestic iron and steel production is vitally dependent upon Germany for supplies of heavy industrial equipment essential for carrying out this policy. German machine tools and other industrial equipment are playing an important part in Italy's national defense industries, in automotive and machinery industries and in Italian shipyards.

Furthermore, the Foreign Trade summary states, Germany has become the chief source of Italy's lumber, and to an unknown extent a supplier of petroleum to Italy.

At the same time Italy leans heavily on the Reich as the chief market for the most important Italian agricultural exports.

Germany at present takes about 40 per cent of Italy's total exports of citrus fruits, 60 per cent of its other fresh fruit, 45 per cent of its dried fruit, and 80 per cent of its fresh vegetables.

Statistics Unavailable

German imports of agricultural products from Italy average 1,000,000,000 lire yearly, or one third of the Italian export of foodstuffs and nearly one-half of the total Italian exports to Germany.

Although Italy supplies Germany with other vital products such as mercury and sulphur, on the whole, Foreign Commerce points out, Italian imports from Germany are of far greater importance.

The full measure of assistance that Germany is rendering Italy cannot be determined during the war, because of the lack of adequate current statistics. It is known, however, from statistics published by German economic reviews that Italy depended heavily upon German trade before the outbreak of the war, and it is considered probable that the blockade on overseas Italian trade, together with the loss of Italian purchasing power in the form of emigrant remittances, has further increased this dependence.

Forest Hiding German Planes In France Set Afire by British

LONDON, Jan. 11 (AP)—Further details of the raids which about 500 British warplanes carried out over 1,000 miles of German-held French territory, announced by the Air Ministry late yesterday, implied but did not directly claim far heavier German plane losses than those craft shot down in combat.

[Germany claimed that eight British planes were shot down during the raid.]

The Air Ministry announced that all British planes returned safely from the flight.

Among the objectives bombed was a forest near Calais in which Nazi planes had been hidden. This was declared to have been set aflame.

A Polish pilot was declared to have flown at ground level across an airdrome, opening his machine-guns at a number of grounded German planes. Another pilot told of spraying four German patrol boats with machine-gun slugs. Fires, multi-colored explosions, a shower of flames forming a ragged line 200-yards long—all these were reported.

Factory buildings were said to have been hit by many high explosives, and soon the heavy black smoke of burning oil rose over the whole scene.

After the attack on oil stored in Rotterdam Harbor, pilots reported fires visible from miles away and said that when they left explosions still were popping.

At Essen, site of the Krupp armament works, fires were declared set off.

The Air Ministry also announced that during the night of Jan. 9-10 "several tons" of bombs were dropped on Italian naval vessels in harbor at Messina, Sicily, and on wharves, docks, oil storage plants, and an Army marshaling center.

One "stick"—a series—of bombs was declared to have fallen across Fascist cruisers, but observation of the damage was described as impossible because of the heavy smoke screen thrown up by the vessels.

Explosions and fires were reported in the wharves, near a dry dock and close to an oil plant.

Klisoura a Key Position

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The prolonged battle for Klisoura, South Albanian town at the gateway to a highway pass leading northward to Durazzo, indicates that both Greeks and Italians consider it a key position. The Greeks had stated that flanking movements by shock troops had passed beyond Klisoura in the same district where, by a similar bold encircling action, the Roman consul Flamininus defeated Philip V of Macedon in 198 B. C., says a bulletin of the National Geographic Society.

Klisoura (meaning "gorge, defile") is the Serbian form of Kelcyra, which is the Albanian name of the small village whose military importance derives chiefly from its position at a three-way crossroads. From the village motor roads lead north to Berat and Durazzo, west to Tepeleni and Valona, and south up the Viosa River Valley to Premeti and Greece. The hamlet clusters around a bridge which crosses the Desnica stream close to its junction with the deep trough of the Viosa Valley. The tremendous Klisoura Gorge of the Viosa, extending westward from Klisoura almost to Tepeleni, has been considered an easily defensible trench since ancient times.

Caesar, during his war with Pompey, passed through Klisoura. High up on the mountain buttress opposite the town are the ruins of a fortress-castle with which Ali Pasha, the "Lion of Tepeleni," commanded the pass leading to his country. Ali Pasha won Klisoura in 1796.

The son of one of Ali's beys subsequently held the castle, harrying the people of the neighborhood until their protests reached the Turkish court and he was summoned to Constantinople for trial. A local tradition states that all the nails in one room of the castle were of pure silver.

'Free Hungary' Move

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 11 (AP)—The American Hungarian Federation has appealed to President Roosevelt in initiating a movement which may lead to the formation of a "Free Hungary" Government in the United States, it is disclosed here.

Closing of Margarine Plants Cuts German Use of Fats

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Further cuts in Germany's already meager fat allowance appear to be in store for Germans this winter with the disclosure that about 150 of the Reich's 181 margarine-producing plants are at present closed down.

The disclosure was made by the German press which reported recently that from July to September all German margarine factories were closed, and that on Sept. 15 only 31 had been in operation.

The full importance of this disclosure can be understood when it is realized that margarine accounts for about 30 per cent of the German fat consumption. A sharp reduction of this percentage would therefore be likely to result in a reduction in fat consumption.

The shortage of fat has long been one of the weakest spots in the Nazi drive for food autarchy. Germany is more than 50 per cent dependent on import of fat. In 1940 the invasion of Holland and Denmark resulted in Germany gaining possession of a certain quantity of butter which meant a considerable relief. But this supply of butter is being depleted by the continual drop in livestock population in the occupied countries, which, in turn, is resulting from a shortage of fodder. The closing down of more than 80 per cent of the margarine factories shows little promise of replacing the "requisitioned" butter with margarine.

Dependent on Imports

The reason for the closing of margarine factories was hinted at by the Deutsche Volkswirt, authoritative organ, which said that the closing down to such an extent could only be explained by the special conditions under which this industry worked. Up to the outbreak of the war, the journal states, this industry was almost completely dependent on imports of raw materials—oil fruits and whale oil—from overseas.

The Frankfurter Zeitung goes somewhat more into details when it indicates that in 1937-38 production of 368,000 tons of margarine required 233,000 tons of vegetable oil, 90,000 tons of whale oil, some 19,000 tons of other fats, and 427 tons of milk. The vegetable oils were cocoanut and palm oil, both exclusively imported from overseas and soya bean oil mostly purchased in Japan.

Since the outbreak of the war only minor quantities of soya beans have reached Germany through the blockade and the Trans Siberia railroad line has proved inadequate to make up the transportation loss. Moreover, enormous fields of soya beans planted with German money in Bessarabia were lost just before the first harvest when Russia stepped in and took over this former Rumanian Province.

Another essential raw material for margarine production is whale oil. Before the start of hostilities Germany consumed about 300,000 to 350,000 tons a year. In 1938 Germany's own whaler fleet brought home 90,000 tons of oil, 40,000 tons came from Japan, 42,000 from England, 59,900 from the [British] Union of South Africa and the biggest quantity, 110,000 tons from Norway.

Hunting of Whales Stopped

In 1939 Germany's whaler fleet produced 82,000 tons, while 10,000 tons instead of the usual 40,000 came from Japan. Norway sold its entire production to England.

This year, the Nazi fleet has been kept in the Baltic ports and the hunting of whales was officially postponed until the end of the war. The Norwegian fleet was on the sea when the Nazis invaded the Scandinavian countries last spring with the result that most of the vessels headed for English ports with an estimated 180,000 tons of whale oil.

Although Germany has thus lost most of the imported products necessary to the manufacture of margarine, it may be safely assumed that certain reserves on margarine as well as raw materials for the margarine production exist in the Reich today.

The complete closing down of all margarine factories during the summer was thus intended to save raw material at a time when butter was somewhat more plentiful. But now that the supply of butter is rapidly diminishing, the reduced production of margarine may be expected to be felt with increasing acuteness by the German people as existing supplies of margarine also disappear.

New Zealand Has Own Program For Empire-U.S. Unity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—This dominion has formed its own section of the British-American Co-operation Movement, inaugurated some three years ago by Australians for the purpose of cultivating the closest possible friendship between the two great democracies.

Under the patronage of the Prime Minister, Peter Fraser, the New Zealand section has drawn up its own program for closer diplomatic, commercial and cultural relations between the British Commonwealth of Nations and the United States.

The movement looks eventually to a Pacific Peace Pact involving not only America and members of the British Commonwealth, but other nations having special interests in the Western Hemisphere, as a first step to a new international body designed to ensure the peace of the world.

Another object of the movement is to ensure a constant interchange of views between the New Zealand and Australian sections of the movement with a view to common action wherever their interests are identical.

Some 160 of the commercial and professional leaders of the Dominion have been inscribed as charter members of the organization.

3,300 Workmen For Army Laid Off As Unsatisfactory

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP)—A report from Fort Meade, Md., that 3,300 workmen classed as "lazy" or "incapable" had been discharged from an Army construction project there prompted Army officials last night to declare that in general they were well satisfied with the way work was going on construction jobs.

"The contractors on the construction jobs have the responsibility of hiring and discharging employees," said Lieut. Col. Brehon B. Somervell, who is in charge of the Nationwide construction program.

"They are constantly on the alert to eliminate the incompetent and inept. . . . I wish to say that in general I am very happy over the way most of these jobs are being managed."

A news despatch asserted that Maj. J. A. Noxon, Construction Quartermaster, had said at Fort Meade that men discharged were "either too lazy to produce, or were physically and mentally incapable of producing."

Most of those discharged, it was understood, were lumber checkers, who were no longer needed. Most of the hiring and firing on Army construction is in the hands of contractors, with quartermaster officers serving chiefly as inspectors, but at Fort Meade the Army has carried out some of the work by direct "purchase and hire methods."

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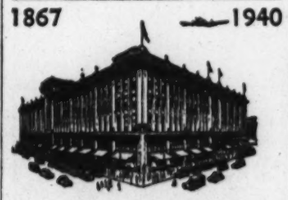
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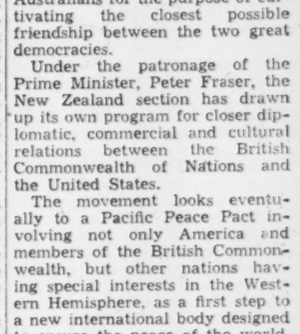

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

'Landmarks of Modern Art'

By Carlyle Burrows

New York

Eleven artists prominently connected with the School of Paris are represented at the Pierre Matisse Gallery in an exhibition called "Landmarks of Modern Art." There are 11 exhibits in all —10 paintings and a single sculpture. The sculpture is the marble variant of that celebrated abstraction, "Bird in Flight," by Constantin Brancusi. All the paintings are abstractions, excepting one which is definitely old-masterish in feeling — Derain's large "Still-Life." The only explanation for this picture being in the show is that Derain began his career, at least, among the advance guard of modern French painters. It is evident that considerable pains have been taken to make each work count as something above the ordinary in quality, though the level of merit is by no means even.

It is evident, too, that certain years have been sought through which to illustrate the artists in some of their more significant phases. The show begins with a Chirico still-life, for example, dated 1915. Instead of showing one of the once extremely popular fantasies of this artist's so-called Greek period, in which horses with elaborately flowing manes and tails disported amidst fallen classical columns and architectural pediments, a severely painted design representative of Chirico's early experiments in abstract form is included.

* * *

This program is carried out with a Picasso of the early "decorative" style, a solidly constructed design called "The Mantel," dated the same year as the Chirico, and with a large Matisse interior of 1916, notable chiefly as an illustration of the transition from his early "fauve" period to the more decorative and vivid work of his later phase. It is not a prepossessing subject, the design being sketchy and drab in color; but there is no doubt of its prominence in the show, as an example of the expressionist style which originally attracted great attention to this artist.

Three of the canvases were obtained from prominent American collections of modern art: the Matisse from the Phillips Memorial Gallery, the Chirico from the James Thrall Soby collection, and a Braque still-life from the Marie Harriman gallery. A Léger from the collection of Mrs. Meric Callery of Paris, showing a definitely rotund pseudo-naturalistic design of 1921, "The Luncheon," which illustrates a special phase of the artist's work, and a Juan Gris from the Reber collection in Lausanne, Switzerland, are from outside sources. The Gris incidentally is an extremely well-balanced abstract still-life, harmonious in its color relations and one of the most decorative of the pictures.

The rest of the paintings Mr. Matisse has assembled from sources close to the artists. Four of them, the Derain, a Rouault, the Picasso, and a Tanguy, in addition to the Léger, are being shown in this country for the first time. The Rouault and the Derain, both recent works, are among the largest in the exhibition. Unfortunately it is not size which counts most here. For the Derain, though it contains some excellent painterly passages—notably in the fish in the foreground of the dark-toned canvas—is loosely constructed. As a design it all but disintegrates before the observer.

* * *

Rouault, noted for his massive and impassioned portrayals of clowns, religious themes, and satires, has gained ground more rapidly during the last few years than almost any other member of the French contemporary school. Much of his success has been due to the mysterious force of his color and design, which have caused his work to be compared with the character of stained glass. In "The Wounded Clown," at the Matisse Gallery, there are no such striking forms and colors. The roughly painted, "bumpy" forms of his characters fall into a slipshod design, and the colors, tuned to a light key reminiscent of his designs for tapestries, are scarcely impressive.

This constitutes, however, a compact showing of the work of modern movement in French art.

Richard Tucker

Gertrude Lawrence and Chorus in 'Lady in the Dark'

Scene from the Circus Interlude in the new musical play by Moss Hart, music by Kurt Weill, which is concluding its tryout at the Colonial Theater in Boston tonight and opening Jan. 16 at the Alvin Theater in New York.

More Mitropoulos Novelties

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

Continuing as guest conductor of the Philharmonic-Symphony, Dimitri Mitropoulos has set before Carnegie Hall audiences more unfamiliar music. At the concerts of Jan. 2-3, Mario Castelnuovo-Tedesco's Overture to "The Merchant of Venice" and Nicolas Nabokoff's "Sinfonia Biblica" made the first half of the program. The overture was introduced to America at a Stadium Concert in this city on June 18, 1939, but seems not to have been played again anywhere in the United States until these occasions. The "Sinfonia Biblica" was on the second an absolute "first time."

Shylock's rage over the loss of his daughter and his ducats as set forth by Solanio in Act II, Scene VII, of Shakespeare's comedy has been said to contain the gist of the overture, but there is a contrasting lyric section, with violin solo, that doubtless represents Portia. For most listeners the overture unquestionably is too long and it bears effective witness to its composer's capacious memory, especially of Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Schéhérazade" and Beethoven's "Emperor" Concerto. It was played with tremendous spirit.

* * *

Mr. Nabokoff, who was present at the première of his symphony to bow acknowledgments, insists that the work "strives mainly and essentially to be a piece of music first of all, the Old Testament being the stimulus which urged me to write this music." He also states that "all four movements have common musical material, and all the themes can be traced back to the first two themes of the first movement."

The four movements are named respectively "Ecclesiasticus," "Solomon," "Absalom," and "Hosannah." If the "Solomon" section, in which the composer seeks to reflect the mood of the "Song of Songs," seems in view of its subject somewhat acrid and astringent, the flight of Absalom in the following section is full of drama and excitement. Mr. Mitropoulos, to whom the piece is dedicated, appeared to take great pleasure in conducting it. Jascha Heifetz in the Beethoven Violin Concerto filled out the program.

* * *

At the concerts of Jan. 4-5, Mr. Mitropoulos brought forward another work that was doubtless new to most of its hearers, though Fritz Busch had made it known here a dozen years ago when acting as guest conductor for the Symphony Society. It is Max Reger's "Four Tone Poems for Large Orchestra after Pictures by Arnold Böcklin." In these the burly Reger is more genially disposed than usual. Indeed, the first, "The Fiddling Hermit," though perilously long drawn out, has real atmosphere and charm in its modal manner and archaic suggestion. And the second, "In the Sport of the Waves," is pleasant as long as the sport is briskly paced.

Afterwards came a reversion to music we all know, or ought to—Liszt's E flat Piano Concerto and Ravel's "Rapsodie Espagnole," Dalies Frantz was the soloist, technically uneven and in the "Quasi adagio" sentimental beyond the considerable excuse supplied by the music. However, he and Mr. Mitropoulos between them raised a terrific din before the concerto was over. The "Rapsodie Espagnole," though, had a thoroughly fine performance, both Mr. Mitropoulos and the orchestra appearing to decided advantage.

At the Metropolitan, opera has pursued a varied course. On the evening of Dec. 30 Anna Kaskas had a big chance when she was called on to pinch hit as Azucena in "Il Trovatore," doing so remarkably that no one could very well refer to her again as a "minor" member of the company. Alexander Sved added the Count di Luna to his local roles, interpreting with his customary force and singing for the most part well. In general the performance proceeded with spirit, in spite of the handicap of a stage cluttered with well-meant, but by no means persuasive, scenery and props. The propulsive element was the masterly conducting of Ferruccio Calusio.

* * *

The Metropolitan's first "Aida" of the season, on New Year's night, brought about in the title role the delayed debut here of Stella Roman, the company's new Rumanian soprano, who seems to be a useful recruit. Giovanni Martinelli made his seasonal re-entry in excellent form, and Mr. Sved achieved further success as Amonasro. On the following evening there were seasonal re-entries in "Die Walküre" of Marjorie Lawrence (Brünnhilde) and Friedrich Schorr (Wotan), as well as, in particular, a superbly sung Sieglinde, the contribution of Kirsten Flagstad. Miss Lawrence is always a singularly vivid exponent of the Wish Maiden and Mr. Schorr was impressive because of his artistic authority.

At the Mecca Auditorium "No For An Answer," the new opera by Marc Blitzstein, author of "The Cradle Will Rock," was launched on the evening of the fifth. In two acts and 20 scenes, it deals with unemployment after the season at a summer resort "in the Eastern United States," plus a general arraignment of social injustice—crooked police, corrupt courts, deceitful and traitorous people of means—laid on so thick, indeed, that the author's burning wrath loses some of its effectiveness through his lack of measure and humor.

As in the case of his earlier opera, Mr. Blitzstein at a piano took the place ordinarily assigned to an orchestra. The music might be described as, of its kind, sufficient—better in the choruses and a cabaret song than elsewhere. There was no scenery, but some very skilful lighting. When the whole show is tightened and condensed it will go better, and it bears a curious, if somewhat distant, resemblance to "The Beggar's Opera."

Facing the Winter

By Harold Hobson

London

There are two obvious things to be said about that section of the world of entertainment which is to be found in London: Rarely can the theaters and cinemas have faced the beginning of a winter in circumstances so much more auspicious than they seemed likely to be in July; and never have they faced a winter in which those circumstances were worse.

The bombing of London has in many cases gravely damaged the fabrics of leading places of amusement. The earliest to be hit was the Queen's Theater; one of the latest is the comparatively new Saville, which has had its foundations badly smashed. When the Blitzkrieg started, Leslie Henson's "Up and Doing" was packing the Saville night after night. It had to close down, like the other theaters, and Mr. Henson, solemnly revolving what to do with its stores of scenery and dresses, decided to bring them down from the roof, where they were stored, into the safer region of the basement. The result is that they have been destroyed, in the general disaster that has overtaken the lower part of the theater, whilst the higher part of the fabric appears to be uninjured. So much for theatrical A. R. P.

Cinemas, too, have made acquaintance with high explosive, and the Leicester Square Theater still shows many evident signs of disruption. One by one, however, the cinemas in the West End are re-opening, though, judging from the volume of business they do whenever I am present, they seem to be under little pressure from the general public to resume their activities. It is true that my cinema-going is usually accomplished in the early hours of the afternoon, and as I gaze round at the ranks on ranks of empty seats that customarily surround me—except at such a film as Hitchcock's "Foreign Correspondent"—I console myself with the thought that it is in the evenings, of course, that places of amusement are crowded; until I realize with a start that the cinemas now close shortly after dusk, so that their patrons may reach home soon after the Blitzkrieg has begun again.

These are, obviously, unsatisfactory days for the kind of entertainment in which the cinema specializes. There is nothing like a film for taking people out of the ordinary run of humdrum daily experience. But people don't want any longer to be taken out of the ordinary run of humdrum daily experience. The Luftwaffe does that for them, and makes no charge, either. What they want is to get back to it. That will take some time, and before it can be accomplished there are many things to be done which do not leave much leisure for amusements.

At the same time, it is perhaps significant that Herbert Farjeon's "Diversion" is crowding out Wyndham's most afternoons a week. From this it would seem natural that other theaters should contemplate re-opening their doors. Not long ago, indeed, posters appeared on the walls of His Majesty's announcing that Bobby Howes and Fred Emney were to take the stage in a few days in a musical show called "Learn to Love." My wife's inquiry at the stage door, however, elicited the information, "Not even in rehearsal, miss," and subsequent investigation indicates that any London production of this piece is unlikely in the near future. That, so far as I have been able to discover, completes the tale of immediate theatrical activity on the West End front.

Nevertheless, things are not wholly idle. Messrs. Francis, Day, and Hunter, the music publishers, are to spend £500 for making the name of Churchill better known. Miss Sarah Churchill (Mrs. Vic Oliver), whose father, too, has been heard of, has written a song called "I Give My Heart." It is her first effort, and the publishers think it likely to sweep the country. They are therefore financing its publicity to give it the best possible chance.

Chicago Opera and Concerts

By Felix Borowski

Chicago

Although the Chicago Opera Company officially closed its season Dec. 14, it expressed its reluctance to part from an appreciative public in two extra representations—one, a performance of Humperdinck's "Hansel and Gretel" (Dec. 29), the other, one of Massenet's "Manon" (Dec. 31). The first-named composition apparently had been insufficiently rehearsed in the orchestra pit. Suzanne Sten sang prettily and acted vivaciously the part of Hansel. Virginia Haskins, the Gretel of the cast, was handicapped by a small voice that struggled ineffectually with Humperdinck's Wagnerian orchestration. Kurt Herbert Adler was the conductor.

"Manon" had an admirable reading. Grace Moore accomplished some of the most attractive work of the season in the title role, which she sang with real vocal charm, and acted with the lightness and grace which the part requires. Beautiful singing, too, was offered by Tito Schipa in the music of the Chevalier. The orchestra, directed by Leo Kopp, having sensed that something well worth while was being done on the stage, made gallant efforts of its own to underline the grace and beauty of the score.

At the Symphony concerts of Dec. 26-27 Mr. Stock offered the suite from Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Christmas Eve," Glazounoff's scintillating "Scènes de Ballet," and the "Emperor" Waltz by Johann Strauss.

The most important item on his program, however, was the new Symphonie Fantasie composed for the Orchestra's Golden Jubilee by Nicholas Miaskowsky. If the music did not approach in power that of its composer's Sixth Symphony, it was nevertheless music of no little interest and worth. Having already written 20 symphonies, Miaskowsky has little to learn about effective scoring, and there is rich orchestral color in the new piece. Its ideas, too, are felicitous. Withal, the Symphonie Fantasie left one with the impression that Miaskowsky had submitted just one movement of a larger work as yet uncompleted—perhaps Symphony No. 21.

Modern Argentine Composers

By Nicolas Slonimsky

In 1932 a group of young composers of Buenos Aires founded a society of modern music under the name of "Grupo Renovación." The proposed aim of this "renovation group" was to give performances of compositions by modern composers, not only Argentinian, but also European and North American. The founding members of "Grupo Renovación" were composers and musicians born during the last decade of the nineteenth century—José María Castro, Honorio Siccardi, Luis Gianneo, and Jacobo Ficher. By calendar, they are no longer young, but they are young in the sense that they believe in music as a progressive art, based not on established rules, but on the idea of constant evolution. They do not pursue a cult of dissonance for its own sake, but they make free use of dissonances, whenever the form and the material warrant it.

In the Encyclopedia of Picture Music, published in America during the era of silent movies, there is a delightful item which gives instructions as to the proper use of dissonance in a given situation. "A crafty villian who does not exhibit any physical villany in the course of the picture can be easily described by a dissonant chord being held tremolo and very soft." This simple notion, as expressed by a motion picture arranger, will appear perhaps less ludicrous when translated to mean that the use of dissonance is justified when the purpose is to create tension and suspense.

* * *

José María Castro (born in Buenos Aires on Nov. 17, 1892) is a composer of many moods. He is the author of brilliant ballet music, and of lyrical instrumental pieces in a neo-classical vein. His Concerto Grosso is almost academic in its straightforward observance of the ancient form. Although he is one of the moving spirits behind the "Grupo Renovación," he is not an aggressive modernist. In particular, he is not tempted by atonality, but keeps his music well within the bounds of traditional keys.

His brother, Juan José Castro (born in Buenos Aires on March 7, 1895) has a predilection for music of large dimensions. His "Sinfonia Biblica," a huge panorama of sound, for orchestra and chorus, is parallel in some respects to Stravinsky's "Symphony of Psalms." There is the same fervor, and the same unconcern for old-fashioned modernism. Of his purely folkloristic music, we should mention "Sinfonia Argentina." Both brothers Castro are professional conductors of operatic and symphonic repertoire. This gives them first-hand knowledge of instruments and makes both brilliant orchestrators, within their chosen idioms of expression.

* * *

Honorio Siccardi (born in Buenos Aires on Sept. 13, 1897) is a composer of character pieces, often of humorous content. His suite, "Buenos Aires," is a series of city impressions, adroitly arranged and orchestrated. Apart from his activities in the "Grupo Renovación," Siccardi plays a significant role as a writer on musical subjects.

Jacobo Ficher (born in Odessa, Russia, on Jan. 14, 1896) settled in Argentina in 1923. He is a prolific composer of music in all forms. To a great extent, he draws his inspiration from rhapsodic Jewish incantations, but in recent years he has come closer to the spirit of Argentine music. He is an ardent propagandist of the cause of modern music in his capacity of a founder of "Grupo Renovación," and conductor of the newly-founded "Orquestra Sinfónica de la Asociación General de Músicos de la Argentina," that is, the Musicians' Union orchestra.

Luis Gianneo (born in Buenos Aires on Jan. 9, 1897) also a member of the "Grupo Renovación," excels as a composer of chamber music in an advanced contrapuntal idiom. At an earlier phase of development he leaned towards pure folklore, but has now changed his style in the direction of absolute forms without programmatic content.

* * *

Most non-conformist among composers of Argentina is Juan Carlos Paz (born in Buenos Aires on August 5, 1897). He is interested in purely musical values, and avoids all folkloristic or any other programmatic implications. In search of a perfect means of expression, he has changed his style four times, going successively through the stages of (1) neo-classicism, (2) subjectivism, (3) expressionism, and (4) 12-tone technique. Recently he has veered from the pure 12-tone technique in favor of a more pliable medium. As a music critic, he champions enlightened modernism. His recent series of articles published in Argentina Libre under the title "Itinerary of Argentine Music in Four Stages" gives the first comprehensive survey of socio-esthetic evolution in the musical style of his country.

The modernists of the "Grupo Renovación" exercise considerable influence on the younger generation ot Argentine composers of the new century. Of these, Carlos Suffern (born in Lujan on Sept. 25, 1905) has written lyric pieces of exotic inspiration. His songs are written on Russian, Japanese, and ancient Greek modes, while his ballet uses a story from the "Arabian Nights."

Roberto Garcia Morillo (born in Buenos Aires on Jan. 22, 1911) composes in the attenuated style of European expressionism. He experiments in moods, as he experiments in technique. One of his most interesting compositions is a piano concerto with the accompaniment of three trumpets and percussion.

* * *

Julio Perceval (born in Brussels, Belgium, on July 17, 1903) settled in Buenos Aires in his twenties, having already formed a characteristic style of composition. His idiom reflects the tendencies of late French impressionism, with elements of grotesque humor, combined with affected seriousness. Paradoxically, he takes great interest in religious music, and has recently completed an oratorio, and a sonata for organ.

Antonio de Raco (born in Buenos Aires on August 21, 1915) began his musical career as a "child prodigy," giving piano recitals at an early age. His piano compositions are in the modern percussive idiom. He has also written character pieces for various instruments.

In building a new national school of composition the younger composers of Argentina are now facing the task of adapting the elements of primitive native song to the new idiom of modern music. Fortunately, the modes and rhythms of folk music fit more naturally into the framework of modern harmony than into the orthodox forms. Thus, the moderns of Argentina, like the moderns of other musically young republics of South America, have a decided advantage over their elders of the romantic nineteenth century.

(This is the second of two articles on Modern Argentine Composers. The first appeared on Dec. 28.)

Show by Jack Yeats

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

The war has had no effect on art in Eire except that Irish artists who used to exhibit in London as well as in Dublin now confine themselves to the Irish capital. One-man exhibitions are frequent and Jack Yeats', the most recent, is one of the most important.

From early childhood Jack Yeats had a flair for drawing and painting. He studied at the Westminster Art School and in 1899 held his first exhibition in Dublin. It consisted exclusively of drawings and water colors. His first exhibition of oils was in 1906, and the present one is his thirty-fifth.

Among Irish artists Yeats is regarded as the greatest living Irish painter. The present exhibition shows his distinctively personal touch. His color schemes are, in his own words, "vibrant harmonies." Such pictures as "Canal from Bridge," "High Spring Tide, Rosse's Point, Sligo," and "By Merrion Strand" show Yeats' ability to capture the atmosphere and color of a scene. In other directions his technique is unorthodox and he stands in relation to painting as expressionistic drama does to orthodox drama.

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Canadian School Studies Historic London

Children Grow Familiar With People, Landmarks And Customs by 'Dramatizing' Life Overseas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Windsor, Ont.

Canadian children cannot help being conscious of what is going on in England, so at the Frank W. Begley Public School of Windsor the 873 pupils are "living" in London in a truly educational way.

The school itself has been made "London"—its corridors are labeled for famous London streets, its rooms are marked for famous London places. And with each room has been organized a course of study, linked with the London place the room represents.

For instance, one room is marked for London Tower. The children of that room, under the guidance of their teacher, make a study of London Tower and its district, not only from textbooks but with practical matters, such as building a replica of London Tower.

The scheme is producing some surprising results in the furthering of the knowledge of the children of the great capital of the British Empire, and is daily making alive and vivid the news that comes from London.

The visitor to the Frank W. Begley School finds himself wandering along perhaps "Cheapside," or "Kew Road," or "Petticoat Lane." And he will see doors of the schoolrooms labeled Billingsgate, Kew Gardens, St. Paul's, London Tower, and other famous London places. The principal's office, seat of authority for the school, has been aptly labeled No. 10 Downing Street, the seat of authority for the Empire!

Throughout the school scores of maps and scenes of London have been placed on the walls. Mr. Fuller realized that doing can be learning, so he had the children obtain these for themselves and bring them to school. They come from old and new magazines, from attic and basements—a surprising harvest of material to aid the children in studying London. One child brought an old guidebook to London Tower, which later formed the basis for building a replica of the Tower by several children of his room.

Illustrative of how the plan works is one room labeled Billingsgate. Here the children have undertaken a study of London's famous fish market. They study its past history, what part it plays in the commercial life of London, and then branching out, they study the kinds of fish which might be sold at Billingsgate, compare the prices with those in Canada, learn about the origin of the herring fishing business of Britain. The study becomes a virtual chain of interest, one thing leading to another.

To dramatize and illustrate their subject, the children build or bring material to their schoolroom. In the Billingsgate study, a replica of a fish market stand was built and painted. A model of a fishing schooner was obtained and now stands on a window sill. Children made posters dealing with phases of the fishing industry.

Another room is "London Tower." Here several boys, on their own initiative, built a replica of London Tower from a floor plan which they found in an old guidebook of the Tower. The bricks for the replica were fashioned out of cardboard and laboriously stuck together with glue.

In another room, St. Paul's Cathedral formed the subject. Here an enthusiastic teacher, who herself had visited London, obtained scores of views of St. Paul's and its district, and placed them on the schoolroom walls. She drew maps on the blackboards—one of the St. Paul's district today, the other of St. Paul's district in the ancient days when London was the Roman Lodinium. Each pupil undertook to make up a scrapbook of views of London from newspapers and magazines, all pasted up in the lowly nickel exercise book.

Similarly, each room is dealing with a district or place in London. Music brings the songs of London, and the chimes of Big Ben. Kew Gardens encourages nature study. Art introduces famous paintings and etchings and encourages creative work on the part of the children.

In fact, London is becoming almost as well known to the 873 young pupils of the school as their own Windsor streets. Which is what Robert M. Fuller, the principal, hoped and worked for.

Children in the Frank W. Begley Public School, Windsor, Ont., feel quite at home these days with London place-names. Each room is named for some London landmark — St. Paul's, Billingsgate, Kew Gardens, London Tower, or what you will. And as you go down the corridors you step along Petticoat Lane or Cheapside. It is all a part of becoming familiar with the great capital of the British Empire through units of study built around the history and customs of the people living in the various parts of London. Music, art, the social studies, natural science, and other fields of study come into it in one way or another. These two boys are locating the Monument on a blackboard map.

From All the Children, Superintendent's Report, City of New York

First Grader Ready for Work

It is normal and right for children to love school. First graders skip eagerly to school, and are naturally interested in learning. Let us, by our own adult attitude and our interest in and appreciation for the splendid opportunities of free education they are having, help to keep them that way all through the years.

A Real Family Frolic at School, Mothers and Dads Running It

Another P. T. A. Activity That Brought Them All Out. The Secret?—Informality, and Learning by Doing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Minneapolis, Minn.

About six years ago the Parent-Teacher Association of the James Whitcomb Riley School (kindergarten through sixth grade) decided to have an evening of fun for the whole family. As plans took shape the event was given the name of the Riley Rolic. The desire was to offer an evening at the school when the parents, teachers, and pupils could have a jolly time together. A committee was put in charge of plans and a number of sub-committees formed to look after numerous details. Parents were asked to contribute their time and talents. Mothers donated homemade candy to be sold in the hall at a booth decorated and presided over by a committee of mothers. Orangeade was sold at another booth and ice cream at a third. As it turned out, the edibles were all sold before the evening was half over.

The program for the evening was divided into "features," one to each classroom. In one room a father ran several reels of pictures. Some he had taken of classes at the school (which were highly popular with parents and children), and some were rented for the occasion. Another room had a "magic" entertainment and an interesting demonstration of liquid fire, all put on by a number of fathers. A fish pond proved unexpectedly attractive to all ages of children and the last of the packages had been fished out before the evening was half over. One of the most popular features was the "Home Talent Show." This consisted of several acts, including singing, dancing, and a fashion show, with the entire cast made up of fathers.

Helped Fill The Coffers

One room was reserved for a check room and here a group of fathers and mothers worked in relays throughout the evening, checking wraps for entire families on hangers and clothes lines strung across the room.

Admission to each room was five cents and the endeavor was to give a full five cents worth. The whole idea was to provide a good family frolic rather than to make money for the P. T. A. As soon as a show was over, the room was emptied and another crowd admitted, the show beginning again when the room was full. Everyone was in the best of spirits and had an enjoyable evening. A quite unexpected result was the clearing of a considerable sum for the P. T. A. treasury.

So successful was the project that it has been continued as an annual event on the first Friday in December. Even when the weather has been stormy there has always been a good attendance. The acts have varied from year to year as new ideas have been presented by different committees. An addition the last few years has been the serving of baked beans, wieners and buns, doughnuts, et cetera, at six o'clock. Many families have come to the school for their dinner and so have been ready for the fun without having any dishwashing to delay them.

Adopted The Idea

This fall the new Southwest High School was opened in the same neighborhood as the Riley School. Soon after the formation of a P. T. A. at the new school, it was decided to borrow the idea of the Riley Rolic. Consequently on October 31, a "Hallowe'en A Fair" was held in the new building. Because the pupils are older and the enrollment so much larger than in the Riley School, this affair was on a much larger scale than the Rolic. Pupils and teachers took part with parents in the various forms of entertainment and a much greater variety of performances was possible. There was good advertising in the neighboring schools and early in the evening the halls began to be crowded with old and young. Pupils from other High Schools in the city attended and also many adults with no children at Southwest. Judging by the happy faces and laughter a good time was enjoyed by everyone and the affair was so successful that it will undoubtedly be repeated.

The secret of the success of the projects in both schools was to get a large number of parents to help in whatever direction their talents lay. Children love to have their parents take part in anything of this kind, just as parents like to have their children participate in school activities. Promoting the attitude that everyone is needed to help, contributes materially to the pleasure of all.

G. G. M.

The above article was sent in, in response to our request for experiences in getting mothers and fathers to take part in school activities. We shall be glad to pass along helpful experiences of this sort. Has anyone else one to share?—Education Editor.

Compound Personal Pronouns

Help Yourself to Easy English—27
32 Tuesday and Saturday lessons

By Harriet Van Dyne Newman and LaVaun Nickel

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Why do we have compound personal pronouns (like *himself, herself, themselves,* formed by adding *self* or *selves* to personal pronouns)? Because we have two uses for them.

A. I *myself* told him. (*Myself* intensifies the pronoun I).

We call these pronouns intensive pronouns when used to emphasize (intensify) nouns or pronouns previously mentioned.

B. He defended *himself*. (*Himself* reflects back upon the pronoun He).

Some grammars call these pronouns reflexive pronouns when used as objects of verbs to turn back (reflect back) upon subjects previously mentioned.

Caution: When in doubt as to whether *I* or *me* is correct, many of us incorrectly resort to *myself*. Let us say: He took Jane and *me* (not *myself*) to the opera.

Why is *myself* incorrect? Because *myself* has no word to reflect back upon.

Should you like a mistake-proof method for using *myself* and similar forms like *himself, herself*?

Method: Use *myself* (or a similar form) only when it reflects back upon a previously mentioned noun or pronoun.

Exercise 1

Underscore the correct pronoun.

1. They gave the awards to Jerry and (I, me, myself).
2. Robert and (I, me, myself) explored the island.
3. They asked you and (we, us, ourselves) to accompany them.
4. I sent (I, me, myself) that message.
5. They expect Tom and (I, me, myself) to go.

Exercise 2 (A Review)

Underscore the correct word. Are you using the correct forms in your speech?

1. Shall you go with Tom and (I, me)?
2. (We, Us) four played tennis.
3. Helen is taller than (I, me).
4. No one except Ned and (she, her) had perfect scores.
5. Was it (he, him), or was it (she, her)?
6. Come with Dick and (he, him) tomorrow.
7. The committee invited us, Mary, Paul, and (I, me).
8. The committee is three boys, Tom, Ned, and (I, me).
9. Everyone except Mary and (I, me) stayed in the dormitory.
10. Ed made more rapid progress in chemistry than (I, me).

Answers

Exercise 1: 1—me (does not reflect back upon any pronoun); 2—I (subject, Robert and I); 3—us (does not reflect back upon any pronoun); 4—myself (reflects back upon the pronoun I); 5—me (does not reflect back upon any pronoun).

Exercise 2 (A Review): 1—me; 2—We; 3—I; 4—her; 5—he, she; 6—him; 7—me; 8—I; 9—me; 10—I.

If you write about anything in this series, please address the Education Editor.

A Dole—Or an Allowance?

The Parent

Idaho

Dear Friends:

We in our family firmly believe that every child should have an allowance. It may be no more than ten cents a week, increased as the child grows older. Eventually, however, he should be buying everything for himself, and using his own judgment in his selection. We, of course, do not always agree with his manner of using his money, as his tastes are different, his ideas undisciplined, and many times his judgment is poor; but we feel that if he is to acquire such judgment and discipline he must be given the chance to learn by experience.

Saving a certain amount of the allowance is just as important as spending. In our case we fix a certain per cent of the allowance and insist that it be deposited in the child's little bank regularly. In this way we feel he may learn to take responsibility himself for saving.

To encourage this thrift habit we have made it a point that each child at the age of ten be required to empty the small savings bank and we match what is in his bank with a like amount. Then with the combined amount we go with the child to the savings bank, where the child deposits the money in his own name, and receives his small savings bankbook with the amount recorded. This event has proved to be one of the highlights in the life of our children, and the little bank book one of their most cherished possessions.

With opening of the savings account the child is also provided with a small budget book in which an account of all money received or spent is entered from day to day. This gives him early training in bookkeeping and a day-by-day record of where his money has gone and what he has left.

Some parents may think this too much trouble, but we feel that it helps encourage strength of character and thrift in our children. To teach them the value of money; to take them into our confidence as regards the family income and outgo; in fact, to treat them as human beings capable of understanding rather than as babies who know nothing of the family finances except as it is doled out in promiscuous giving, seems worth the time and effort involved.

From the age of six or seven when the child is old enough to realize that money will buy the things he wants and begins to ask for a penny, a nickel, or a quarter in order that he may satisfy the desire of the moment, here parents must decide whether the child is to be raised on the dole system or have an allowance of his own.

By "dole," I mean the promiscuous habit of handing out bits of cash on demand. It makes of the child a beggar who has no conception of the value of money, the effort it takes to earn it, and no idea of how to spend it wisely.

The allowance, though it be no more in amount than the dole would be, can be used to teach the child the rudiments of spending carefully. It can teach, too, by experience, that if the entire amount is spent on some one thing, or several foolish small things, he must go without until the next allowance day. Here, however, the success of the idea depends very much on the parents, for if they weaken and begin feeling sorry for the child and slip a nickel here and a dime there for some coveted article the whole fabric of the idea will be shot to pieces and the allowances will be no better than the dole.

The child may make many mistakes, but he can be helped to learn by his mistakes, and by being allowed to handle the money in his own way, under the parents' kindly supervision, with no hard and fast rules as to how it shall be spent.

(Mrs.) I. M. D.

A Saturday Column.

Learning to Look for 'Linkages' in History

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Filey, Yorkshire

We teachers are trying to equip our children for a future which every day seems to make more speculative and uncertain. In preparation for this unknown future the study of the known past becomes ever more important.

"We have realized with astonishment," said the President of Finland in his last momentous broadcast, "how the aims of Peter the Great have come to light in the Soviet Union."

Last term the Bluebirds enjoyed the story of Peter the Great cutting off the boyars' beards. But it was only when they tried to buy plywood at the joiner's and were told that it came from Finland and was no longer procurable that they also "realized with astonishment" how the aims of Peter the Great might possibly affect themselves. The very moment some such link is established history begins to "live."

History is, indeed, crammed with linkages. All sorts of unexpected links emerge if teacher and pupils are on the lookout for them. "Of whom does he remind you?" "Of what does this make you think?" Such questions keep the children mentally alert, constitute a means of revision, and develop the faculties of judgment and logic—qualities of enormous value today.

By weaving associations round both the present and the past we grow into a great intimacy with our subject. For instance, we sometimes linger in the local bookshop to look at bird pictures signed "Peter Scott." They remind us of the words written at the last by a famous explorer who perished in Antarctic snows: "Teach him natural history; it is better than games." Here was evidence that Captain Scott's last injunctions concerning his son's education had borne fruit. We also like to connect the courageous explorer with the author of our dear familiar "Peter Pan" by remembering their great friendship.

The idea of books linking the centuries is one that is easily brought home to children. "There are so many things I don't know—so many things I really need to know. What can I do about it?" I say, glancing suggestively at the book-lined walls. That leads us to a discussion of the most influential Book of all. The Book that, nevertheless, provides stories that even the youngest can love and understand.

Then we may look up our "Stories from Homer" and remember how Alexander the Great slept with a "Homer" under his pillow and Napoleon carried one in his pocket. On the shelves is also our little green copy of Marco Polo's "Travels." How thrilling to think that this was one of the books that induced Christopher Columbus to sail

. . . the ocean blue
In fourteen hundred and ninety-two.

Later that same little book fell into the hands of a very different type of adventurer. Well, Bluebirds don't read Shakespeare but even they know something of Prospero's isle and its many marvels.

These examples, drawn at random from our bookshelves, help us to see that time is no barrier to inheriting ideas:

That all of good the past has had
Remains to make our own time glad.

This habit of tracing simple connections should lead the children to perceive the essential unity of mankind. It should help them to see that they too are strands in a closely wove.. web with a power for good no man can reckon, for

"Thou canst not stir a flower,
Without troubling a star."

A. Dorothy Horsfield

Achilles' Heel

He paid scant heed to foemen
With threatening word or blade,
Scorned prophecy and omen,
Impassive, unafraid:
A proud, relentless rider,
He scattered foes like chaff
Till lo! a rank outsider
Unhorsed him—with a laugh!

Harold Willard Gleason

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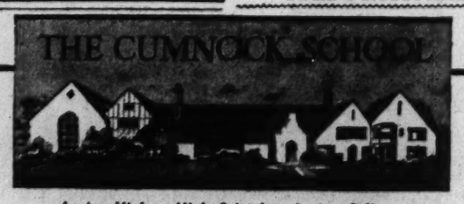

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The Home Forum

We Liked Chester

IT BEGAN so simply—we just opened the front door, at a slight sound, and there he was. If there was any surprise, it was ours, not his. He hesitated at the threshold not more than one second, then stepped in with the air of one who has only sincerity and good-will in his heart and therefore knows that his welcome is assured.

He was a big-boned, dashing alley cat, sleekly gray and black, with a gorgeous tail. Now, I am sensible to cats' tails; I feel that, if there has been skimping anywhere along the line, that's where it shows. When I see a specimen with a tail big and sleek and well-furred to the end, I admire him. I feel there is good stuff there.

"Shut the door," I said to Aletha, "or he'll get away."

"I'm holding it open on purpose," she said, "so he'll know he isn't imprisoned. Look at him. Isn't he a dandy? He's somebody's pet."

Pet was written all over him. He was working his way around the room, daintily sniffing table-legs and chairs. At the spot under the piano bench where Corky lies by the hour, he lingered for a thorough inspection. The idea of another cat, though interesting, didn't seem to astound him; he came on toward my chair, and I put down a hand to pet him. He came to meet it.

That's an infallible report on a cat's people. When a cat doesn't dodge, he has been well treated. I picked up the stranger and set him on my knee.

He had a good face. Broad and alert, with yellow eyes, and long whiskers that would do for a seal.

He crawled into my lap, changed his mind, pushed his way up my shirt front, and planted himself on my shoulder. There was a nook there, against the back of the chair. In it he settled himself, tucked his tail over his forefeet, leaned against my head and started his motor going.

The front door closed. "He doesn't want to get away," said Aletha. She came over and patted his head. He pushed strongly against her hand. "He's so friendly—may I hold him?"

* * *

Of course, we made inquiries. We called up a grocer who had mentioned that a customer had lost a cat. But he reported that the one she had lost was more of a maltese, and its eyes were blue instead of yellow; and anyway she had recovered it two days ago.

We sent the First Mate up the street to inquire of two families who had just moved into the block; both, she reported, had dogs but no cats. So—

"He must be hungry," said Aletha. "He has larger bones than Corky, but he isn't really fat. Maybe he has come a long way today. Come on, Chester. I'll feed you."

"Chester? Is that his—Who named him Chester?"

"It just came to me, and it fits." She went to the kitchen, and there were sounds of a drawer opening and of the click of the refrigerator door. Chester, fully experienced with such signals, was at her heels.

"Come and see him," she called after a moment. "Look. He's just like Corky. See how he hangs on the edge of the table while I cut up the meat. Here's a little piece for a sample, fellow—Go eat that and keep your little paws out of the way."

In a moment, she put the dish under the gas stove. It was empty in six gulps. She filled it again. Chester emptied it immediately, and rubbed against her ankle.

"Goodness," said Aletha. "Two cats would be rather expensive, wouldn't they? But, of course, Chester is only here temporarily—No, you get no more food now. How about a little water?"

Chester drank a little water, lay down majestically on the kitchen rug and went to sleep. He was at home.

* * *

That was Saturday. Sunday afternoon, Aletha telephoned the Parrish twins. They have a cat, who has eaten sixteen Christmas dinners with them. "Come over and see our Christmas tree," invited Aletha. "And our new cat."

They arrived within twenty minutes. We exhibited Chester. "What a beguiling face!" said First Twin. "And an eNORmous tail!" observed Second Twin. "Let me hold him. Is he friendly?"

Chester settled down on her knee and purred. "Where did you keep him last night?" someone asked.

"Well," said Aletha, "it was a problem. Corky sleeps in the kitchen, so I couldn't leave him there. I didn't want him sharpening his claws on the library rugs. And it seemed heartless to shut him up in the bathroom, all alone, when it was his first night with us. So—I took him into my room."

The twins didn't laugh. They know cats. "Was he good?"

"Good!" exclaimed Aletha. "I put him halfway down on the bed, and he climbed up under my chin. I put my hand up, and he pushed it out of his way with a soft paw and stretched out across my neck. Then he sat on my hair. So I put him under the covers, with his head sticking out like Chessie on the railroad calendars, and there he slept until daylight.

"Then he got restless, so I put him outdoors. And, at eight o'clock, he was sitting on the front porch waiting to get in."

"I wish he were ours," said First Twin. "Look at him. Oh, why couldn't he be ours?"

"He's somebody's pet," said Second Twin, and stood up. "We have to go home; we're expecting guests. Glad to have seen your tree—Good-by, Chester."

Chester wet his paw and washed the tip of his right ear.

* * *

That evening, we put him out for a while. Ten minutes later, I went to the door—no cat. Aletha went—no cat. We took flashlights and searched the yard, the street, the alleys, near-by roofs. There was no sign of him. At ten o'clock, the same answer. At eleven, no change. At two in the morning, nothing.

So—Chester has moved along. Perhaps he has reached home. Maybe he hasn't, yet.

There's a temptation to grow philosophical about it. To look for an analogy, and use up a lot of syntax and verbiage. I'm not going to do it. It was just that a cat dropped in for twenty-four hours, to break his journey.

But I will ask this: If he happens to come your way before he gets home, feed him well and be good to him, please. We liked Chester.

JOHN F. HAYES

By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"JANUARY": *A Lithograph by Grant Wood*

GRANT WOOD, one of the most famous of contemporary American artists, is well known to a large audience through his pictures of middle-western farm life, notably "American Gothic" and the portrait of his mother, entitled "Woman with a Plant." Wood is counted responsible, with a number of other artists, for the so-called American renaissance in painting. Several decades ago, a group of young painters returned from abroad to seek their subjects in the environment in which they had grown up. The hills, fields, and hard-working farmers of Iowa are the themes of Grant Wood.

This lithograph of snow-covered corn shocks in an Iowa field is characteristic of his subject matter and of the simplicity of his style. The rows of snow-capped shocks have been made into a simple, but effective pattern. By repeating a single motif, Wood has given an unusual rhythm to the composition.

H. H. A.

Simile That Turned

A snowy gander, gliding mountain-high,
Pilots the clouds, like wild geese through the sky.

Like wild geese, did I say? That sudden flock
Have winged to soft rigidity. Their stock

Of lordly sound has been forgotten, too.
It was wild geese I wanted. Clouds won't do.

NORMA LAY

"I honom är det, som vi leva"

Översättning från engelskan av ovanstående artikel i Kristen Vetenskap

SKRIFTENS FÖRKLARING (Apg. 17:28): "I honom är det, som vi leva och röra oss och äro till" har åt mången givit ny tillförsikt, när det mänskliga livet förefallit glädjelöst och avskräckande. Dessa ord innebära, att vi aldrig kunna stå utanför eller bortom Guds omsorg. Huru blir icke den mänskliga längtan stillad genom förverkligandet av denna sanning!

Kristen Vetenskap uppenbarar Gud såsom oändligt, gudomligt Liv. Den visar oss även, att människan är det fullkomliga uttrycket för gudomligt Liv, att hon förbliver i Sinnet och aldrig är medveten om något som är olikt den eviga Sanningen. Människan är således okroppslig, andlig, och hon existerar för evigt i fullkomlig harmoni i Andens rike, där det ondas och förstörelsens förmenta ränker äro okända. Då hon är återspeglingen av oändligt Sinne, beröres hon aldrig av någon fas av villfarelse. Människan är fullkomlig; hennes substans är Ande, oförstörbar, oföränderlig, harmonisk.

Äro dessa andliga fakta till någon nytta för de dödliga, när de till synes äro nedtyngda av synd, lidande och förtvivlan? Ja, förvisso! Genom Kristen Vetenskap lära vi, att allt lidande och allt ont är resultatet av mänsklig okunnighet om Gud såsom allsmäktig Kärlek och om människans verkliga samband med den gudomliga Principen. Det finnes ingen synd eller sjukdom i det eviga Sinnet, och eftersom Gud, Sinne, är Allt, finnes det ingen plats för dem att lägga beslag på. De existera icke i den andliga verkligheten. De äro den materiella förnimmelsens bedrägerier, och i den mån vår tanke blir förandligad, börja de upplösas i intighet. Mary Baker Eddy, upptäckaren och grundaren av Kristen Vetenskap, skriver (*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Vetenskap och hälsa med nyckel till Skriften], sid. 167): "Vi uppfatta Liv i gudomlig Vetenskap, endast i den mån vi leva höjda över den kroppsliga förnimmelsen och rätta den."

Tron att liv, intelligens och substans kan finnas i materie kommer från det dödliga sinnet. Den kroppsliga förnimmelsens vittnesbörd söker giva vid handen att materien är levande och har känsloförmåga, men detta antagande är felaktigt, eftersom Ande, materiens motsats, är den enda verkliga substansen, det enda Livet och Sinnet. När vi erkänna Kristen Vetenskaps uppenbarelse att materien är intet, emedan Ande, Själ, är Allt, att den materiella självheten icke är verklig, emedan människan är den fullkomliga avbilden av Gud, då finna vi att detta andliga ljus börjar frigöra oss från trälldomen under tron på det onda. Vi måste tillbakavisa den felaktiga föreställningen om liv i materien såsom en lögn, en overklighet. Genom att hålla fast vid livets andliga fakta, förverkliga vi för oss närvaron av frid och harmoni.

Kristen Vetenskap avslöjar felaktigheten i tron på en dualistisk självhet, den ena materiell och den andra andlig. Denna Vetenskap stadfäster i vårt medvetande vissheten om att endast den andliga är verklig och att den materiella i verkligheten icke existerar. Genom att för vår egen del göra anspråk på nuvarande fullkomlighet och andlighet, övergiva vi materialiteten och börja demonstrera varats Princip. Vår sanna självhet är oskiljbar från Gud och uttrycker ständigt hälsa, lycka, frid och fullkomlighet. Paulus frågar (1 Kor. 3:16): "Veten I icke, att I ären ett Guds tempel och att Guds Ande bor i eder?"

Människans odödlighet är säkerställd, emedan hon är Guds idé och därför är oförstörbar. Människan lever i det gudomliga Sinnet, icke i en materiell kropp, såsom den falska fysiska förnimmelsen vill få oss att tro. Mrs. Eddy skriver i *Science and Health* (sid. 81): "I Vetenskapen beror människans odödlighet på Guds, det godas, odödlighet och följer som en nödvändig konsekvens av det godas odödlighet." I den mån vi vinna en bevisbar andlig förståelse, bliva vi mer och mer övertygade om att sann individualitet, sann identitet och ett sant medvetande äro odödliga och att endast vilsefarande, syndande, materiella föreställningar kunna förstöras.

Den människa som har för vana att söka tänka andligt, sunt och harmoniskt och som motstår frestelsen att hysa materiella och dödliga tankar, vinner en högre förnimmelse av närvarande trygghet, frid och frälsning. Den verkliga människan har aldrig fallit ned i ett tillstånd av materialitet, underkastat förändring och upplösning, ty såsom Sanningens avbild är människan oskiljbar från Sanningen och kan aldrig falla från sin ursprungliga fullkomlighet. Vi erfara vad vi äro medvetna om; att vara medveten om människans likhet med Gud är därför den enda säkra vägen att få erfara sann tillfredsställelse. Kristen Vetenskap råder oss att nu taga ut vårt frihetsarv såsom Guds barn.

Eftersom vi i verkligheten leva i Sinnet, dväljas vi i sanning i himmelriket, och en förflyttning av grundvalen för vår tanke från materie till Ande uppenbarar detta faktum. Det finnes i verkligheten intet ont närvarande, som kan störa vår harmoni. Animalmagnetismen—villfarelsen—är oförmögen att hindra oss från att förverkliga människans likhet med den odödliga Kärleken och demonstrera den harmoni detta för med sig. Må vi ej av de fysiska sinnena låta bedraga oss till att tro att vi leva i materien, ty genom att tillämpa Kristen Vetenskaps lära kunna alla människor börja demonstrera varats sanning; de kunna veta att de verkligen leva och röra sig i den eviga och oföränderliga harmoniens och sällhetens rike.

Det ondas påstående om att det kan skänka njutning är endast en det dödliga sinnets lömska metod att slå den mänskliga tanken i bojor under materien. Må vi i vårt tänkande vidhålla en uppriktig längtan efter rättfärdighet och andlighet, då vi veta att den verkliga människan gläder sig endast åt godhetens frukter. Genom att hålla fast vid det faktum att den verkliga människan förbliver i Guds andliga universum, där det varken finnes olyckor eller dödlighet, skydda vi oss själva från den dödliga föreställningens pålagor.

Upplysningar angående litteratur i Kristen Vetenskap, översatt till svenska, kunna erhållas genom förlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Down One of the Most Wonderful Birch Avenues in the World

AT LEKSAND it is a feast for the eye to watch the people in their national costumes walking or driving to church along the most wonderful of birch avenues in the world. If that is an exaggeration, it would be interesting to know where its counterpart is growing. The trunks are broad and strong, though tall and slender, and as white as innocence itself, and the crowns are majestic, still light-hearted, like young April. No wonder people come from afar to see the sight of churchgoers moving among these truly royal trees and in colours which are almost dazzling. The women from Leksand wear black skirts, but for the rest their costumes are made up of red and white and pretty, many-coloured bonnets and kerchiefs; the babies are in yellow frocks and sweet little bonnets. Nearly all the other Dalecarlian villages are in costumes represented here, all the colours under the sun and many queer and fascinating bonnets. Some of the men are also in costume, but they are mostly in dark colours except for a waistcoat or garters. The church is an old temple of renown, and to see it filled with its own congregation is a sight that is continually tempting travellers from other parts. . . . In the old days there were a great number of church boats landing near the old bridge across the river at Leksand, each rowed by as many as ten or twelve pairs of oars. That must have been a grand sight! Today there is not always even one, since the people at Siljansnäs, from whence they used to come, have now got their own church.—KARIN LILJA WHYTE, in "A Wayfarer in Sweden," by FREDERIC WHYTE. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

"In him we live"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Scriptural declaration (Acts 17:28), "In him we live, and move, and have our being," has reassured many individuals when human life has seemed to be cheerless and forbidding. It signifies that we can never be outside of, or beyond, God's care. How the realization of this truth stills human longings!

Christian Science reveals God as infinite divine Life. It further shows that man is the perfect expression of divine Life, abiding in Mind, and never conscious of aught unlike eternal Truth. Man, then, is incorporeal, spiritual, and he exists forever in perfect harmony in the realm of Spirit, where the suppositional machinations of evil and destruction are unknown. Being the reflection of infinite Mind, he is never touched by any phase of error. Man is perfect; his substance is Spirit, indestructible, immutable, harmonious.

Are these spiritual facts of any use to mortals when apparently pressed by sin, suffering, and despair? Indeed, yes! Through Christian Science we learn that all suffering and evil are the results of human ignorance of God as almighty Love, and of man's true relationship to divine Principle. There is no sin or disease in eternal Mind, and since God, Mind, is All, there is no space for them to occupy. They do not exist in spiritual reality. They are delusions of material sense, and as one's thought becomes spiritualized they begin to vanish into nothingness. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 167), "We apprehend Life in divine Science only as we live above corporeal sense and correct it."

The belief that life, intelligence, and substance can be in matter arises from mortal mind. The testimony of corporeal sense would indicate that matter is animate and sentient, but this supposition is erroneous, since Spirit, the opposite of matter, is the only real substance, Life, and Mind. When one accepts the revelation of Christian Science that matter is nothing because Spirit, Soul, is All, that material selfhood is not real because man is the perfect image of God, he finds that this spiritual enlightenment begins to free him from bondage to belief in evil. One must reject the false belief of life in matter as a lie, an unreality. By clinging to the spiritual facts of Life one realizes present peace and harmony.

Christian Science exposes the falsity of belief in a dual selfhood, one material and the other spiritual. It establishes in one's consciousness the certainty that only the spiritual is real, and that the material does not, in reality, exist. In claiming present perfection and spirituality for himself one forsakes materiality and begins to demonstrate the Principle of being. Our true selfhood is inseparable from God, and is continually expressing health, happiness, peace, and perfection. Paul asks (I Corinthians 3:16), "Know ye not that ye are the temple of God, and that the Spirit of God dwelleth in you?"

The immortality of man is assured, since he is the idea of God and is therefore indestructible. Man lives in divine Mind, not in a material body, as false physical sense would have us believe. Mrs. Eddy writes in Science and Health (p. 81), "In Science, man's immortality depends upon that of God, good, and follows as a necessary consequence of the immortality of good." As one gains demonstrable spiritual understanding, he becomes more and more convinced that true individuality, identity, and consciousness are immortal; and that only erring, sinning, material beliefs are destructible.

The individual who is habitually endeavoring to think spiritually, healthfully, harmoniously, and who is resisting the temptation to entertain material and mortal thoughts, is gaining a greater sense of present safety, peace, and salvation. The real man has never fallen into a state of materiality, liable to change and dissolution, for, as the image of Truth, man is inseparable from Truth, and can never fall from his original perfection. We experience what we are conscious of; then, to be conscious of man's likeness to Deity is the only certain way to experience true satisfaction. Christian Science counsels us to claim our heritage of freedom as God's children now.

Since we are in reality living in Mind, we are truly dwelling in the kingdom of heaven; and a change in the basis of our thought from matter to Spirit reveals this fact. There is, in reality, no evil present to mar our harmony. Animal magnetism—error—is incapable of preventing us from realizing man's likeness to immortal Love and demonstrating the harmony which this entails. Let us not be deceived by the physical senses into believing that we live in matter, for, through the application of the teachings of Christian Science, all men can begin to demonstrate the truth of being; can know that actually they are living and moving in the realm of eternal and unchangeable harmony and bliss.

Evil's claim to confer pleasure is only a subtle method of mortal mind to imprison human thought in bondage to matter. May we maintain in our thinking a genuine desire for righteousness and spirituality, knowing that the real man enjoys only the fruits of goodness. By holding fast to the fact that the real man abides in God's spiritual universe, wherein there are no accidents or mortality, one protects oneself from the impositions of mortal belief.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish]

Read What You Need

NEVER READ ANYTHING without asking why you are doing so. If your only reason is that you are required to do so, ask yourself why you are required. . . .

This is a principle too little recognized today. Even adults, who are old enough to know better, read mostly for the strangest and feeblest reasons. . . . They read only books they hear talked about; they read books in order to say they have read them; they read to keep from thinking. . . .

Great creative readers never read anything except what they need—for information, ideas, stimulation, inspiration, or amusement; and they never, for one moment, permit their own minds to lie dormant during the process. They read in order to feed or to clarify their own thoughts, or to enrich their own interests. They challenge, they question, they doubt, they approve, they assent or dissent. And they are never in doubt about what book to read next, because they see no reason for reading anything that is not suggested by their interests or needs. They do not ask whether a book is new or old, but only whether it contains what they want. And such readers give themselves time for reflection. Reading without reflection is almost always poor reading. And they give themselves vacations from reading—often long periods in which they do not read at all.

But most people are not great readers, even though they may be inveterate readers. Wise people will tell you, however, that it is not the number of books one reads that educate, but the few great ones that are read slowly and thoughtfully, and reread. A man I know has told me that the three books he read in college that, he now sees, shaped his thoughts and affected his life more than any others were Carlyle's *Sartor Resartus*, Lessing's *Laokoon*, and Eckermann's *Conversations with Goethe*; and these he read slowly, almost painfully, marking the text with a pencil and taking voluminous notes—really making his own edition. Everyone will have his own list. But the point is that, however many books we may or must read rapidly and cursorily, there should be some books which we read and reread with slow and intense absorption.

"Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested: that is, some books are to be read only in parts; others to be read but not curiously; and some few to be read wholly and with diligence and attention."—From "Reading and Writing," by ROBERT M. GAY. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 13-14 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1941

Retail Stores Holiday Trade Slightly Higher

Sales in December only 1.9 per cent above the 1939 period; big drop in the past week.

Consumer dollars which were generally supposed to be plentiful this winter as a result of huge defense orders placed in New England, didn't reach the retail stores in time to furnish a Christmas spending boom as had been anticipated in some quarters, it was learned today.

Department store sales in December were only 1.9 per cent above the corresponding period the previous year and during the past week plummeted more than 15 per cent, the Associated Press's Weekly business review disclosed.

Financial circles pointed out that much of the $1,500,000,000 in the defense contracts allocated to New England was in future orders and that the "defense boom" up to date was to a degree localized in shipbuilding, aircraft construction, and machine tool manufacturing areas.

Brightest spot on the New England business horizon the past week in cotton and leather, with the cotton gray goods market showing more life than in many weeks and tanners reporting no trouble in disposing of leather.

Buying materialized in practically all divisions of cotton gray goods and raw market quotations advanced to the best level since May.

Leather prices were firm in line with the hide market. It was reported in Boston that leather on the Buenos Aires market also moved upward, continuing a trend that got underway last August.

Sales of wool piece goods were slow, but mills had heavy backlog orders to fill and continued operating at a high level. Cloth prices were moderately above a year ago, but raw wool quotations were moderately lower on a small volume of trading.

Army Flying Cadet Examining Board To Visit N. E. Cities

The Army's Flying Cadet Examining Board will visit four New England cities during the month of January it was announced today.

On Jan. 14 and 15 the Board will be at the Hotel Wendell, Pittsfield; Jan. 21 and 22 at the Bond Hotel, Hartford; and Jan. 28 and 29 at the Taft Hotel, New Haven, Conn.

The Board will give physical examinations at the Boston Army Base every Friday during January.

Candidates appearing before the Board should be unmarried, American citizens, between the ages of 20 and 26, and should have completed at least two years of college work. A copy of the candidate's birth certificate, three letters of character recommendation, and at transcript of his college record are also required.

New Bi-weekly Service Boston to Halifax

Inaugurating a new bi-weekly ocean freight service between Boston, Halifax and St. John's, Newfoundland, the steamer John Cabot sailed from Pier 4, South Boston, late Thursday.

The vessel was bound for Halifax and St. John's after bringing a cargo of cod oil here from St. John's for a near-by leather tannery.

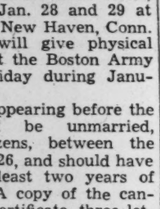
Maine Home Guard

AUGUSTA, Maine, Jan. 11 (AP)—Emergency legislation to authorize Gov. Sumner Sewall to fashion the framework for a home guard to serve Maine after its remaining national guard units have been inducted into Federal military service was scheduled to be introduced in the State Legislature early next week.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Mostly cloudy today, highest temperature near 30 degrees, diminishing cloudiness tonight; slightly colder than last night, lowest temperature near 18 degrees; Sunday fair and colder. Fresh northeast winds today.



Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut—Mostly cloudy and continued cold today. Tomorrow fair and continued cold.

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont—Fair and continued cold today and tomorrow.

Eastport to Block Island—Moderate northerly winds over the north portion, and fresh to strong northerly winds over the south portion. Fair weather over the north and broken clouds to overcast over the south portion today.

Block Island to Cape Hatteras—Fresh winds mostly northeast and north on the coast and strong northerly winds reaching gale force some distance off the coast and overcast weather with light rain over the south and light rain or snow over the north portion today.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 9:56 p. m.; height 8.5 feet.
Sunday, 10:11 a. m.; height 10.0 feet.
Sunday, 10:43 p. m.; height 8.8 feet.
Monday, 10:55 a. m.; height 10.3 feet.
Light all vehicles Saturday by 5:02 p. m.
Light all vehicles Sunday by 5:03 p. m.

'Tiddlety-dum, Tiddlety-dum, Tiddlety-dum-dum-dum'

By Frank Colby, Staff Photographer

Drums at Harvard's Peabody Museum

The museum—in the same building as the glass flowers—might be called the House of 1,000 Drums. Probably nobody has ever bothered to count them, but there are drums from the first floor to the fifth, drums that have throbbed in the jungle, drums that have echoed from the tundra.

Formally speaking, Peabody is a "museum of archaeology and ethnology," but for the layman-visitor it is a visual presentation of how a great many peoples and tribes lived in some of the more remote places of the earth. There are a lot of drums, for apparently natives of Brazil, no less than North American Indians, African warriors, or Polynesians liked their percussion equally as much as a 1941 jitterbug likes his Gene Krupa.

Among the drums are:

1. A Siamese improvement on the Chinese gong. It is of metal, richly engraved with Oriental motifs, and gives forth a resounding, bell-like tone. It is very old.

2. This is from the Angola section of Africa. Its odd construction adds a certain reverberation to the tone. It is said that natives become so sensitive to different drum vibrations that they distinguish the equivalent of a melody from what, to western ears, seems like a jumble of scarcely rhythmical beats.

3. Frank P. Orchard, Assistant Curator of the museum, expert in the lore of Asiatic drums, holds a carefully carved specimen from the Kasai sector of the Congo.

4. This double-headed drum with a center handle comes from Melanesia, in Dutch Guinea. It is about four feet long.

5. Agnes Gebhard demonstrates a rare set of three drums that have been precisely tuned. Made of skins that have been tightly stretched over hard-wood kettles, wound in reptile skins, the drums are designed to respond with a good loud boom to the slap of the hand. A definite three-note rhythm can be played on them.

6. This is Peabody's smallest drum, a small section of hardwood tubing, covered with snake skin.

7. This is the largest drum. It is a signal drum built by the Tucano Indians of Northwestern Brazil. About six feet long, this hard-wood log was hollowed out in a curious way, so that when struck alternately by the two big rubber mallets it produces a double-toned roll, almost like thunder. It can be heard for many miles.

8. An Indian tom-tom from the old Taos Pueblo in New Mexico. Drums like these are still used to call workers in from the fields to this olden "apartment house," probably America's oldest communal dwelling project.

Streamlines Proposed For County Rule

County government would be taken out of the "horse and buggy" stage if a dozen bills filed at the State House today by the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations are enacted into law.

The bills, according to a Federation statement, would streamline county government which "came to America in the hold of the Mayflower" and has continued with relatively little change since.

The Federation's bills would:

Create special commissions to study the elimination of counties from state and local highway construction programs; the fees charged by deputy sheriffs and other county officers, and a plan for reducing the number of district courts.

Establish centralized purchasing for counties.

Place county employees on civil service.

Give supervision of the budgets and operation of county jails and houses of correction to the State Commissioner of Correction.

Give the State Department of Public Health authority to approve budgets for the County Tuberculosis Hospitals and prescribe minimum medical standards.

Abolish county training schools, originally known as "truant" schools, and transfer their inmates into the custody of the State Department of Public Welfare.

Transfer control of industrial farms from County Commissioners to sheriffs.

Consolidate Registries of Deeds.

"The complete abolition of county government at this time is neither desirable nor practical, but it is practical and highly necessary to eliminate its archaic practices and to modernize the remaining machinery of county government," the Federation's statement said.

Season Road Work Hits N. H. Resorts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 11—"State highway construction in proximity to summer recreational locations is highly detrimental to business interests in such areas during the vacation period from the first of July until the first Monday in September" declares a bill filed with the New Hampshire Legislature as a result of a movement to keep the highways of the State undisturbed by construction during the summer months.

Owners of recreational facilities have long complained that road construction over long periods in the summer causes a change in the normal traffic flow, thereby causing a falling off in business for operators of recreational facilities.

Course on Alcohol's Evils Asked for Quincy Schools

Instruction in the high schools of Quincy on the results of alcoholism was asked today by the Squantum Women's Club.

Pointing out that "the source of most evil is alcohol," Mrs. Hubert A. Frazer, President, appealed to the School Board, following the unanimous vote of the club members, asking that a course on alcohol be included in the curriculum of the city's high schools.

In the same communication, the club asked the Superintendent of Schools if the flag of the United States is saluted in each room every day in the schools of Quincy.

French Plight Is Described By Capt. Leydet

"When I was in Paris in September," said Capt. Bruno Leydet, Liaison officer between Free France and England, "I found that Germany intended to break France down to the rank of a fourth-rate power." Captain Leydet was speaking at a dinner of the Committee to Defend America, held at the Boston City Club last evening.

He went on to say that France was in the desperate position of having to do what would save her own life, which at the moment was to placate her German conquerors, short of helping the Axis against England. At the moment that is all she is capable of doing. Ways to help England, said Captain Leydet, will be found later.

"France has not much hope in American aid to Britain. For one thing, France sees the same situation in America now as brought about her own defeat. The Americans don't really believe in the German danger for themselves and they don't want to be bothered with such disagreeable prospects," Captain Leydet said.

"They are sympathetic with Britain. They are generous, as always, and they are helping Britain. But this help will never be enough unless increased to full aid, and the question in the mind of France is, can this aid be increased sufficiently under present circumstances?"

Other speakers at the dinner were Alexander Sullivan, Business Manager of the Public Schools of Boston, and Dr. Will Durant, philosopher, author, and historian, both of whom urged all-out aid to Britain.

Canton, Mass., Minister Preached 8,000 Sermons

Field workers for the Work Projects Administration Historical records Survey in poking around early records of the First Congregational Church in Canton, Mass., discovered that the Rev. John Dunbar, minister of the church back in the early days of the 19th century, delivered 164 sermons a year.

In the 49th year of the Rev. Mr. Dunbar's ministry he had delivered more than 8,000 sermons, including two each Sunday, others on every Lecture Day, every Thanksgiving, and on every Fast Day.

High Ideals Urged for The Sales Manager

Modern salesmen tell what they want in report of nation-wide survey on the subject.

Modern salesmen want bosses who know their business and express the highest ideals, Prof. Harry R. Tosdal of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, told the Second New England Sales Management Conference and Nineteenth Annual Sales Rally at the Hotel Statler today. The two-day session ended with the luncheon meeting today.

Professor Tosdal disclosed the first report of a nation-wide study of "What Salesmen Think of Sales Managers," in which 1,500 replies have been received to questionnaires. More are coming in daily, according to Professor Tosdal. The survey was taken in conjunction with Prof. R. M. Cunningham of Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Elements Sought

Chief virtues that the salesmen want in their managers are:

1. Men who thoroughly know their jobs.

2. Men whose integrity is unquestioned and who play fair with their men following the Golden Rule ideals.

3. Men with sympathetic understanding of human nature but not "soft" and easy-going.

4. Men who can inspire and lead, winning the respect of other men.

5. Men with a sense of proportion, not criticizing minor things continuously while omitting major faults.

Never Praise

Too many sales managers criticize frequently but never praise worthy work, the returns showed. Commenting on the results of the survey, Professor Tosdal said they showed a surprising statistical ability on the part of the individual salesman, indicated by the steady inflow of replies from all types of men in all walks of salesmanship.

M. J. Lacy, director of the Lacy Institute of Boston, spoke on "Strategies of Star Salesmen," and Arthur H. Motley, Vice-President of the Crowell-Collier Publishing Co., of New York, on "Planning for Larger 1941 Profits."

At the luncheon, attended by more than 1,000 persons, V. E. Vining, sales promotion manager of the Proctor Electric Co., of Philadelphia spoke on "Selling Slants of the Red Suspender Philosopher," and John G. Jones, Vice-President of the Alexander Hamilton Institute of New York, on "Make Yourself the Customer's Partner."

New York Woman Speaks

Advertising has raised the standard of living immeasurably for the American people, through a campaign intended purely to sell merchandise, but which resulted in being infinitely educational. Thus spoke Mrs. Faye B. Binder, President of the New York Federation of Women's Clubs at the session late yesterday.

"We are a better groomed, and a far cleaner people through advertising," she said, in speaking on "The Consumer Looks at Merchandising."

Confusion is the chief stumbling block to the solution of the consumer question, she said. Often the manufacturer is not clear as to what the consumer wants in the way of improvements or information, chiefly because the consumer herself is not quite clear on the subject.

"Most important of all," she added, "women have to be taught to be better buyers. They need more information as to the proper use of the constant flood of merchandise that is poured on the market. I advise more conference forums between the merchant and the consumer, where all sorts of questions and problems important to both are discussed. But, women are now so over-organized that they have too many demands on their time already, so the meetings should be so attractive and so worthwhile that the women would be 'sold' on them."

Referring to present-day purchasing, she said that products are better, more attractive, more wholesome, of larger variety and cheaper, thus making them available to a greater number of people than ever before.

Making Advertising Work

Discussing "The Buyer Takes a Walk," J. L. Wood, General Credit Manager of Johns-Manville Corporation of New York, said, "Millions of American dollars are being poured away annually because the appeal of advertising is not turned into action by planned selling at the point of sale.

"Manufacturers have ignored or forgotten the tremendous force which the retail business of America wields in creating new customers for their products, as well as in retaining old customers," Mr. Wood said. "It is not the fault of advertising that there exists so much wastefulness in misdirected effort, in unproductive time, and in unfruitful thinking, as well as in valuable dollars. It is because manufacturers have not yet educated themselves to think in retail terms.

"What we sometimes call overproduction is merely under-consumption with a false face. And planned selling at the point of sale is a potent aid in increasing consumption. When it is lacking, the buyer takes a walk—right out of the market."

Excellent Skiing Reported for Fans

Assured of excellent skiing conditions in most of New England's winter sports centers ski fans traveling north this week-end have been told by the Weather Bureau to dig out the woolens and ear laps for temperatures are going to be far below the sub-freezing mark.

Although no snow is predicted for the week end the fall of last week has put hills and ski trails in A-1 shape. Winter resort operators have planned full programs for tomorrow, with ski tows at most of the favorite hill spots to be thrown in full gear for the anticipated crowds.

Many ski enthusiasts left the city last night and today for the hills of Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, and another contingent will take off early tomorrow morning. The Boston and Maine Railroad will run a Sunday snow train to North Conway and Intervale where snow conditions are reported "good." The train will leave the North Station at 8 a. m.

Bill Filing Speeding On To New High

A record high number of bills for consideration by the Massachusetts Legislature appeared likely today as the 1 p. m. deadline drew near.

Bills filed after that hour can be admitted only by consent of the joint rules committee. The official total filed in the Clerk's office at the close of business yesterday was 1,936—compared with 2,050 for the 1939 session.

Permanent retention of the one cent gasoline tax—imposed originally as an emergency levy two years ago by Governor Saltonstall (R)—was sought in a bill filed by Representative Edmund J. Donlan (D) of Boston.

Representative Dolan suggested that the proceeds—about $7,000,000 annually—be distributed to cities and towns for old age assistance, welfare and reduction of local taxes. The money has been used for the past two years for local highway work.

Other proposed legislation would:

Require the State Guard to report daily on all persons apprehended and on the cause for the action.

Bar married women from jobs in the public service.

Prohibit counting of ballots until polls were closed.

Memorialize Congress against sending American soldiers outside the United States.

Require employers to pay employees between the time they were called into military service and their actual induction.

Retire firemen at half pay after 25 years of service, or when they reach the age of 62.

Ban beano, the card and number game.

Exempt homes of old age recipients from taxation.

Remove the limit from the number of times an applicant may take a bar examination.

Make March 17—Evacuation Day and St. Patrick's Day—a legal holiday.

Permit licensing of resort hotels of more than 20 rooms in "dry" communities.

Tobin's Bills In Legislature Face Contest

Various measures filed by Mayor are designed chiefly to give Boston financial relief.

Proposals designed to benefit Boston financially are the chief items in the City's legislative program and threaten to cause some of the liveliest controversies on Beacon Hill, it was disclosed today with release of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's complete list of proposed legislation.

Except for half a dozen financial measures charged with dynamite, the long list of 40-odd bills is mostly composed of drab proposals to alter statutes, tighten loose laws, and improve administrative practices.

Leading the list of strictly financial measures is a bill to revamp the distribution of the State corporation tax. It proposes resuming the method of distribution followed until 1935.

Although the Mayor described this bill merely as providing "a fairer distribution of the tax," and said he did not know "how much Boston would benefit, if at all," authoritative sources at City Hall computed that under its provisions Boston would have received roughly $2,500,000 of the 1940 corporation tax distribution, instead of the $924,000 it did get.

Under the former system, Boston in 1935 received about 27 per cent of the entire state corporation tax distributed. In 1940, under the system now used, it received less than 10 per cent.

If the Mayor's bill is passed—which probably will not happen without a spirited controversy—some communities will benefit. Others will not.

Overshadowing all other legislation proposed for Boston are the two highway measures described yesterday. One, sponsored by the Mayor, would authorize Boston to borrow $6,000,000 to build City-owned parking garages. The other, sponsored by 15 prominent citizens of Greater Boston, seeks an annual grant from the highway fund sufficient to finance a $19,400,000 program of arterial highway construction.

The importance of conserving strength to push these matters was believed by some observers to account for the fewness of major proposals made by the Mayor.

A proposal to continue and double the State subsidy to help maintain the Sumner Tunnel, bringing it to $100,000 a year, also occupies an important place on the Mayor's list of legislation.

Observers predicted controversy over a proposal to revamp the method of distributing the annual deficit of the Boston Elevated Railway. If passed, this measure would have the effect of reducing Boston's share from 64 per cent to 59 per cent of the deficit, a substantial sum. The deficit is now apportioned on the basis of a four-day annual count of passengers, a system under which many commuters are clocked as Boston passengers. The Mayor's bill provides for apportioning the deficit on a simple population basis.

Outstanding by their absence are any measures to improve the City's old-fashioned budegtary system.

Noted Cup Defender Builders Rush Work on Defense Craft

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISTOL, R. I., Jan. 11—The Herreshoff boat yards here, where most of the sloops which defended the America's Cup in the international cup races since 1893 were built, has expanded its plant, almost tripled the number of workers and gone on a two-shift basis as it swings into action on $500,000 worth of vessels for Uncle Sam's defense program.

A $304,000 contract for mine sweepers has been placed by the Navy Department at Washington. Carl W. Haffenreffer, General Manager of the Herreshoff Manufacturing Company, says additional defense orders are expected to increase total business beyond the $500,000 mark.

Since the plant was founded in 1873 by the two Herreshoff brothers, John and Nathanael, it has specialized in private sailing craft. During the last war, however, Herreshoff's yards turned out a small fleet of torpedo boats for the Navy in various sizes from 57 to 175½ feet.

Most famous Herreshoff craft, however, were the racing vessels turned out for the America's Cup contests. The first of these was the Vigilant, which raced in 1893. The Defender was the entrant in 1895. Both won.

The first Shamrock to contest for the cup was beaten in 1899 by the Columbia, a Herreshoff product. Columbia also beat Shamrock II in 1901 and Reliance beat Shamrock III in 1903.

Herreshoff's Resolute won in 1920 and Enterprise won in 1930 as Sir Thomas Lipton pursued his unsuccessful quest for the cup with his series of Shamrocks.

Weetamoe and Vanitie were other sloops built at the Herreshoff yards to defend the Cup.

Sir Thomas Lipton often had his contending sloops refitted and overhauled at Herreshoff's yards before entering them in the international cup races off Newport.

The depression years were hard on the luxury racing sloop business. Business fell off at the Herreshoff yards. Two of the trim racing sloops stood high and dry in the yards, canvas shrouded.

Now the defense program has breathed new life into the plant. Herreshoff is bidding on other Government orders for small craft and is considering construction of standardized freighters, larger vessels than any yet built at the yards here in Bristol.

Police Board Issue Goes Before Court

BIDDEFORD, Maine, Jan. 11 (AP)—A police commission elected in this democratic stronghold has been ordered to prepare to show cause at a hearing next Monday why it should not vacate office in favor of a commission named by former Republican Gov. Lewis O. Barrows.

The hearing, scheduled in Alfred before Supreme Court Justice Sidney St. F. Thaxter, is the result of "quo warranto" proceedings by Attorney General Frank I. Cowan. Papers were served on the elected board of three Democrats.

Governor Barrows appointed two Republicans and a Democrat after state-wide approval of a referendum transferring power of naming the commission from the Biddeford voters to the Governor. Two recounts were made, with Biddeford city officials contending the referendum had been rejected.

Maine Airport Planned

PRINCETON, Maine, Jan. 11 (AP)—State Work Projects Administrator John C. Fitzgerald announced that preliminary work would begin next Thursday on Princeton airport, one of several in Maine certified by the War Department as important for national defense.

The estimated cost of the project is approximately $435,475, of which the Federal Government will provide all but the community's share of $35,600.

Defense Needs May Force Cancellation of Auto Show

Motors and Motorways

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston's Automobile Row was buzzing today with rumors concerning the possibility that the pressure of national defense production will necessitate calling off the annual Fall automobile shows this year.

According to these rumors all automobile companies excepting one have agreed to cancel the usual displays in New York City ordinarily acting as official curtain raiser for the season. Other cities are expected to follow suit and the issue is naturally of extreme importance in Boston where a "street show" has taken the place of the Mechanics Building exhibits for the last three years.

The automobile show in New York has had only two interruptions since 1900—one in 1919 during the last World War, the other in 1935 at the height of the business recession.

Spokesmen for the National Automobile Dealers Association say that the proposal has been made to their organization by its president, Alvan C. Macauly, Chairman of the Board of the Packard Motor Car Company. The Boston Dealers Association, headed by Alfred Danforth of the Cadillac Motor Car Company of Boston, is expected to hold an early meeting on proposals to abandon car exhibits this year.

This does not mean that there will be no 1942 models. It does imply, however, that there may be a sharp shortage of cars and that designs and engines will probably not be greatly changed.

It is easy to see why motor car manufacturers do not want to go in for expensive retoolings this year under the impact of the national defense program. The Packard Company, for instance, still faces the problem of finding 17,000 skilled workers for its new airplane engine plant to be finished shortly. It may have to take 5,000 workers off its automobile assembly lines to meet this defense need.

Whether the city shows are held or not, the defense program is certain to put a serious crimp in automobile production for 1942. The solution may be to get that new car as soon as possible, or face the possibility of higher prices and long delays in car deliveries.

New Cadillac Model

Cadillac's new custom built 63 that took the place of the La Salle is now on display at the Cadillac showrooms on Commonwealth Avenue.

The dealers say the car has no counterpart in the motor field, being powered by the thriftiest Cadillac engine ever built.

Busy Year Ahead

The calendar year 1940 was the biggest in the history of most of the automobile manufacturers. That is why most of them look for a tremendous sale year in 1941, if the companies are able to take care of production demands.

One thing is sure, the month of January will be one of the biggest, if not the biggest, in the history of the industry with would-be car owners getting in their orders early. But, as Charles L. Jacobson, Vice-President in charge of sales for the Chrysler Corporation, stated today:

"Present conditions in the automobile industry are without precedent and for that reason it is rash to make a prediction for the calendar year 1941. Still every tangible factor points to an exceptionally good year for any manufacturing business that can keep up with its orders."

The great problem of production during the next few years is indicated in a statement by Thomas H. MacDonald, Director of the United States Bureau of Public Roads, saying that "during the next 20 years, highway use will double."

This means an increasing demand for more and more automobiles at a time when national defense is calling skilled workers away from motorcar production.

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Ad Men 'Fire Up' at Luncheon

A Bell Instead of a Gavel

At the "New Haven Railroad Day" luncheon of the Advertising Club of Boston a railroad bell served in place of a gavel to call the meeting to order. President Howard S. Palmer (right) of the New Haven was introduced by Edwin E. Leason, President of the Club, who rang the bell. The railroad presented to the luncheon its two-reel sound film "This Is New England."

New Quincy Homes Are Equipped With Bomb Protection

Bomb proof shelters, similar in design to private shelters now being used daily in London, are being built into the basements of homes in the Beachwood development at Quincy, a builder disclosed today.

"We feel that the bomb shelters will add a measure of security for the present-day homeowner in this war troubled world," W. W. Willson said. They were described as being a cellar room constructed with four heavy concrete walls with a ceiling of concrete reinforced with steel rods.

The shelter rooms will be equipped with accommodations for emergency, including lights and water.

Those publicizing the feature also pointed out that the rooms would be good burglar proof vaults, and protection for families in the event of hurricane or earthquake. The houses will sell for between $6,800 and $7,500.

Quincy Wants U. S. To Buy Ship Site

A movement to encourage the United States to select a site on Broad Meadows in Quincy Town River as one of the sites for a shipyard to build merchant ships is under way today in Quincy.

The Federal Government recently spent $500,000 to dredge Quincy Town River to a commercial depth and to create a turning basin for ocean freighters. The adjoining flats were filled in with the material removed from the river bottom.

Those developing the idea point out that no bridges or other obstacles block the approach to the Broad Meadows site, and that the land is readily accessible both by land and water.

Maine Bureau to Open In the R. C. A. Building

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 11—The State of Maine will open an information bureau in the R. C. A. Building, Rockefeller Center, about Jan. 15, it was announced here today. The aim of the bureau will be to give information on Maine's vacation resorts and its agricultural and industrial products, the announcement says.

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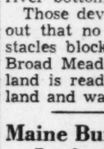

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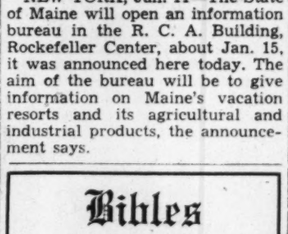

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Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
12:00	**Philharmonic Orch.**	News; Music: Cowgirl	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	Rhythm Revue
12:15	Man on the Farm.	Songstress; Stocks	Walter Kidder, songs	Agricultural talk	Rhythm Revue
12:30	Man on the Farm.	National Farm and	"Call to Youth"	Italian music program	Sports; Weather
12:45	Country Journal	Home Hour	"Matinee in Rhythm"	Italian music program	**Monitor Views the News**
1:00	News	National Farm and	News Service	"This Wonderful World"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	Network speaker	Home Hour	Stamp Collectors; talk	George and Dixie, songs	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Saturday Revue:	"Luncheon at the Wal-	Zaras Marimba Melodies	Jimmy Rogers' Orch.	Novachord Solos
1:45	Chas. Hector's Or.	dorf"; interviews	"Leaders in Dance Time"	Recorded BBC News	Hilo Serenaders
2:00	Community Bulletin	**Metropolitan Opera:**	Music for Everyone	"Music in a Mellow	Ed Parseley and His
2:15	About Us	**Jussi Bjoerling, Bruno**	Music for Everyone	Mood"	Saddle Pals
2:30	Brush Creek Follies	**Castagna in Verdi's**	"New England's Toast to	Paul Pendarvis' Orch.	Adele Bailey, talk
2:45	Brush Creek Follies	**"Il Trovatore"**	You"	Paul Pendarvis' Orch.	Five Star News
3:00	"Time to Take It	**Metropolitan Opera:**	Gordon Jenkins' Orch.	Cumberland Valley	Sports and music
3:15	Easy"	**Jussi Bjoerling, Bruno**	Gordon Jenkins' Orch.	Choristers	Sports and music
3:30	News; Speaker	**Castagna in Verdi's**	"Saturday Soiree"; orch.	United States Naval Re-	Sports and music
3:45	"This Is My Land"	**"Il Trovatore"**	"Saturday Soiree"; orch.	serve Band	Sports and music
4:00	"Bull Session"; col-	**Metropolitan Opera:**	Network speakers	"Serenade"	Nancy Mace, songs
4:15	lege debate	**Jussi Bjoerling, Bruno**	"Campus Capers"	Sport comment	Tea Time Melodies
4:30	Piano and organ	**Castagna in Verdi's**	"Boy, Girl and a Band"	Sport comment	Ellsworth Moody, songs
4:45	Network program	**"Il Trovatore"**	"Boy, Girl and a Band"	Edna O'Dell, pianist	Melody Mirror
5:00	Buffalo Presents	Opera; Rex Maupin's	"The World Is Yours";	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:15	Buffalo Presents	Orchestra	dramatization	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:30	Program Previews	"Sing Before Supper:	Curtis Institute of	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:45	N. E. to the Colors	variety musical	Music program	Frank Ryan, sports	Bowling Quiz
6:00	News; Sports	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Frank Gallucci's Review
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Music; Sports	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dinner Music
6:30	News; Elmer Davis	"Saturday Jamboree";	"The Original Yankee	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45	**The World Today**	Rakov's Orch.; guests	Swopper"	"Memory Lane"	Frank Fallon, sports
7:00	**'People's Platform';**	Religious Program	"Grand Ole Opry"	"The First Offender";	Fred Socarra's Orch
7:15	**informal discussion**	Religious Program	"Grand Ole Opry"	dramatization	Five Star News
7:30	**Report to the Na-**	"Little Ol' Hollywood";	Dramatic sketch	Billiard Title Preview	Rob Roy's Orchestra
7:45	**tion**	interviews	Concert Album	Concert Miniatures	"Jungle Jim"
8:00	"Marriage Club";	Concert Hall of the Air'	**"Knickerbocker Play-**	"The Soldiers' Quiz"	Week-End Jamboree
8:15	quiz program	'Concert Hall of the Air'	**house"; dramatic sk.**	from Camp Edwards	Week-End Jamboree
8:30	Wayne King's Or-	"The Bishop and the	"Truth or Consequences";	"Stars Over Manhattan"	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45	chestra: War news	Gargoyle"; drama	quiz program	News Service	George MacFarland's Or.
9:00	"Your Hit Parade";	Song of Your Life: Harry	National Barn Dance:	Gabriel Heatter	Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Mark Warnow's	Salter's Orch.; guests.	Henry Burr; Hoosier	**Harold M. Fleming**	cal Album
9:30	Orch.; vocalists	**News; NBC Symphony**	Hot Shots; Glen Wel-	V. F. W. Track Meet	Pages From the Classi-
9:45	Saturday Night	**Orchestra, direction**	ty's Orchestra	from Boston Garden	cal Album
10:00	Serenade	**Alfred Wallenstein**	Station E-Z-R-A: com-	**"Chicago Theater of the**	Five Star News
10:15	**Rep. Hamilton Fish**	**NBC Symphony Orches-**	edy sketch	**Air"; Marion Claire,**	Dance Digest
10:30	Jack Leonard, songs	**tra; direction Alfred**	V. F. W. Track Meet	**soprano, Igor Gorin, in**	Dance Digest
10:45	News of the World	**Wallenstein**	from Boston Garden	**'Sari"**	Dance Digest
11:00	Weather; News	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Hockey comment	Dance Digest
11:15	Vaughn Monroe's	Mal Hallett's Orchestra.	Local news; weather	"Hawaii Calls"	Dance Digest
11:30	Orchestra	Orrin Tucker's Orch.	Draft talk; Emil Cole-	"California Melodies";	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
11:45	Dance Orchestra	Orrin Tucker's Orch.	man's Orchestra	vocalists; orchestra	News Service

Sunday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
8:00	Press News; "Ma-	War news; Music	War News; Organ Re-	Radio Carolers	
8:15	tinatta"	Instrumental trio	cital, Dr. C. Courboin	Radio Carolers	
8:30	"Uncle Elmer's Song	News; Weather	Weather Service	Melody Market	
8:45	Circle"	"Tone Pictures"	News Service	Melody Market	
9:00	**News of Europe**	News roundup	News Roundup	Bob Emery's Rainbow	Good Morning Cheer
9:15	Wings Over Jordan	"Coast to Coast on a	"Deep River Boys"	House; children's prgrm	Religious Service
9:30	Wings Over Jordan	Bus"; children's pro-	"Sunday Drivers"; so-	Bob Emery's Rainbow	Religious Service
9:45	Wings Over Jordan	gram	loists; orchestra	House; children's prgrm	Religious Service
10:00	Church of the Air	Primrose String Quartet	Uncle Bob; children's	"Musical Album"	Religious Service
10:15	Church of the Air	Primrose String Quartet	program	"Musical Album"	"Music in the Modern
10:30	**Indianapolis Sym-**	Southernaires; Negro	"Chills and Thrills"	Tremont Temple Baptist	Manner"
10:45	**phony Orchestra**	Male Quartet	Xylophone soloist	Church service	Music of the Masters
11:00	News; "News and	News; Musicale	St. Paul's Service	Tremont Temple Baptist	Music of the Masters
11:15	Rhythm"	Irving Miller's Orchestra	St. Paul's Service	Church service	Music of the Masters
11:30	Trinity Church; Dr.	Luther-Layman Singers.	St. Paul's Service	Tremont Temple Baptist	Music of the Masters
11:45	Oliver J. Hart	Weather; Musicale	St. Paul's Service	Church service	Music of the Masters
12:00	News; weather	Rex Maupin's Orchestra	News Service	Student Radio Club	Radio Review
12:15	Piano soloist	"I'm an American"	"Tone Tapestries"	Student Radio Club	Radio Review
12:30	Salt Lake City	**Music Hall Symphony**	"Wings Over America";	Italian string music	Radio Review
12:45	Tabernacle Choir	**Orchestra; William**	dramatization	Italian string music	Radio Review
1:00	P. Saltman, pianist	**Horne, tenor**	Religious program	News Service	Joseph Tall's Program
1:15	Beacon St. Window	**Music Hall Symph. Orch.**	Religious program	"Cafe Continental"	Joseph Tall's Program
1:30	March of Games	News	"On Your Job"; drama-	Lutheran Hour	Joseph Tall's Program
1:45	March of Games	"A to Z in ovelty"	tization	Lutheran Hour	Joseph Tall's Program
2:00	Network speakers	Famous Homes	Drama and music	Unitarian Radio Hour	"Strings and Things"
2:15	Network speakers	Foreign Policy Associat'n	Drama and music	Unitarian Radio Hour	"Strings and Things"
2:30	News; Harvard	Greater Boston Com-	**University of Chicago**	"Nobody's Children";	**Christian Science Pro-**
2:45	Guardian Forum	munity Fund program	**Round Table**	orphans' histories	**gram**
3:00	**N. Y. Philharmonic**	**Great Plays: Beaumar-**	Chas. Dant's Or.; songs	Religious drama	Zelma Larsson's Music
3:15	**Symphony Orch.;**	**chais' "The Barber of**	H. V. Kaltenborn, news	Religious drama	Zelma Larsson's Music
3:30	**Dimitri Mitropou-**	**Seville"**	Oyanguren, guitarist	Young People's Church	Zelma Larsson's Music
3:45	**los, conductor**	**Great Plays**	"Chats About Dogs"	of the Air	Zelma Larsson's Music
4:00	**N. Y. Philharmonic**	National Vespers	"Quiz of Two Cities"	"Twentieth Century	Al Rawley and His Wild
4:15	**Symphony Orch.**	National Vespers	"Quiz of Two Cities"	Serenade"	Azaleas
4:30	Andre Kostelanetz'	News; "Garden Gossip"	"The Shadow"; drama	Concert Album	Bert Hirsch Presents
4:45	Orchestra; guest	Tony Wons' Scrapbook	"The Shadow"; drama	Concert Album	Bert Hirsch Presents
5:00	**"Design for Happi-**	Moylan Sisters, songs	**Metropolitan Opera Au-**	"The Musical Steelmak-	Singing Guitar
5:15	**ness"; orchestra**	Olivio Santora, yodeler	**ditions of the Air**	ers"; variety orchestra	Irish Minstrels
5:30	Col. Stoopnagle's	"Hidden Stars"	"Your Dream Has Come	Symphonic Hour	MacLeod Gospel Mission
5:45	"Quixie Doodle"	"Hidden Stars"	True"; dramatizations	Symphonic Hour	MacLeod Gospel Mission
6:00	**Silver Theater:**	Religious Program	"Spreading New Eng-	"Double or Nothing";	News Service
6:15	**dramatization**	Religious Program	land's Fame"	quiz program	"The Shining Hour"
6:30	"Melody Ranch"	"Beat the Band"; quiz	News Service	"Show of the Week";	Religious Hour; dramati-
6:45	with Gene Autry	program; orchestra	Popular Music	Vincent Lopez' Orch.	zation
7:00	**News of the World**	**News from Europe**	**Jack Benny's Program:**	**Joseph Szigeti, violin-**	Gospel songs
7:15	**News of the World**	**News from Europe**	**variety; orchestra**	**ist; orchestra**	The Continentials
7:30	**Screen Guild Thea-**	Music for Listening:	"Bandwagon"; Henry	News Service	Central Baptist Church
7:45	**ter: drama**	Charles Dant's Orch.	King's Orchestra	Wythe Williams	of Quincy; Rev. Frank
8:00	**Helen Hayes Thea-**	**Star Spangled Theater:**	**Edgar Bergen; Donald**	**Amer. Forum: "Should**	C. Hageman
8:15	**ter: drama**	**dramatization**	**Dickson; orchestra**	**Congress Adopt the**	Central Baptist Church
8:30	"Crime Doctor";	"Adventures of Sherlock	**"One Man's Family";**	**Lend-Lease Program?"**	"Pages From the Classi-
8:45	drama; News	Holmes"; drama	**dramatic sketch**	**Dorothy Thompson**	cal Album"
9:00	**Sunday Evening**	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	**Hour: Symphony**	"The Parker Family";	round"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	cal Album"
9:30	**Orchestra; Lily**	Irene Rich, drama	American Album of Fa-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	George MacFarland's Or.
9:45	**Pons, soprano**	Sports Newsreel	miliar Music	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	George MacFarland's Or.
10:00	"Take It or Leave	"Good Will Hour"; John	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	Third period, Bruins-	Plays by Raymond Rich-
10:15	It"; quiz program	J. Anthony, director	Orchestra; guest	Canadiens hockey game	mond
10:30	News; Weather	"Good Will Hour"; John	"Deadline Dramas"; I.	Ted Pio Rito's Orchestra	News Service
10:45	Songs of the Islands	J. Anthony, director	Wicker, Bob White	Ted Pio Rito's Orchestra	Army Recruiting Progr'm
11:00	Headlines, Bylines	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Griff Williams' Orch.	"Let's Dance"
11:15	Male Quartet	Mal Hallett's Orchestra	Local news; weather	**Verne Marshall, talk**	"Let's Dance"
11:30	Joe Reichman's Or.	Johnny Long's Orch.	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	Radio Newsreel from	"Day's End"
11:45	Joe Reichman's Or.	Johnny Long's Orch.	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	London; recorded	News Service

Monday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
11:00	'Charlie-Jessie'; sk.	Mildred Carlson	"The Man I Married"	News Service	Letter-Quest with John
11:15	"Martha Webster"	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Against the Storm"	"Singing Strings"	Kiley and Jay McMaster
11:30	"Big Sister"; play	'Harvey and Dell'; music	"The Road of Life"	Red Cross talk; music	Red Cross talk; music
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; music	"David Harum"	"Highlights, Halftones"	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	News; Georgia Mae,	Dramatic sketch	News Service	Rhythm Revue
12:15	"Girl Marries"	songs; Stocks	"Musical Roundup"	Agricultural talk	Rhythm Revue
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	Leaders in Dance Time	Italian string music	Sports; Weather Report
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	Leaders in Dance Time	Italian string music	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Blaufuss' Orchestra	News Service	"Is Anybody Home?"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Woman in White"	'Stage Stars'; interviews	"Carnival"	Recorded BBC News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Right to Happiness	Agricultural News	Marjorie Mills Hour	"The Three Suns"	Novachord solos
1:45	"Road of Life"	News; Weather	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Cheer Up Gang"	"Songs of Old"
2:00	Dramatic sketch	"Hum and Strum"	Hymns of All Churches	Cedric Foster, news	Dramatization
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"; sk.	"Music You Want"	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Piano Moods"	Frank Ross, songs
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	"Music You Want"	"Valiant Lady"; drama	Radio Garden Club	Concert Orchestra
2:45	'Home of the Brave'	"Music You Want"	"Light of the World"	Francis Craig's Orch.	News Service
3:00	Mary M. McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"	Jack Melton's Orch.	Sports and music
3:15	Jan Peerce, tenor	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Sam Koki's Hawaiians	Sports and music
3:30	News; Movie talk	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	The Islanders	Sports and music
3:45	Decorative talk	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	The Islanders	Sports and music
4:00	"Portia Blake"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife"	Hits and Encores	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	"We, the Abbotts"	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"; drama	"University Life"	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	"Hilliton House"	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	"University Life"	"Yesterthoughts"; organ
4:45	"Kate Hopkins"	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	"The Johnson Family"	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	"The Goldbergs"	Jack Dalton, songs	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The O'Neills"	"Superman"; sketch	"Lone Journey"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Rhythm Rend'zvous	Rakov's Orchestra	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	News, Edwin C. Hill	News; Music; Weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	Radio Review
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Governor Saltonstall	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Dinner Music
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Tropical Moods	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45	**The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	"R. F. D. Melodies"	"Memory Lane"	Sports, Frank Fallon
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Famous Jury Trials";	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Fred Socarra's Orch.
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	dramatic sketch	Newsroom of the Air	"Fu Manchu"; sketch	Five Star News
7:30	"Blondie"; comedy	Burns and Allen; Artie	"Inside of Sports"	"Lone Ranger"; sketch	Rob Roy's Orchestra
7:45	serial drama	Shaw's Orchestra	Walter Kidder, songs	"Lone Ranger"; sketch	Harper's Varieties
8:00	"Those We Love";	"I Love a Mystery";	**James Melton; Francia**	"Play Broadcast"; quiz	"Songs of Your Heart"
8:15	dramatic sketch	dramatic sketch	**White; orchestra**	program	"Songs of Your Heart"
8:30	Fields & Hall: W'dy	"True or False"	**Richard Crooks, tenor;**	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45	Guthrie; or.; News	"True or False"	**symphonic orchestra**	Ed Mayehoff's Orch.	Studio Program
9:00	**Theater: Ronald**	Frontline Headlines	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz	"Listeners' Theater:	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	**Colman, Frances**	"Two Men and a Girl"	program	**"Escape From Glory"**	cal Album"
9:30	**Robinson, Otto**	News; Basin Street	"Show Boat"; vocalists;	"Can You Top This"	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	**Kruger in "Libel"**	Chamber Music Society	Bob Prendler's Orch.	"Can You Top This"	cal Album"
10:00	Guy Lombardo's Or-	U. S. Army Program	Percy Faith's Orchestra;	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15	chestra	Bob Hannon, tenor	vocalists	News Service	George MacFarland's Or.
10:30	Frazier Hunt	**National Radio Forum:**	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Lazy Rhapsody"	George MacFarland's Or.
10:45	News of the World	**Ewan Clague, speaker**	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Lazy Rhapsody"	Boston Arena Sports
11:00	News; Weather	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Chicagoland Concert;	Boston Arena Sports
11:15	News; Masterworks	Dave Marshall's Orch.	Local News; Weather;	Henry Weber's Orch.;	Boston Arena Sports
11:30	of Music; record-	Orrin Tucker's Orch.	Draft talk; Lou Breese's	Marion Claire, soprano;	Boston Arena Sports
11:45	ings	Orrin Tucker's Orch.	Orchestra	Ted Fiorito's Orchestra	Five Star News

Guard Officer in Legislature Goes on Duty

When the Massachusetts National Guard goes into Federal service next week the House of Representatives will lose the services of at least one House member, perhaps temporarily, perhaps permanently.

Representative Otis Whitney (R) of Concord, a First Lieutenant in the National Guard, will go to Camp Edwards for a year's service. Nine years a member of the Guard, Mr. Whitney is the only National Guard officer now serving in the Legislature.

Although he could obtain deferment to serve in the Legislature, he explained, Lieutenant Whitney plans to go into service immediately with his Waltham company. He added, however, the Federal Government may allow him furloughs to serve in the House. Thus the cost of a special election to fill his House seat would be avoided.

Representative John J. Deedy (D) of Worcester is also a member of the National Guard, but Representative Christian A. Herter (R) of Boston, Speaker of the House, said it is possible he will be allowed to resign from the Guard.

Edward D. Sirosis, Chairman of the Republican State Committee and Assistant Secretary to Governor Saltonstall, goes to Camp Edwards next week. He is a Lieutenant Colonel in the National Guard.

Several members of the House and Senate, the most prominent of which is Senator George W. Krapf (R) of Pittsfield, Chairman of the Legislative Committee on Military Affairs and Public Safety, are reserve officers in the regular army. Senator Krapf is a Lieutenant Colonel.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Reserve officers have not yet been called for active duty, but prospects are good that they will be shortly. Therefore, the House and Senate leaders have a difficult future problem to solve.

On the other hand, it is understood that the War Department is very liberal with legislators, being ready to co-operate so that they may continue their state activities.

Governor Is Figuring

Governor Saltonstall is now "up to his elbows" in budget figures. One week from Wednesday he must submit to the 1941 Legislature his financial program for 1941 and 1942.

Hints dropped by various fiscal experts indicate that the budget total will be high, perhaps astoundingly high. It appears certain that the State will be operating in 1941 on the first $80,000,000 expenditure program in Massachusetts history.

The Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations is ready to scrutinize the Governor's budget and if necessary will force a demonstration similar to that in 1939, when 5,000 taxpayers gathered at Mechanics Building for a public hearing by the Legislative Committee on Ways and Means. At that hearing the Federation proposed major economies, many of which were put into effect.

The 1939 budget totaled approximately $77,000,000 and the 1940 expenditure program $76,000,000. Fiscal experts foresee increased highways construction, added cost of old-age assistance and other items lifting the annual expenditure figure in 1941 and 1942 to at least $80,000,000.

When the Legislature appropriated $263,826 for equipment of the State Guard, it was the intention of the members to reduce the Guard membership from approximately 7,000 to 5,000. Yet no membership figure revision was included in the appropriation bill.

Legislative legal experts found that the Legislature could not legally change the membership figure in the appropriation bill because the number of officers and men was fixed by the Governor in a proclamation made under authority granted to him in 1939 by the Legislature.

To effect the personnel reduction, it is understood, Representative Albert F. Bigelow (R) of Brookline, Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, is writing a letter to Adj. Gen. Edgar C. Erickson pointing out that the Legislature intended the appropriation to be used to equip a State Guard of only 5,000 members. Furthermore, every item in the Guard appropriation measure was so reduced that no more than 5,000 can be equipped.

The $86,000 reduction made by the Legislature in the Governor's original $350,000 recommendation for the State Guard is regarded in many quarters as a partial victory for the Taxpayers Federation, which conducted a strong campaign for a smaller appropriation. It is understood the Federation favored a State Guard of 3,500 members and an appropriation of less than $200,000.

Edgar M. Mills

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Massachusetts

Boston—Third Sundays, 4:30 p. m. WRUL (shortwave) 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.79mc (25.4m).

Christian Science Program For Sunday, Jan. 12

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1470kc). Christian Science Program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

12:45 WMEX 1470kc

For Monday, Jan. 13

12:45 WMEX 1470kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

For Monday, Jan. 13

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.73mc), Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

7:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), reradiocast of Tower News by recording.

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Good Will program.

For Sunday January 12

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

2:15 p. m.—"France Forever," program.
2:30 p. m.—Norwegian Good Will Program.
3:00 p. m.—Albanian Good Will Program.
3:30 p. m.—Greek program.
4:00 p. m.—Lutheran Devotional program.
4:30 p. m.—Inter-Denominational Devotions.
5:00 p. m.—World Symposium and Choir Music.
5:45 p. m.—"Poetry and Book Corner."
6:00 p. m.—"Music at Eventide."

Today on Short Waves

Moscow—7 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.41meg., 19.9m.; RNE, 12meg., 25m.

Budapest—7:30 p. m.—"Hungarian Festive Songs"; Carnival Music; News in English. HAT4, 9.12meg., 32.8m.

Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJB, 15.20meg., 19m.; DJD, 11.77meg., 25m.; DZD, 10.54meg., 28m.; DJC, 6.02meg., 49m.

London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.

London—9:15 p. m.—"We Speak for Ourselves"; The Black Country. GSC, 9.58-meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.

Berlin—9:30 p. m.—Dance Tunes and Cabaret. DJD, 11.77meg., 25m.; DZD, 10.54-meg., 28m.; DJC, 6.02meg., 49m.

London—10 p. m.—"Within the Fortress," Herbert Hodge. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.

Rome—10 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63meg., 31.1m.; 2RO4, 11.81meg., 25.4m.; 2RO6, 15.30meg., 19.6m.

Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77meg., 25m.; DZD, 10.54meg., 28m.; DJC, 6.02meg., 49m.

Guatemala—11 p. m.—Marimba of the National Police Force. TGWA, 9.68meg., 31m.

London—11 p. m.—"London Calling." Summary of Week's Programs. GSC, 9.58-meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.

For Jan. 12

Moscow—7:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.41 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

Budapest—7:30 p. m.—Budapest Opera Orchestra; News in English; National Anthem. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJB, 15.20 meg., 19 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.

Tokyo—8:30 p. m.—Talk in English. JVZ, 11.81 meg., 25.3 m.; JLG4, 15.16 meg., 19.8 m.

London—8:45 p. m.—Headline

Increasing Demand for Fish Stirs Call for New Trawlers

Log of the Port of Boston

To meet an increasing demand for fish, and replace the productive capacity of the 23 vessels of the New England fleet that have been sold to the Navy for mine sweepers, a building program is under way that is said by Fish Pier authorities to exceed fish vessel construction activities of the past 10 years.

During 1940, a total of 16 new vessels measuring more than 60 feet in length, were launched for the New England fleet, while 22 others were building. Further new construction is expected to be ordered during 1941, according to fish interests. This compares with about 60 vessels of 60 feet in length or more, added to the fleet as a result of the 1929-1930 building boom.

Several factors enter into the present boom, it is pointed out. First, the 14-week tie-up of all the trawlers of the Boston and Gloucester fleet last Spring, when the crews were on strike, resulted in reserve stocks of fish being considerably depleted. Ever since that time, the price of fish has been firm.

Hardly had the supply situation got back to normal, than the Navy began looking over the fleet. They bought 14 of the big trawlers, and nine draggers from New England fishing operators.

Added to all this is the fact that fish imports are decreasing, especially from European countries, while demand for fish is being felt here from the warring nations, fish authorities say. Canada is shipping much fish to England that would probably come to the United States if it were not for the war.

But the building of new ships is not as simple as it sounds. Shipyards are busy with orders for the Navy or the National Defense Program, and many are booked to capacity for the next few years. Steel, which has been used for fishing trawlers for some years, is scarce. So the fishing industry turns back the pages of time, and builds new ships of wood as was done in past generations.

At least a dozen sturdy oak-hulled craft, many fitted with steel deck houses, and engine rooms, are under way or contracted for by the New England fishing industry. The North Star has just been added to the Boston fleet, a 115-foot wooden vessel.

Yet, occasionally some steel can be procured for other than National Defense orders, and two fishing vessels of steel are building at George Lawley & Son's yard, Neponset. They are said to be the only fishing trawlers of steel to be ordered since National Defense became the nation's watchword.

The two new steel craft are for the Booth Fisheries Corporation, which sold three trawlers to the Navy. Lawley's yard is famous for its yachts and small craft. The new fishing vessels are to be lap-welded and measure 117 feet between perpendiculars. Each will have a 650 horsepower Diesel engine.

Labrador Boat

The widely known British schooner George B. Cluett, of the Grenfell Association, which has plied between Boston and Labrador for many summers in the interest of the missions of the Far North, is to be replaced by a new vessel, to be built at Lunenburg, N. S., it was disclosed here. The proposed vessel will be Diesel-powered, 145 feet long, and have a cargo capacity of 330 tons. Present plans call for the craft to be completed in the Spring.

Traffic Manager

Edward K. Laux has been named general traffic manager of the Colonial Navigation Co., as of Feb. 1. He was formerly freight traffic manager of the Eastern Steamship Lines. Mr. Laux has had 28 years of experience in coastal steamship service, formerly working with the Old Dominion Line which operates between New York and Norfolk.

Women Train for Air Defense Work

By a Staff Photographer

Preparation for Invasion Starts in Bay State

These volunteer women have entered a 10-day training period at the New England Aircraft Warning Service Center, Chelsea, in preparation for a four-day "invasion" of New England by planes from Mitchel Field, Long Island, later this month. They will receive and disseminate information from 400 observation posts scattered throughout the six northeastern States. Seated, left to right, are Miss Marjorie Brown, Winchester; Miss Evelyn Norcross, Cambridge; Mrs. Mildred J. Rauskolb, Medford; Jeanne Moran, Winchester. Standing are Miss Alice Ryan and Miss Anne Griffin, training supervisors from the New England Telephone and Telegraph Co. Right: Maj. Gen. James E. Chaney, Air Defense Commander, who flew from Mitchel Field yesterday to address 180 women volunteers at the Chelsea Armory.

Council Seeks to Extend Job Compensation Coverage

A bill designed to extend the coverage of the Massachusetts workmen's compensation law to compel employers to guarantee the benefits prescribed by this law to all their employees with certain exceptions, like farm laborers, domestic servants, and office employees, was filed in the Massachusetts Legislature today by Victor A. Friend, President of the Massachusetts Industrial Council.

The present law gives the employers an option of being noninsurers and it is estimated that today about 50 per cent of the employees in this State do not receive the benefits of our Workmen's Compensation Act.

Those in the employ of big companies are generally taken care of properly, it is said, some more amply than the law requires, as a matter of company policy. Close to 200 important companies, including some of the biggest, are not under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

The trouble, however, does not result from this group, it is reported, but from the large number of small employers not financially responsible who stay out. When one of their workers gets hurt, all he can do is to sue at the common law, and if he wins a judgment, frequently he can never collect.

The Massachusetts Industrial Council was formed by employers, many of them noninsurers, who seek to have all employees brought in under the benefits of the Act.

The Council took its present name last summer and exists for this single purpose.

The employer would have the choice of insuring with a private insurance company, or he could self insure, if he could qualify as to his financial responsibility with the State Treasurer.

He could so qualify by filing a financial statement showing obvious responsibility; by posting a bond determined by the State Treasurer; by posting securities or cash; or by buying an indemnifying policy to guarantee payment.

"What the Council primarily hopes for," Mr. Friend said, "is the right of self insurance, now denied. By self insurance is meant the right for the employer to provide for such payments as an operating expense, without paying the premium of an insurance company, and at the same time coming under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

"At present a concern must obtain insurance from an insurance company to be under the Act. Some firms that formerly bought the insurance are today paying the same benefits or even more than those fixed for workers by the Workmen's Compensation Act."

Dartmouth Backs Aid for Britain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., Jan. 11 — A large majority of the 172 members of the faculty of Dartmouth College have expressed the desirability of a British victory and American aid to this end. The questionnaires by which the sentiment of the faculty members was determined were sponsored by the American Defense Dartmouth group.

The faculty members voting were almost unanimous in approving the suggestion that "the action of the United States should be determined without regard to the possible attitude of the Axis powers toward that action."

Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Civic Repertory—
"Life With Father," featuring Dorothy Gish and Louis Calhern. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30.

Wilbur—
"Battle of Angels," by Tennessee Williams starring Miriam Hopkins. Presented by the Theater Guild. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays, 2:30. (Last day.)

Revue

Shubert—
"Crazy With the Heat," starring Willie Howard and Luella Gear. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30. (Last week.)

Musical Play

Colonial—
"Lady in the Dark," presented by Sam H. Harris. Starring Gertrude Lawrence. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30. (Last day.)

Music

Civic Repertory Music Hall, Huntington Avenue—
Concert by the Chamber Opera Company. 8:30.

Jordan Hall—
Concert by the Budapest Quartet. 8:30.

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—
Concert by Lawrence Tibbett, baritone. 3:30.

Copley-Plaza Hotel—
British War Relief Benefit. Program for young people of all ages by Persis Cox, pianist. Assisting artists in the septet by Saint-Saens are Georges Mager, trumpet, Barbara Werner, violin, L. Marjollet, cello, Georges Moleux, bass, Hope Clark, second violin, and Nicholas Richardson, viola. 3:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Pygmalion," Leslie Howard and Wendy Hiller. 2, 5:05, 8:10. "Sarajevo," with

Fenway—
John Lodge. 3:25, 6:30, 9:35.
"Four Mothers," Priscilla Lane, Rosemary Lane, Lola Lane and Gale Page. 1, 4, 7, 10. "Texas Rangers Ride Again," John Howard, Ellen Drew, Akim Tamiroff. 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:40.

Fine Arts—
"Here Is Ireland," in color. 1:15, 3:15, 5:15, 7:15, 9:15.

Keith Memorial—
"Kitty Foyle," featuring Ginger Rogers. 11:35 a. m., 2:05, 6:30, 9:35. "The Saint in Palm Springs," Dennis Morgan and James Craig. 10:10 a. m., 1:35, 5:05, 8:30. B. C. pictures: 11:15 a. m., 2:45, 6:10, 9:35. "Information Please," 11:25, a. m., 2:55, 6:20, 9:45.

Kenmore—
"The Westerner," Gary Cooper. 3, 6:15, 9:30. "Dr. Christian Meets the Women," 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.

Metropolitan—
"Second Chorus," Fred Astaire, Paulette Goddard, Artie Shaw, Burgess Meredith, Charles Butterworth. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. "Michael Shayne, Private Detective," Lloyd Nolan. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:25.

Modern—
"Love Thy Neighbor," Jack Benny and Fred Allen. 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. "Lady With Red Hair," Miriam Hopkins. 10:55 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:15.

Orpheum—
"Arizona," Jean Arthur. 10:54 a. m., 2:33, 6:12, 9:51. "Angels Over Broadway," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., and Rita Hayworth. 9:30 a. m., 1:09, 4:48, 8:27.

Paramount—
"Four Mothers," Priscilla Lane, Rosemary Lane, Lola Lane and Gale Page. 10:15 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. "Texas Rangers Ride Again," John Howard, Ellen Drew, Akim Tamiroff. 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

RKO-Boston—
Stage Show: 12:20, 3:15, 6:05, 9. "Give Us Wings," featuring the Dead End Kids. 11 a. m., 1:55, 4:45, 7:40, 10:05.

Scollay—
"Love Thy Neighbor," Jack Benny and Fred Allen. 10:05 a. m., 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. "Lady With Red Hair," Miriam Hopkins. 11:35 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:20.

South Station Theater—
"River Thames." "Travel British Columbia." "Mexico's Famous Acrobats, the Martinos." "Crime Does Not Pay," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Arizona," Jean Arthur. 10:55 a. m., 2:35, 6:10, 9:45. "Angeles Over Broadway," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. and Rita Hayworth. 1:10, 4:45, 8:25.

Telepix—
"Mediterranean Ports." "Paris Opera Ballet." "Gangsters in Politics." "Movie Director's Day Off." "Mexican Acrobats," cartoons and 30 minute news digest.

Trans-Lux—
"I Was a Spy." 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. "The Great Plane Robbery," 11:03 a. m., 1:33, 4:03, 6:33, 9:03.

Tremont—
"Long Voiage Home," John Wayne. 10:25 a. m., 2:05, 5:50, 9:50. "Pride and Prejudice," Greer Garson and L. Olivier. 9 a. m., 12:10, 3:55, 7:40.

Uptown—
"The Bank Dick," W. C. Fields. 1:15, 4:50, 8:20. "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper and M. Carroll. 2:30, 6:05, 9:30.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "The Letter," Bette Davis. "Hullabaloo," Frank Morgan. 2 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "City for Conquest," James Cagney. "Christmas in July," Dick Powell. 2 and 8.
Regent: "Brigham Young — Frontiersman," Tyrone Power. "The Quarterback," Wayne Morris. 2. Evenings, 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Knute Rockne —All American," Pat O'Brien. "Argentine Nights." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Cherokee Strip." "Mark of Zorro," Tyrone Power. 1:30 and 7:50.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "A Night in the Tropics," Nancy Kelly and Allan Jones. 2, 5, 8:05. "Bank Dick," W. C. Fields and Una Merkel. 3:50, 6:55, 9:55.
Brookline Village: "Love, Honor, and Oh, Baby." 2:05, 5:20, 8:15. "Mark of Zorro," Tyrone Power. 3:40, 6:40, 9:40.
Cleveland Circle: "Northwest Mounted Police," "South of Suez," George Brent and Brenda Marshall. 1:30-11.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper and Madeleine Carroll. "Youth Will Be Served." Continuous 1-11.
Harvard: "No Time for Comedy," James Stewart, "Cherokee Strip" Richard Dix, 2 and 7:45.
University: "Hullabaloo," Frank Morgan. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10. "Bitter Sweet," Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. 3, 6:20, 9:45. "March of Time," 2:45, 6, 9:30.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "East of the River," John Garfield and Brenda Marshall. "Hullabaloo," Frank Morgan. Continuous show.

DORCHESTER — Codman Square: "The Letter," Bette Davis. 2:05, 5:50, 9:40. "Kit Carson." 3:57, 7:47.
Dorchester: "The Ape," Boris Karlok. "Over the Moon," Merle Oberon. 2. Continuous from 7-11.
Franklin Park: "The Letter," Bette Davis. 2:40, 6:20, 9:30. "Kit Carson." 1, 4:40, 8:10.
Strand: "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper and Madeleine Carroll. 10:30 a. m., 2:10, 5:47, 9:08. "Youth Will Be Served," Jane Darwell. 12:40, 4:20, 7:57.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "Mark of Zorro," Tyrone Power. "Mexican Spitfire Out West." 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT — Capitol: "The Westerner," Gary Cooper. 2, 5:40, 9:30. "Little Bit of Heaven." 4:05, 7:45.
Park: "Foreign Correspondent," Joel McCrea. "Golden Fleecing" Lew Ayres. 1:30 and 7:45.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Captain Caution." "Dulcy," Ann Sothern. 1:30 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Mark of Zorro," Tyrone Power. 2:40, 5:57, 9:13. "Mexican Spitfire Out West." 1:23, 4:39, 7:55.
Hyde Park: "Love, Honor and Oh, Baby." Wallace Ford. 1:50, 4:25, 7, 9:35. "Marshal Mesa City," George O'Brien. 3:15, 5:50, 8:20.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Escape," Robert Taylor and Norma Shearer. "Hullabaloo," Frank Morgan. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Arise, My Love," Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. 3:10, 6:35, 8:55. "March of Time." 2:40, 6:10, 9:10.

MALDEN—Granada: "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper. 2:38, 5:46, 8:44.
Mystic: "Dancing on a Dime," Grace MacDonald and Robert Paige. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. "Arise, My Love," Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. 2:50, 6:10, 9:30.
Maplewood: "King of the Royal Mounted," Serial No. 7. 1:55, 4:56, 7:57. "South of the Karanga," Charles Bickford. 2:15, 5:16, 8:17. "Out West With the Peppers," Edith Fellows. 3:39, 6:40, 7:25.
Orpheum: "Wyoming," Wallace Beery, "Young People," Shirley Temple. 1:45 and 7.
Strand: "Mexican Spitfire Out West," Lupe Velez. 1:55, 5:05, 8:15. "South of Suez," George Brent and Brenda Marshall. 3:20, 6:20, 8:40.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Youth Will be Served." 12:47, 4:32, 8. "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper. 10:37 a. m., 2:22, 5:50 9:18.

MEDFORD — Fellsway: "Strike Up the Band," Mickey Rooney. "The Great Profile," John Barrymore. 1:30 and 7:30.
Medford: "No Time for Comedy," James Stewart and Rosalind Russell. "Gay Caballero," Cesar Romero. 1:45 and 7:45.

MELROSE—Melrose: "No Time for Comedy," James Stewart. "Rhythm on the River," Bing Crosby. 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: South of Suez," George Brent and Brenda Marshall. "Youth Will Be Served," Jane Withers. 2 and 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "City for Conquest," James Cagney. "Christmas in July," Dick Powell. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "You'll Find Out," Kay Kyser. "Laddie," 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Bitter Sweet," Nelson Eddy and Jeannette MacDonald. "Murder Over New York," Sidney Toler.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Street of Memories," Lynne Roberts. "Danger on Wheels," Richard Arlen and Andy Devine.
Strand: "Escape," Norma Shearer and Robert Taylor. "One Night in the Tropics," Allan Jones and Nancy Kelly.

REVERE—Boulevard: "Seven Sinners," Marlene Dietrich and John Wayne. 2:08, 8:08. "Laddie," Tim Holt. 4:01, 10:01.
Revere: "Seven Sinners," Marlene Dietrich and John Wayne. 3:45, 9:45. "Laddie," Tim Holt. 2:27, 8:27.

SOMERVILLE — Central: "Rangers of Fortune," "We Who Are Young," Lana Turner. 2 and 8.
Capitol and Ball Square: "City for Conquest," James Cagney. "The Great Profile," John Barrymore. 2 and 6:30.
Davis Square: "Courageous Dr. Christian," "Doomed to Die." 2and 7:45.
Strand: "Dr. Kildare Goes Home," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. "Ski Patrol." 2 and 7:45

SOUTH BOSTON—Strand: "The Ape." "Trail of the Lonesome Pine," Sylvia Sydney, Henry Fonda and Fred MacMurray. 1:30. Continuous from 5:30.
Broadway: "Dispatch from Reuters," Edward G. Robinson. "South of Karanga," Charles Bickford. Matinees at 1:30. Evenings at 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Spring Parade of 1941," Deanna Durbin. "Captain Caution." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "The Mummy's Hand," Dick Foran and Peggy Moran. 2:15, 8. "Argentine Nights," with the Ritz Brothers. 3:25, 9:10.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper. "Youth Will Be Served," Jane Withers. Continuous 2-11.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Knute Rockne—All-American," Pat O'Brien. "Dulcy," Ann Sothern. 1:30 and 7:30.
Watertown Square: "Mystery Sea Raider." "He Stayed for Breakfast," Melvyn Douglas. 2 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "City for Conquest," James Stewart. "Christmas in July," Dick Powell. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "City for Conquest." James Cagney and Ann Sheridan. "Hit Parade of 1941." 2:30 and 7:45, daily except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "City for Conquest," James Cagney. "Hit Parade of 1941." 2 and 8.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Hired Wife," Rosalind Russell and Brian Aherne. 3:40, 8:10. "Charlie Chan's Murder Cruise," Sidney Toler. 2:15, 6:40, 9:55.

Events Around Greater Boston

Sunday

At the Gardner Museum, concert by Mae Taylor, soprano; Margaret Kurjian, pianist, and Leo Litwin, accompanist, Fenway Court, Boston, 2:00 p. m.

At the Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talks on "Modern French Paintings," by Miss Adlow, and "English and French Rooms," by Mrs. Tanner, at 3:30 p. m.

Public meeting of the Charles Street Forum. Lecture, "The 300 Years Progress of Race Relations in America," by William Pickens, director of branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Introduction by the Rev. Dr. Oliver W. H. Childers, Charles Street Meeting House, corner of Mt. Vernon Street, at 4:00 p. m.

Ford Hall Forum, "A Blueprint For a Better America" discussed by Dr. Will Durant, Reuben L. Lurie will preside, at Ford Hall, Bowdoin Street and Ashburton Place, at 8:00 p. m. Public is cordially invited.

Monday

Lecture and discussion by Mrs. Ellis J. Spear, Jr., member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives. Second meeting of Political Information Course, at the Women's Republican Club, 46 Beacon Street, at 11:00 a. m.

Lecture on "The Duty of Production" by Edward Tallmadge Root, one of series on "Studies in Christian Stewardship," under the auspices of the Massachusetts Council of Churches, in the Church of the New Jerusalem, 136 Bowdoin Street, Boston, at 1:30 p. m.

Lecture by Mrs. Arthur Dudley Ropes, former President of the Massachusetts Woman's Christian Temperance Union, under auspices of the Boston Ruskin Club. In The Lecture Hall, Boston Public Library, at 3:00 p. m. Open to the public.

Lecture on "A Contemporary Painter's Point of View," by Elwyn George Gowan, Master Craftsman of the Boston Society of Arts and Crafts, at the College Club, 40 Commonwealth Avenue, at 3:30 p. m.

Free public lecture on "Integral Nationalism," by Dr. William Leonard Langer, Professor of History in Harvard University, third of a series entitled, "The Rise of the European Conflagration of Ideas," in the Lecture Hall, Boston Public Library, at 5:00 p. m.

New Vermont Senator Takes Oath of Office

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (*AP*)—Senator George D. Aiken, who retired Thursday as Vermont's Governor, arrived by plane with Mrs. Aiken in time to take the oath of office at yesterday's session of the Senate.

The new Senator had to fly from New York to arrive by noon. He was elected last November to fill out the term of the late Senator Ernest W. Gibson, who passed on last summer.

Voluntary Defense Group At Wesleyan University

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Jan. 11 —Fifty-eight members of the Wesleyan University faculty have formed a voluntary defense organization known as "The Committee of '41," it was learned here today. The organization plans special research, study and training in connection with defense projects.

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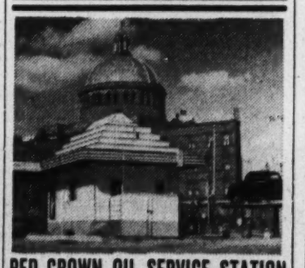

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Annual Football Game for Charity in San Francisco Has Shown Tremendous Growth

Shrine Successfully Stages East-West Gridiron Classic

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—With enthusiasm and efficiency, the officials of the San Francisco East-West Shrine game successfully staged their 16th annual football classic in Kezar Stadium on New Year's Day. This is San Francisco's outstanding sport spectacle of the year and spectators have the triple pleasure of witnessing some of the greatest of the nation's college stars in action, seeing two spectacular pageants, and contributing to a worthy cause—the San Francisco Unit Shriners' Hospital. Because the object is commendable, only three out of the 694 players invited during the 16-year history of the game have refused. Also, no college or university president has ever refused permission to the players of his school to participate.

This was the first annual charity football game to be organized in the United States and because of the executive ability of its organizers it has grown tremendously since the initial game was played on Dec. 26th, 1925. Its growth can be appreciated by the fact that the first game was witnessed by a mere 25,000 persons, while the 1941 classic attracted a capacity crowd of 62,000.

Various Stars

During the 16 years the line-ups of the various teams have included such gridiron greats as "Brick" Muller (California), Bradshaw (Nevada), Wycoff (Georgia), Army's All-America center, Ed Garbisch, Caldwell and Larry Kelley (Yale), Nee and Wilson (Harvard), Marshall Goldberg (Pittsburgh), Bob MacLeod (Dartmouth), McAfee (Duke), Cassiano (Pittsburgh), Zimmerman (San Jose State) and this year's crop of stars including Tommy Harmon (Michigan) and Francis Reagan (Pennsylvania).

In choosing the teams, the Mississippi River is taken as the natural dividing line. Of the eastern schools, Northwestern with 29 holds the honor of having had the most selected and Nebraska is in second place with 25. Only those who have finished their senior year of football are chosen for either team. While this reduces the number of eligibles it has the advantage of providing more mature and more experienced players for both squads.

100 Per Cent Charity

The East-West game, held under the auspices of Islam (San Francisco), Aahmes (Oakland) and Ben Ali (Sacramento)Temples, is a 100 per cent charity event, and is the only one of its kind in which no coach, player, nor official receives a cent for his services. The coaches —Andy Kerr (Colgate), Bernie Bierman (Minnesota), Orrin Hollingbery (Washington State), Matty Bell (Southern Methodist) and Percy Locey (Oregon State) voluntarily gave four weeks of their time . . . the numerous officials, six weeks. Managing-Director William M. Coffman gives as much time as he can from his business during the 12 months so that the game may be a complete success.

Each player is allowed $4 a day for his expenses from the time he leaves his home until he returns. In addition, he receives a nice wrist watch, a blanket, a sweater coat, and is given a visit to the Hollywood movie studios on his way home. Also, all former Shrine-game players automatically become Shrine "alumni" and as such are entitled to two tickets each for all future East-West games. Counting this year's 44 players, there are now nearly 700 "alumni."

Kerr and Bierman chose a star-studded team to represent this year's East team and while Hollinbery, Bell and Locey of the West could not match the East for big names they assembled a squad that was not overawed by the prestige of their opponents and defeated them 20 to 14. The West now leads in victories 10 to five and two games were tied. In points the West has scored 157 to 127. As usual the game was started by the President of the United States, who pressed a Western Union key in the White House. This automatically set off a bomb here in Kezar Stadium and the ball was immediately kicked into play.

By-Plays

Track in 1941

With the annual indoor games of the Veterans of Foreign Wars at the Boston Garden this evening, the track and field athletes of the United States will start out on their campaign for 1941. Despite the fact that many of them will sooner or later enter draft or enlistment service in the United States Army or Navy, competition in this sport, both in and outdoors, promises to be of a very high order.

That 1941 will excel or equal 1940 as regards records broken can hardly be expected and yet we expect to see some new ones put on the books both for indoor and outdoor competition. Had the Olympic Games been held last year as originally scheduled, we believe that the United States would have captured about 15 of the individual titles. And in some of these they would have set up new world marks.

To us, the greatest performance of 1940 was that of Cornelius Warmerdam in the pole vault. When he became the first vaulter in history to clear 15 feet, he accomplished something that we had been predicting would take place in the very near future. We hardly expect to see a vaulter reaching the 16-foot mark.

The big question as regards the present indoor season concerns that of who will succeed Glenn Cunningham as king of the mile run. Last year found the great Kansan failing to win a single race, but up to 1939 he had spread-eagled the field for many seasons. But this is another year and another runner is sure to come up who will challenge the times he made in the big indoor meets of the country.

Right now the battle promises to be between two former University of Wisconsin runners, Chuck Fenske and Walter Mehl. Curiously enough, they were roommates at Wisconsin and Mehl declined to run the mile but competed at two miles so that he would not have to run against his roommate. As Fenske could not compete in the A. A. U. 1,500-meter championship last summer, Mehl entered and won it in the new U. S. record time of 3m. 47.9s., and this winter will find him competing indoors at the mile, even though Fenske also runs.

We are therefore picking Mehl and Fenske to battle it out for Cunningham's crown, with Mehl the favorite to win it. We hardly expect, however, to see him holding the honor as long as it was held by the Kansan. It is to be hoped that both of them may have a chance to run on the indoor track at Dartmouth College, as we believe either or both of them could better the 4m. 4.4s. world record held by Cunningham were they in their best condition.

And while the mile will no doubt be the feature event of the big indoor meets, some of the other events should furnish record-breaking performances. If Warmerdam can be induced to come East, we may look for a new indoor pole-vault record. Jim Herbert, John Borican, and John Campbell are expected to give great performances in the 300-, 600-, and 1,000-yard distances with Gregory Rice, Sullivan trophy winner, expected to rule the two-milers and make a new record for that event before the season is over. Al Blozis should have little difficulty in winning every shot-putting event he enters and may establish a new mark for the event both indoor and outdoor before the year ends.

In this year when "preparedness" is the great aim of every person in the United States, the track and field athletes of the country can and will do their part. And there is no better way those who are free from compulsory military training can find than to take part in all the meets they can enter.

Alice Marble Wins

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 11 (AP)—Alice Marble flashed the form that carried her to the top last year in women's tennis competition by breezing through two sets with Mary Hardwick here last night, 6—2, 6—1.

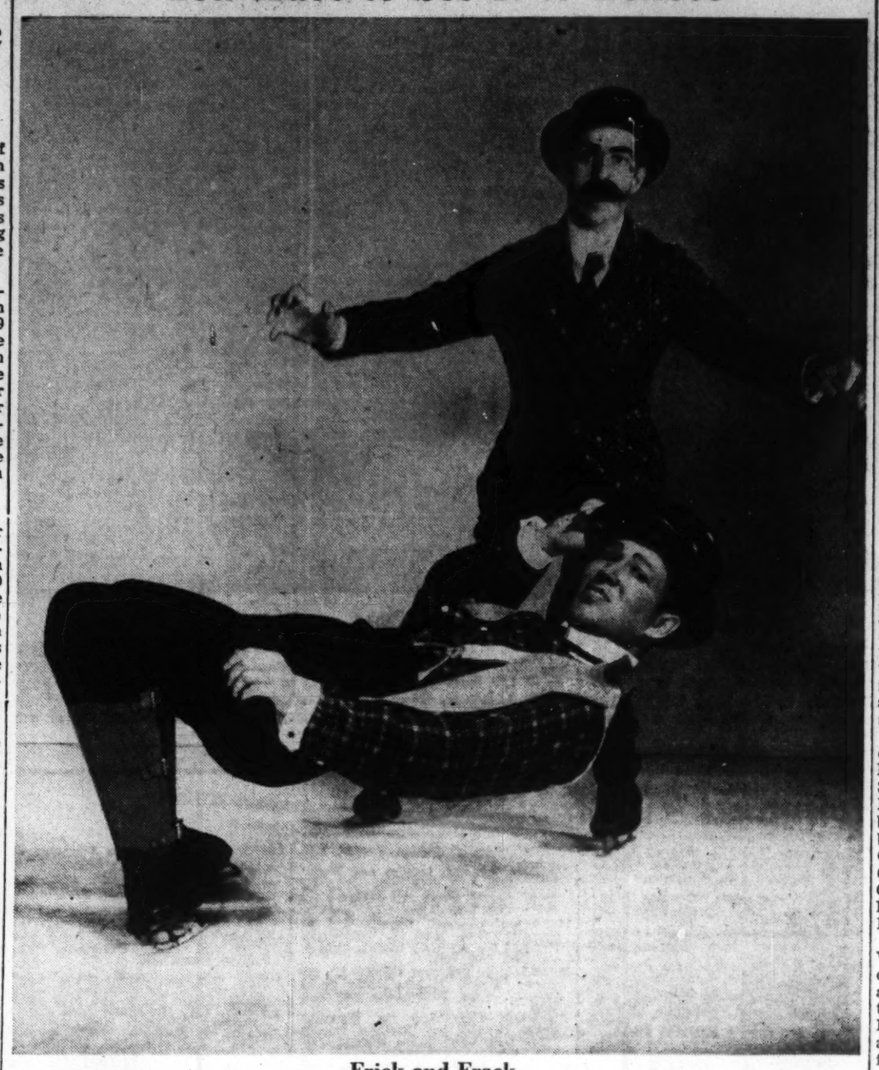
It was the third straight time the California girl has beaten the No. 1 ranking player of England since their professional tour started in New York Monday night.

Miss Marble, who won the national championship without loss of a set last year, apparently had only one thought last night and that was to score points.

Bill Tilden, who was unbeatable a decade ago, and Don Budge, put on a great show in the first of their two sets. After Tilden took the first three games, Budge tied it up and then each won his service through the next 12 games. With the count tied at nine games each, Budge finally broke through Tilden's service to take a one-game lead and then captured his own service for an 11—9 set. Big Bill tried hard but faded rapidly in the second set, which went to Budge also, 6—2.

The crowd was announced as 5,200.

You Have to See It to Believe



Frick and Frack

Famous comedy team in the "Ice Follies of 1941" showing effective use of edges. Along with their other trick skating they are exponents of balance that is hard to believe without actually seeing.

Bruins Clash On Week End In Two Games

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston Bruins arrived in Montreal this morning to play Canadiens at the Forum tonight in the first of two-game series, the second to take place in the Boston Garden here tomorrow night. The Bruin starting line-up was in question for both games since Milt Schmidt, center for the Kraut line, was not due to play in Montreal and his status was in question for the game here.

Coach Cooney Weiland has two lines intact for use against Canadiens with the Cowley line ready and the new "Ko Ko" kids set to take the ice as a unit. The Kraut line, during the absence of Schmidt, has operated with Art Jackson in center and Herbie Cain an alternate. Defensively the set up remains the same with Capt. Dit Clapper and Des Smith starting and Johnny Crawford and Red Hamill replacements.

So far this season the locals have been unable to defeat the Montreal Frenchmen. Early in the season the two teams played a one-all tie in Montreal and since then Canadiens have beaten the Bruins on two occasions, 2 to 1 and 3 to 1. Bruins have scored at least one victory over all the other teams in the league. Naturally the club will be out to wipe out the hold Canadiens have this season.

* * *

Johnny Mowers, Detroit rookie goalie, making a bid for the Vezina trophy, saw Americans beat him three times Thursday night, but he did not lose much ground since Rangers scored two against Broda of the Leafs . . . Red Dutton of the Amerks would like to get Flash Hollett and Mel Hill of the Bruins—and he could use Johnny Shewchuk too—but the chances are remote.

Bob Whitelaw, Detroit rookie defenseman playing with Ebbie Goodfellow, is a prospect. He played a year of hockey in England, hails from Winnipeg and weighs 185 pounds . . . One reason Canadiens would not be too interested in Flash Hollett is Dick Irvin, manager. He had Flash with Toronto and was not too keen on him then.

* * *

Walter Buswell, Canadien and Detroit defenseman for years, now has his amateur card back again . . . There are several former pros now lined up in amateur hockey . . . Just when Toronto Leafs had recovered from a succession of injuries and began to hit their winning stride again, Hank Goldup dropped from the line-up for a spell.

National League

Hockey Standing

	W	L	T	For	Agst	Pts
Toronto	16	7	1	70	49	33
Detroit	12	6	7	61	47	31
Boston	8	7	7	74	55	23
Chicago	9	10	5	54	60	23
Rangers	8	12	5	67	67	21
Canadiens	8	13	3	53	67	19
Americans	6	12	6	45	79	18

Coming Games

Tonight—Boston at Canadiens; Americans at Toronto.
Sunday—Canadiens at Boston; Detroit at Chicago; Americans at Rangers.
Tuesday—Detroit at Rangers.
Thursday—Boston at Rangers; Chicago at Canadiens.
Saturday—Boston at Toronto; Detroit at Canadiens.
Sunday—Boston at Chicago; Toronto at Americans; Rangers at Detroit.

Ice Show Opens Monday Evening At the Garden

With a galaxy of stars skating on a sheet of sapphire ice, "Ice Follies of 1941" will bow into Boston Garden next Monday evening for a full week's engagement.

Numbering among its company such famous skaters as Evelyn Chandler, Bess Ehrhardt, Roy and Eddie Shipstad, Oscar Johnson, Heinie Brock, and Frick and Frack, the "Follies" this year promises to exceed even the excellence of previous shows.

The advance sale indicates that capacity crowds will attend each of the nine performances—one each evening from Monday through Sunday, with matinees on Saturday and Sunday afternoons. This year's advance sale, incidentally, is the best since the "Ice Follies" first came to Boston.

Among the outstanding group numbers will be the "Moonlight Vision," featuring Valerie and Jenna and combining the skating of 24 "Folliettes" dressed in flowing costumes and carrying illuminated "moonbeam" balloons; the ever-popular swing waltz; and the "Pirate Gold" number, in which eight girls will appear, each portraying a precious gem.

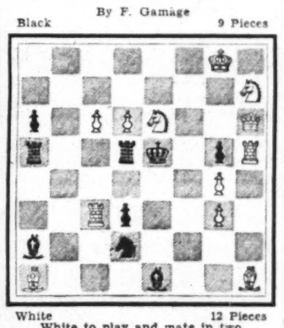
Other featured performers in this year's show include Les Hamilton, Ruby and Bobby Maxon, Phyllis and Harris, Murray and Sheldon Galbraith, Harris Legg, Bruce Mapes, the McKellens, and Fran Claudet and Osborne Colson.

Chess—By Frederick R. Chevalier

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Jan. 11, 1941
Problem No. 2313
By F. Gamage

Black 9 Pieces



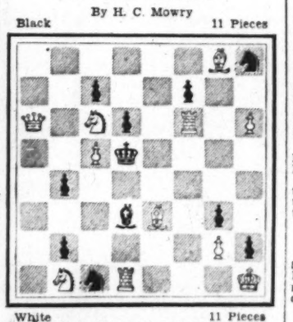
White 12 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

(Third prize, Two-Move Cross-Check Section, North American Problem Composing Tourney, 1940.)

Problem No. 2314
By H. C. Mowry

Black 11 Pieces



White 11 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

(Boston Transcript, June 6, 1933. Subtle main-play.)

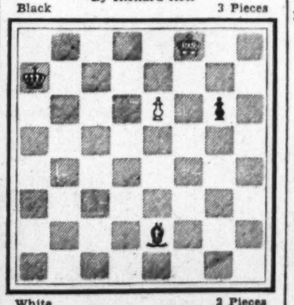
Solutions to Problems

No. 2311. P-Kt5
No. 2312. 1. P-K3 BxP
2. Kt-B8
1. ——— P-B5
2. Q-K4ch
1. ——— B-K3
2. QxBch
1. ——— Kt-Kt
2. R-R4ch

End-Game No. 544. White wins: 1 KtxP, PxKt; 2 RxP, Q-KJ; 3 B-QB4, Q-K5; 4 BxKt, Resigns.

End-Game No. 545
By Richard Reti

Black 3 Pieces



White 2 Pieces

White to play and draw

(Reti was a master player as well as a master ending composer. His endings are natural-looking positions with impossible-looking tasks.)

Yale and Brooklyn Win College Chess

Yale repeated its 1939 triumph and led the Harvard - Yale - Princeton - Dartmouth League with the decisive score of 7½-½. Harvard was second with 4½-3½. Dartmouth was unable to compete this year. The Yale team consisted of Robert Moss, '44; William Gennert, '44; Victor L. Baxter, '43; and Hilary Waugh, '42.

The Eastern Intercollegiate Chess League was won by the bare margin of half a point. Brooklyn College was able to retain its title through the important last-minute efforts of A. Bakst, '42, who gradually bettered an inferior position and was able to score the half-point needed to assure Brooklyn College of victory. C. C. N. Y. trailed by a half point, its score being 23-5. Bakst won six and drew only one.

Reshevsky-Horowitz Match Likely

Samuel Reshevsky, winner of the United States championship tournament played last spring, will risk his title in a 14 game match with I. Horowitz, editor of the Chess Review and former American Chess Federation champion. The match will be played in the Manhattan and Marshall chess clubs, New York City, and in Washington, D. C., and possibly in other cities. If at the end of 14 games one player is not 1½ points ahead, two additional games will be played. The purse is reported to be $5000, and is to be divided 60-40.

Marshall Chess Club Championship

Reuben Fine, No. 2 player in the country, will compete in the annual championship tournament of the Marshall Chess Club. Others to compete are Frank J. Marshall, former United States champion, Edward Lasker, A. E. Santasiere, H. Seidman, H. Fajans, S. Bernstein, M. Green, N. Halper, E. B. Heal, B. Forsberg, L. Levy, H. Shaman, F. Reinfeld, J. Richman, and A. C. Cass.

Fine's Best Game

The December Chess Review opens a series of "Best Games" by the leading American Masters with the game below, specially annotated by Reuben Fine. The game was played in the great A. V. R. O. tournament in Holland, and Fine shared first honors with Paul Keres.

French Defense

Fine White	Flohr Black	Fine White	Flohr Black
1 P-K4	P-K3	15 RxP	Q-Q
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	16 Q-R5(b)	Kt-K2
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	17 Q-Q4	P-KKt3
4 P-K5	P-QB4	18 Q-B3	Q-B2
5 B-Q2	Kt-K2	19 Kt-B3	Kt-B4
6 Kt-B3	Kt-B4(a)	20 Kt-Kt5	Q-Kt3
7 PxP	BxP	21 RxB	KxR
8 B-Q3	Kt-R5	22 P-KKt4	Kt-R5
9 Castles	Kt-B3	23 QxBPch	B-K2
10 R-K	P-KR3	24 B-Kt4	QR-K
11 Kt-R4	B-B	25 BxB	RxB
12 R-QB	B-Q2	26 Q-B6	P-R3
13 KtxKt	QxKt	27 P-Q	PxKt
14 P-QB4	PxP	28 B-K4ch	Resigns

(a) Fine considers this the beginning of Black's trouble, and suggests 6 . . . QKt-B3.

(b) Fine's notes from this point are particularly good. Black ultimately is unable to defend himself from the successive threats of every one of White's moves.

Marshall Championship Game

This game was won by the winner of Section B of the preliminaries of the Marshall Chess Club championship tournament, now in progress. The concluding combination is instructive.

Petroff Defense

Sussman White	Persinger Black	Sussman White	Persinger Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	14 RxKt	B-B3
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	15 R-R5	P-KKt3
3 P-Q4	P-Q4	16 RxRP	KxR
4 QP×P	Kt×P	17 Q-R5ch	K-Kt
5 B-Q3	B-K2	18 KxKtPch	B-Kt2
6 QKt-Q2	KtxKt	19 Q-R7ch	K-B2
7 BxKt	P-QB4	20 Q-Kt6ch	K-Kt
8 P-KR3	Castles	21 Q-R7ch	K-B2
9 P-B3	P-B5	22 B-Kt4ch	K-B3
10 B-QKt	P-B3	23 B-KB3(b)	B-R(c)
11 Castles	Kt-B3	24 R-K	B-Kt5
12 R-K	PxP(a)	White mates in four	
13 KtxP	KtxKt		

(a) This really helps White. Better would be 12 . . . Q-Kt3, when the closed position would give Black time to complete his development.

(b) Sussman considers this weaker than R-K or P-KR4.

(c) 23 . . . P-Q5 is somewhat better, but Black's game would still be difficult.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 10

Cornell 39, Yale 25.
Connecticut 80, Maine 51.
New Hampshire 57, St. Michael's 45.
Florida 39, Georgia 34.
Southern California 56, U. C. L. A. 35.
Dartmouth 34, Harvard 31.
California 37, St. Marys (Calif.) 28.
Georgetown 46, Temple 45.
Brown 50, M. I. T. 33.
Syracuse 60, Fordham 44.
Arkansas 50, Texas 38.
Oklahoma Aggies 39, Tulsa 23.
Denver 36, Wyoming 34.
William and Mary 54, Virginia Tech 51.
Marshall 45, Louisville 24.
City College New York 40, St. Joseph's (Philadelphia) 26.
Michigan State 25, Marquette 18.
Marietta 44, Wittenberg 43.
Hobart 55, Kenyon 47.
Bluffton 43, Wilberforce 31.
Penn State 47, New York 34.
Kalamazoo 40, Adrian 32.
Alma 59, Olivet 37.
Wayne 55, Buffalo 26.
Assumption 38, Ferris Institute 34.
Macalester 45, Concordia 41.
North Dakota 39, Montana State U. 26.
Milwaukee Teh. 51, Stevens Point Teh. 48.
West Virginia Wesleyan 61, Alderson-Broaddus 60.
Concord 46, Morris Harvey 32.
Mt. Union 60, Slippery Rock State 34.
Niagara 47, St. Lawrence 40.
Auburn 26, Sewanee 24.
Kutztown Teachers 48, Blue Ridge 38.
Wayne Teachers 47, Kearney Teachers 33.
Dubuque 46, Central (Iowa) 37.
Parsons 37, Western Union 23.
Grinnell 51, Knox 34.
Thiel 40, Clarion Teachers 34.
Seton Hall 42, Scranton 38.
Glenville 47, West Liberty 44.
Northwest. (Okla.) St. 53, Okla. City 43.
Central (Okla.) St. 36, Phillips Univ. 23.
Southwestern (Kan.) 46, Pittsburg (Kan.) Teachers 34.
Friends 38, McPherson 29.
Baker 46, Bethel 27.
Tarkio 38, Central (Mo.) 27.

V. F. W. Meet Is Built In Three Years

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

This evening at the Boston Garden, the Veterans of Foreign Wars offer New England track and field fans the first indoor invitation carnival of the winter campaign. From 7:30 until close to midnight, the nation's leading runners and jumpers will, as usual keep the packed Garden on its toes.

In three short years, the V. F. W. has built their affair into one of the East's biggest indoor track events, until it now stands on even footing with the Prout and B. A. A. meets. Tonight the athletes will be fresh and capable of giving the records a battle. For most of the headliners, it will be the first competition of the winter, although some of the boys ran in the Sugar Bowl Outdoor meet at New Orleans on New Year's Day.

A big name is missing this winter—Glenn Cunningham has retired. But competition is all the keener for Glenn's departure. Fenske, Venzke, MacMitchell, Mehl and Munski are here to struggle for the mile crown that once belonged to the great Kansan. Neither the meet nor world standards will be safe when this quintet leaves the starting line.

The two-mile may be the thriller of the night, with Greg Rice, Don Lash, Tommy Deckard, Ralph Schwartzkopf, Luigi Beccali and Bill Atkinson entered. Jimmy Herbert, Gene Littler, Johnny Campbell, Roy Cochran, and Johnny Quigley will answer the gun in the 600-yard special. The 880 has Campbell Kane, John Borican, Jim Kehoe, Charles Beetham, Howard Borck and Joe Zeitler.

The 50-yard dash features Fred Vietor, Frank Zeimetz, Fred Wolcott and Allan Tolmich. Wolcott and Tolmich will also compete in the 45-yard hurdles, along with Ed Dugger, Walter Hall, Ed Smith and others. The schedule of events follows:

7:30—Concert and community fund pageant.
7:45—New England 3-A. U. dash.
7:55—Girl's 50-yard dash.
8:00—New England 3-A. U. high hurdles.
8:05—Arthur Duffey Dash, invitation.
8:10—College freshman relay.
8:15—Finals, N. E. high hurdles.
8:20—Invitation 600, Cronin.
8:30—Finals, N. E. Finals, N. E. dash.
8:35—Trials, invitation high hurdles.
8:40—N. E. 600 yard championship.
8:50—Relay race, Red Diamond Girls.
8:55—Finals, invitation dash.
9:05—N. E. mile championship.
9:10—College freshman relay.
9:15—Williams vs. Northeastern, relay.
9:20—Finals, invitation hurdles.
9:20—N. E. pole vault and high jump.
9:25—N. E. 1000 yard championship.
9:30—B. C. St. John's, Rhode Island, mile relay.
9:35—Invitation 880-yard run.
9:40—Two-mile relay, B. C., Fordham, Manhattan, Rhode Island.
9:50—Star Spangled Banner.
9:55—Invitation mile run.
10:00—Brown, Tufts, N. H., mile relay.
10:05—N. E. three mile championship.
10:20—Marine vs Naval Air Corps relay.
10:30—Invitation two-mile run.
10:35—New York U., Fordham, Holy Cross, mile relay.

E. J. Harrison Sets Pace In Oakland Golf

OAKLAND, Calif., Jan. 11 (AP)—Six strokes under par and apparently as hot as a firecracker, E. J. "Dutch" Harrison, of Little Rock, set the pace today as a diminished field teed off in the third round of the 72-hole $5,000 Oakland open golf tournament.

The long-geared man from Arkansas has a three-shot advantage over his closest rival and the distinction of having fired the best round in competition to date.

He scored a sparkling 66 over the par 35-35—70 Sequoyah course while forging to the front at the halfway mark with a total of 134. A first round 68 had been overlooked in the rush of spectators to follow the headliners.

Practically alone with his clubs and playing partners, Harrison belted the ball with mechanical precision. He erred twice to go over par, once on the third hole where he missed a three-foot putt after coming out of a trap and again when he used three putts to get down on the 11th.

Birdie 2

He was off the fairway only once—on the 246-yard 14th—so to even matters he chipped the ball in from 40 feet out in the rough. It was a birdie 2. His 18-footer for a birdie four on the 453-yard finishing hole topped the best performance of the day and the tournament thus far.

Not far back in the field of 97 professionals and 18 amateurs was little Paul Runyan, stylist from White Plains, N. Y., with a two-round total of 137. Runyan posted one of two 67's turned in during the second round, the other belonging to Leonard Dodson, of Kansas City.

Close up to the pace at 139 blows were Jimmy Demaret of Houston, Texas, tournament winner here last year, and Harry Cooper, of Chicopee, Mass., one of the old guard still riding the winter trail. Demaret was strongly favored in some quarters to win top money for a second time.

Eastern Hockey League

Championship Series

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Washington	20	6	3	138	89	34
Baltimore	16	9	5	107	88	37
Atlantic City	14	12	3	115	111	31
Boston	12	15	2	94	108	26
New York	11	22	0	108	140	22
River Vale	10	19	1	100	122	21

Boardwalk Cup Series

Baltimore	7	2	1	44	28	15
Washington	6	2	1	47	28	13
Boston	5	3	1	31	33	11
Atlantic City	5	4	0	35	31	10
New York	3	10	0	27	58	6
River Vale	2	7	1	39	46	5

Results Jan. 10

Boston Olympics 5, Baltimore 4.
Atlantic City 4, New York 1.
Washington 8, River Vale 2.

Sports Here and There

Gathered from Associated Press Reports

Eastern Basketball

NEW YORK—The Dartmouth Indians are on the warpath again in basketball's Ivy League, but most of the hopeful independents are in a sorry state of confusion.

Dartmouth served fair warning on the rest of the Eastern Intercollegiate League last night that the Big Green is out to retain its 1940 championship. Capt. Gus Broberg was kept on the sidelines most of the second half, after scoring three field goals and getting three personal fouls in the first period, but even so the Indians scalped previously undefeated Harvard 34-31.

Cornell helped inaugurate the league campaign by trouncing Yale 39-25.

The ranks of the unbeaten independents suffered a notable puncture as Penn State smothered New York University's previously victorious Violets 47-34. The Lions' sliding defense permitted NYU only three field goals in the first half.

Temple, which had lost only to Michigan State in an overtime duel, was nosed out by Georgetown's undefeated Hoyas 46-45 to virtually relinquish all its claims to section honors.

These developments left Villanova, Duquesne and Georgetown foremost among the big eastern independents.

Among the smaller schools, Seton Hall achieved its 34th consecutive triumph 42-35 against Scranton, and Washington-Jefferson and Baltimore are among the quintets still unbeaten.

* * *

Dixie Tennis

TAMPA, Fla.—Unless sparky little Ed Alloo scores a third straight upset, Don McNeill and Bobby Riggs are seen as the finalists in the 17th annual Dixie tennis tournament.

Alloo, from Rollins College at Winter Park, Fla., beat defending champion Bryan M. (Bitsy) Grant of Atlanta yesterday 1—6, 6—4, 6—4. Day before he upset Jack Kramer of Los Angeles, sixth-ranked antionally. Alloo is ranked 17th.

The Rollins star meets Riggs in the semifinals today. Riggs, of Chicago, ranked No. 2 nationally, won from Frank Guernsey, Jr., of Orlando, Fla., 6—3, 6—1.

* * *

Goodman Retires

CHICAGO—Paul Goodman, veteran who has given way to Sammy Lo Presti as the Chicago Black Hawks' regular goalie, announced his retirement from big league hockey.

The Hawks planned to send Goodman to Kansas City to take the place of Lo Presti, who was recalled last week, but Goodman said he preferred to return to his home in Winnipeg, Ont., where he operates an electrical supply store.

Goodman promised President Bill Tobin he would stay in playing shape in case the Chicago club needed him in an emergency.

* * *

Figure Skating

RYE, N. Y.—Wilhelm Junker of the Commonwealth, Boston, Skating Club, glided into the novice men's Eastern states championship at Playland Ice Casino with a commanding free skating performance, the first of 84 contestants to gain a title.

He overcame John Andresen's 1.3 handicap which the New York Figure Skating Club youngster had built in school figures yesterday morning for the crown. Robert Swenning, of the Rye Figure Skating Club, was third.

Complications of scoring forced judges to abandon selection of more than two positions in the women's novice division. Ann Robinson, New Haven, Conn., held her margin over Doris Tufts, Commonwealth, set in earlier figures and continued on to the title with Miss Tufts runner-up. Ranking of 18 other novice women contestants was adjourned by the judges.

* * *

P. G. A. Senior Golf

SARASOTA, Fla.—Professional golf's "elder statesmen"—top-ranking linksmen of yesteryear who have dropped out of the tournament circuit—will start firing today in their own special contest, the P. G. A. senior championship.

More than 50 seniors, each 50 years of age or over, were on hand for the 36-hole medal play title scramble. And old-timers predicted it would be just that—a scramble—for the laurels which Otto Hackbarth of Cincinnati, the 1940 winner, will not defend.

John Bulla Says It Isn't True

By the Associated Press

Oakland, Calif., Jan. 11

Big John Bulla, of Greensboro, N. C., widely heralded as the "poor man's golfer" because of reports that he shoots a low-priced ball, said today it wasn't so.

In a signed statement to sports writers covering the $5,000 Oakland open tournament, the winner of the recent $10,000 Los Angeles open denied he "used a 35-cent ball" and said those he played were of standard construction.

In the last few days, Bulla said he has been swamped with requests for the secret of his success in playing championship golf with the kind of balls he was supposed to be using.

College Hockey

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 10

Illinois 2, Minnesota 2 (overtime).
Princeton 5, Clarkson 3.
Union 3, St. Lawrence 2.
Colby 6, New Hampshire 1.

College Wrestling

By the Associated Press

Result Jan. 10

At Amherst, Mass., Amherst 23, Colgate 13.

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Complete List of Odd Lot, and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	400,000
Previous day's sales	751,670
1941 volume to date	4,919,610
1940 volume to date	5,459,320

Stocks Show Uneven Trend; Trading Quiet

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (AP)—Rubber company stocks and scattered specialties managed to draw in a little more buying support in today's market but many leaders were left to shift for themselves at slightly lower levels.

Dealings were relatively light and price changes in small fractions, for the most part, at the start of the final hour.

Up a shade were U. S. Rubber common and preferred, Goodyear, Chrysler, du Pont, Montgomery Ward, Pennsylvania, Southern Railway, Celotex, Schenley Distillers and Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit.

Unchanged to off a trifle were U. S. Steel, Youngstown Sheet, General Motors, Sears Roebuck, Boeing, American Telephone, Kennecott, Standard Oil of N. J., N. Y. Central and North American.

Scant attention was paid to either domestic or foreign news, brokers said, and the disposition of most customers was to keep speculative slates fairly clean over the week end. Optimistic business trends were thought to have provided the principal selling deterrent and to have inspired timid buying here and there.

Among other cheerful indicators for those holding transportation company shares were the figures of N. Y. Central for the first 11 months of 1940 disclosing net income of $7,264,849, or $1.13 a share, compared with $382,834 or 6 cents in the like period of 1939.

Helpful also was the Dun & Bradstreet summary placing the country's building operations last year at a 10-year peak. Building permits in 215 selected cities, the agency reported, aggregated $1,362,666,270, or 9.8 per cent over the $1,240,813,958 of the preceding year.

In line with other industrial recovery signs, notice was taken of predictions from merchandising centers that about $1,500,000,000 worth of furniture, household appliances, lamps, floor coverings and other home furnishings would be sold in 1941, a sharp increase over sales in 1940.

Rail Bonds Lower

A new flurry of profit taking today cut into sharp gains scored earlier this week by lower priced rail loans.

The industrial and utility groups in the bond market showed a slight preponderance of losses of fractions near the end of the short session.

Pressure against the carriers never became insistent and the recessions appeared more the result of unwillingness to make large commitments over the week end.

Among the issues clipped were such trading favorites as Southern Pacific 4½s of '68, Pennsylvania General 4½s of '65, Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s of '62, Missouri Pacific 5s of '77 "F," Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles, Chesapeake & Ohio 3½s, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s and Rock Island General 4s of '88.

Shell Union 2½s moved up coincident with news the company had on a $25,000,000 refinancing deal. Also higher were Walworth 4s, Nickel Plate 5½s and Montana Power 3¾s.

In the foreign dollar list Australian and Brazilian issues improved while Rome and Japanese loans fell back.

U. S. Governments were narrowly irregular.

Bank of England's Reserves Increase

LONDON (AP)—Reserves of the Bank of England received an additional £5,304,000 during the week ended Jan. 9, resulting from a decline of £5,402,000 in circulation and a decrease of £99,000 in gold holdings.

The bank's weekly statement showed an aggregate decline of £49,019,000 in deposits, both public and private. The proportion of reserve to liabilities was fixed to 10.1 per cent, compared with a record low of 6 per cent last week.

Holdings of Government securities, in steady accumulation since late November, were reduced by £51,850,000, bringing the total outstanding to £173,003,000.

The detailed statement follows (in thousands of pounds):

Circulation 610,453, decrease 5,402; bullion 1,043, decrease 99; reserves 20,591, increase 5,304; public deposits 15,883; decrease 1,685; private deposits 186,561, decrease 47,334; government securities 173,603, decrease 51,850; other securities 26,757, decrease 2,481. Ratio of reserves to liabilities 10.1 per cent compared with 6 per cent last week. Bank rate 2 per cent.

Sloss-Sheffield Plans Expansion

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (AP)—Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Company embarked on an emergency move to add 100,000 tons annually to its foundry coke capacity by restoring to operation 87 bee-hive type ovens idle since the World War.

Coke has been a bottleneck in Birmingham iron and steel production, with stocks running perilously low.

Three other concerns are in the midst of coke expansions. The Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company is adding 400,000 tons annually to its capacity as a part of its $30,000,000 expansion program. Debardeleben is rehabilitating coke ovens at Holt, Ala., which will produce 180,000 tons annually, and the Alabama By-Products Corporation is installing new ovens to produce 100,000 tons annually.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70¼	49¼	Abbott (1.60a)	4	53	53	53	Jan 9
60	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	1	50	50	50	— ⅞
9	4⅛	Adams Ex (.40e)	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
27½	16½	Adam-Millis(1)	1	22½	22½	22½	Jan 10
19½	12½	Addressog (¼g)	2	15⅞	15½	15⅞	Jan 8
58⅛	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	19	42¼	41⅜	41½	— ½
⅞	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	½	½	½	— ⅛
7	4	Alaska Jun (½)	5	5	4⅞	5	Jan 10
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany Corp	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
12½	4¼	Alleg pf xw	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	Jan 10
14⅜	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	5	10½	10¼	10¼	— ¼
24	7	Alleghany pr pf	7	21⅜	20½	20½	Jan 10
26½	15½	Alleg Lud (1⅝e)	2	24	24	24	— ¼
12¾	6¾	Allen Ind (1⅛e)	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jan 9
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye(6a)	4	165	164⅛	164⅛	Jan 9
14	8⅞	Allied Kid (.80)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+1⅛
16¾	10	Allied Mills (1e)	2	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	Jan 10
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	2	7½	7⅜	7½	
79	55	Allied Str pf (5)	1	75	75	75	+ ½
41⅞	21¾	Allis-Ch (1½e)	3	36½	36¼	36¼	— ¼
18	11	AlphaCem(1½e)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	Jan 9
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jan 4
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	Jan 9
58½	38½	Amerada Cp (2)	1	48¼	48¼	48½	Jan 10
21	12⅛	Am Ag Ch (1.20)	4	17½	17¼	17¼	— ½
75	41¾	Am Airlines(1e)	4	57½	56¾	56¾	Jan 10
12¾	6	Am Bank Note	7	8¼	8⅛	8¼	Jan 10
9⅜	5⅛	Am Bosch	1	7½	7½	7½	— ½
45¾	28	Am Br S(2.10e)	2	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	+ ⅛
2¾	1¼	Am Cable & R	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
116½	85¼	Am Can (4)	3	94½	94¼	94½	
185	164	Am Can pf (7)	1	185	185	185	
33¼	18	Am Car & Fdy	11	31⅜	31	31½	+ ⅛
65	34	Am Car & F pf	7	63¾	63	63½	Jan 10
23½	13½	Am Ch&Cbl(2e)	2	22½	22½	22½	— ¼
115	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	3	114¼	114½	114¼	Dec27
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	1	120	120	120	Jan 9
9¾	5½	Am Coltype(¼e)	9	8½	8¾	8¾	Jan 9
8¼	4⅛	Am Comm Al	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
15¼	8	Am Crys S (¼g)	5	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	Jan 10
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
6⅝	3½	Am European	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Jan 2
2⅜	¾	Am & For Pow	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
24¼	9½	AmFP $6pf 1.20e	7	15½	14¾	15½	+ ¾
28¼	10¾	AmFP $7pf 1.40e	16	18⅞	17⅞	18⅞	+1¼
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	7	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
50½	23	Am Haw SS (1e)	5	37	36	36	—1
6⅝	3	Am Hide & Lea	2	4	4	4	— ⅛
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	5	27⅞	26¾	27⅛	Dec31
66¼	45½	Am Home(2.40a)	4	51	50½	50½	Jan 10
3⅞	1½	Am Ice	8	1¾	1⅝	1¾	Jan 10
35	18	Am Ice pf (1½e)	2	21	21	21	Jan 6
6⅝	3	Am Internat'l	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
13½	12¼	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	Jan 6
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	50	50	50	Jan 8
22¾	10	Am Locomotive	4	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	+ ⅛
92	38	Am Loco pf (5e)	6	94	93¾	94	+1
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.80)	2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
33⅜	13¾	Am M & Metal	2	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	Jan 9
25	12¾	Am Metal (2¼e)	1	19½	19½	19½	Jan 10
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	38	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
63¼	34¾	AmP&L$6pf17⅛k	2	45½	45⅜	45½	— ⅜
54	28¼	APL $5pf (1.56k)	3	38⅛	38	38⅛	+ ⅛
10⅝	4¾	Am Rad&S(.40e)	8	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
18½	9½	Am Roll M (1⅛e)	2	15	15	15	— ⅛
12¾	5¾	Am Saf R (.80)	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½e)	1	8¼	8⅛	8¼	Jan 10
54	30¼	Am Sm&R(2¾e)	10	44⅞	44¼	44⅞	+ ⅛
155½	122	Am S & R pf (7)	1	154	154	154	Jan 7
70	49¼	Am Snuff (3a)	2	53¼	53	53¼	+ ½
33⅜	19½	Am Stl F (1½e)	17	27¾	27¾	27¾	— ¼
14⅜	9¼	Am Stores (¾e)	1	11	11	11	Jan 10
17¼	11	Am Stove (1¼e)	2	13¼	13	13¼	Jan 8
23⅜	12¾	Am Sug R (1½g)	2	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
93	70⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	85	84	85	
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	2	14½	14½	14½	Jan 8
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	13	168	167⅜	167⅜	— ⅜
89½	66½	Am Tobacco (5)	4	73½	73⅛	73¼	— ¼
91¾	68¾	Am Tob B (5)	9	74¼	74	74¼	
153½	136	Am Tob pf (6)	3	159	158½	158½	Jan 10
6¼	2⅜	Am Type Fdrs	4	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	13	7¼	7	7⅛	
101½	83⅜	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	99⅛	99½	99⅛	+ ⅞
12	6	Am Woolen	4	8⅜	8¼	8¼	
61⅜	25½	Am Wool pf (7e)	4	59¾	59⅜	59⅜	+ ⅛
8¼	4¼	Am Zinc L & S	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
54⅛	35	Am Z pr pf (5k)	2	54	54	54	Jan 3
32	18	Anaconda (2e)	12	27	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
22⅝	12½	Anchor H (.80e)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
15⅞	8	Andes Cop (1e)	1	12½	12½	12½	Jan 7
4¼	1¾	A P W Paper	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jan 8
35½	23	Arch-DM (1.40)	1	29	29	29	Jan 6
111⅛	97½	Armour Del pf (7)	3	111¼	111	111¼	Jan 10
7⅝	4	Armour Ill	22	5⅛	5	5⅛	
64⅛	35	Armour Ill p pf	1	52½	52½	52½	— ⅜
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜	N'v 15
43¾	22⅝	Arm Cork (2e)	4	33¾	33¼	33¼	— ⅜
11	6⅛	Arnold C (¾e)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	Jan 9
9½	3⅝	Artloom (¼g)	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
9	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	6	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
84	65	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	2	87	86	87	Jan 9
95	49½	AssdDG2pf(23e)	2	97	96	97	+ ¼
45	29½	Associates (2a)	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	Dec17
25¼	13	Atch T&SF (1e)	37	21⅞	21½	21½	— ¼
64½	39½	Atch T&SFpf(5)	4	65¼	64½	65¼	+ ⅜
23½	9⅜	Atl Coast Line	17	15⅞	15½	15½	— ⅛
22⅜	8⅛	Atl G&W Indies	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
22½	9¼	Atl G&W In pf	4	19½	19	19½	Jan 10
27⅛	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	3	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	
111	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	110	110	110	Jan 7
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (½e)	11	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	3	49	49	49	Jan 9
80½	57	Atlas Pow (4¼e)	2	72¼	72¼	72¼	Jan 9
8⅜	4	Atlas Tack	1	7	7	7	Jan 10
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ¼
8⅜	4	Aviation Corp	14	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
B							
19⅞	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	6	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	10	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	5	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
14⅞	4¾	Bangor & Ar	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	
16⅝	8½	Barber As (½e)	2	10	10	10	— ½
8⅜	4	Barker Br (¾e)	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Jan 10
13⅜	7⅛	Barnsdall (.60)	4	9½	9½	9½	
25¾	23½	Bath IrWks(¾e)	5	23½	23½	23½	
36¾	20¼	Bayuk Cig (1)	6	29½	28⅝	29½	Jan 10
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	2	24¾	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅜
112⅛	105	Beat pf ww (5)	4	106½	106½	106½	Dec24
105	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun17
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	126	126	126	Jan 6
97⅛	71¼	Beld-Hem (.80)	3	77⅛	73¼	77⅛	Jan 9
36⅜	24½	Bendix Av(2½e)	10	35½	35½	35⅝	— ⅜
22¼	17¼	Benef I L (1.85e)	10	20⅞	20½	20⅝	Jan 10
56¾	49⅛	Ben Ind Lpf(2½)	2	56½	56½	56½	
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	4	30¾	30½	30¾	Jan 10
93¼	63½	Beth Stl (5e)	18	88⅜	88	88	— ¼
134	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	130	130	130	
34½	14	Bigelow-S (3e)	1	26	26	26	
22½	15	Black & Dk (1a)	2	21	21	21	Jan 10
11⅝	5¾	Blaw-Knox(¼e)	4	10	10	10	— ⅛
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (1½e)	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	Jan 8
28⅜	12¾	Boeing Airplane	9	17¾	17½	17⅝	— ⅜
34	19¾	Bohn A&B(1½e)	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	+ ⅛
29¼	19	Bond Strs(1.60a)	2	21⅝	21½	21⅝	
24¼	17	Borden (1.40e)	3	20	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
25⅞	12⅞	Borg-War (1a)	2	20	19¾	19¾	— ⅜
23¾	⅝	Boston & Maine	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Jan 10
38¾	26	Bower Roll B(3)	1	38½	38½	38½	Jan 10
7	4⅛	Brew Corp(.55e)	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
13¾	8	Bridgeport(¾e)	3	12¼	12	12⅛	— ⅛
26¾	14¼	Briggs Mf (2¼e)	4	24⅜	24½	24½	— ⅛
41½	27	Briggs&S (3¼e)	1	41	41	41	Jan 10
53¾	38	Bristol M (2.40a)	1	44¼	43⅝	43⅝	Jan 10
4½	1⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	65	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
24¾	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	66	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
25½	12¾	Bkly Un Gas	5	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞	
37½	27	Brown Shoe (2)	1	30½	30½	30½	Jan 3
29½	14¾	Brunss-Bal (3e)	1	22½	22½	22½	Jan 9
12¾	6¼	Bucyrus-E (1e)	6	12	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	4	5	5	5	
8¼	3⅛	Budd Wh (.20g)	2	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
36	20	Bullard Co (2e)	1	33	33	33	
35¼	17⅜	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	33	33	33	Jan 10
21⅜	12¼	Burling Mill(1a)	5	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	Jan 10
53¼	53¼	Burling pf (2¾)	2	53¼	53¼	53¼	Jan 10
12½	7¼	Burr Add (½e)	5	8⅝	8½	8½	
5¼	2	Bush Terminal	9	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	4½	Butler Br (.30e)	1	5	5	5	— ⅛
23¼	17½	But Bros pf(1½)	1	21½	21½	21½	+ ½
5	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	2	4	4	4	— ⅛
13¾	6⅛	Byers (A.M) Co	3	11¾	11⅛	11¼	— ⅛
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	6	11¾	11¾	11¾	Jan 10
C							
26⅞	14	Calif Pack (1)	3	19½	19½	19½	Jan 10
52½	50½	Calif P pf (2½)	1	51½	51½	51½	Dec27
1⅞	1	Callahan Z-Lead	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
8½	4⅜	Cal & Hecla (1e)	7	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
19½	11	Camp Wy (.35g)	9	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞	Jan 10
23½	11⅝	Canada Dry	3	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ⅜
6⅝	2¾	Canadian Pacific	5	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
40½	29½	Cannon M (2)	1	38¼	37⅝	38¼	Jan 10
6	2⅞	Capital Adm A	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Jan 10
32¾	22⅛	Carpent (2¾e)	3	29¼	29¼	29¼	— ⅛
3¼	2	Car & Gen (.10a)	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
75	39¼	Case (JI) Co(3e)	6	57	57	57	—1¼
56½	42½	Caterpill Tr (2)	5	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	
35½	20	Celanese (1¼e)	1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	Jan 10
12½	5	Celotex Corp	58	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	+ ⅛
26¼	17	Cent Aguir (1½)	3	19	18⅞	19	Jan 10
3⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	3	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
5⅛	1⅜	Cent RR NJ	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jan 10
11¾	4	Cent Violetta S	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	
6	2⅜	Century Rib M	1	3	3	3	+ ⅜
41½	22½	Cerro de P (1g)	4	33¾	33¾	33¾	— ¼
8⅜	3½	Cert-teed Prod	5	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
22	15	Chain Belt (¼g)	1	20½	20½	20½	Jan 10
30¾	17½	Cham P&F(.90e)	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	Jan 10
29½	10⅞	Checker Cab	1	18	18	18	Jan 2
44	30½	Ches & Ohio(3a)	7	44	43½	44	+ ½
101	84¼	Ches & O pf (4)	3	101½	101¼	101¼	Jan 10
4⅞	2½	Ches Corp	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	Dec31
2½	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	3	1½	1½	1½	Jan 10
2¼	⅝	Chi Great W pf	3	1⅛	¾	1⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	6½	Chi Mail O (1¼e)	2	8¼	8⅛	8¼	Jan 10
15⅛	8⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	1	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
44⅛	23¼	Chi P T cv pf (3)	3	44	43⅝	44	Jan 10
51⅝	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	3	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	Jan 10
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jan 9
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jan 8
¾	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jan 10
11	7⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9	9	9	Jan 8
16⅛	9	Chickasha (½e)	11	13⅜	12⅞	13	Jan 9
6⅜	1⅝	Childs Co	1	2½	2½	2½	Jan 10
91⅝	53½	Chrysler (3½e)	16	70¾	70⅛	70⅛	— ⅜
14¼	8⅞	City I & F (1.20)	2	9½	9½	9½	Jan 10
4⅛	2	City Stores	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅜
40¼	24	Clark Eq (3¼e)	2	37½	37½	37½	— ⅛
43¼	26	Clev Gr B (2e)	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	Jan 10
41½	25¼	Climax M(1.20a)	1	30¼	30¼	30½	— ⅛
45½	23½	Cluett P (2¾e)	1	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	+ ⅛
131	99⅛	Coca-Cola (5e)	1	105	105	105	— ¾
63	56	Coca Cola A (3)	1	61¾	61¾	61¾	Jan 10
20	10⅛	Colgate P (½a)	2	12¾	12¾	12¾	
102½	94	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	102	102	102	
35½	16½	Collins&A(2¾e)	5	30	29¾	30	Jan 10
24	12½	Col Fuel&I (¼e)	3	20	20	20	Jan 10
26¾	16	Col Br A (2e)	1	21	21	21	— ⅛
26¼	16	Col Br B (2e)	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	Jan 10
7½	4¼	Col G&E (.10g)	16	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
93½	68½	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	81	81	81	—1
8½	3½	Colum Pict	5	6¾	6⅝	6¾	Jan 10
26	14¾	Colum P pf(2¾)	2	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	Jan 9
98¾	71	Col Carb (4.60e)	1	78¾	78¾	78¾	+ ½
48	27⅜	Comi Credit (3)	6	30⅞	30¾	30⅞	+ ⅛
108⅛	95	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	104	104	104	Jan 8
56	32	Coml Inv Tr (4)	5	37⅞	37½	37½	— ⅜
113	97	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	4	109¼	108⅞	109¼	Jan 9
16⅜	8	Coml Solv (¼e)	3	11¼	11	11	
1¾	⅜	Com'th & South	42	1⅞	¾	1⅛	+ ⅛
73¼	42	Com&Sou pf (3)	1	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	+ ⅛
33	25⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	6	30⅛	30	30	
6½	2½	Conde Nast(¼g)	1	4	4	4	Jan 10
24⅜	14	Congoleum (1a)	2	17½	17½	17½	
31½	17⅜	Cons Aircr (2e)	3	28⅝	28½	28½	+ ½
16	7½	Cons Cig (1¾e)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
97⅛	48	Cons Cop (½e)	2	7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅛
32¾	21⅜	Cons Edison (2)	20	23	22⅞	23	+ ⅛
1101⅜	97¼	Cons Ed pf (5)	4	107	106⅞	107	
1⅛	½	Con Film Ind	9	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jan 7
10½	5¼	Cons F pf (1e)	5	7¾	7½	7½	Jan 10
4½	2¼	Cons Laundries	1	5	5	5	Jan 8
8⅛	5½	Consol Oil (⅛g)	4	6	6	6	
2¼	⅞	Con RR Cub pf	6	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
5¼	2⅛	Consol'n Coal	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Jan 10
23¾	8¾	Consol'n Coal pf	1	21	21	21	Jan 8
108½	93¼	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	105½	105½	105½	+ ⅜
19½	9⅞	Container (1⅜e)	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
15⅜	7¼	Cont Bak (A)	10	9⅛	9	9	Jan 10
10	5	Cont Bak (B)	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Jan 10
97½	70	Cont Bak pf (8)	6	85	83½	85	Jan 10
49¼	33	Cont Can (2e)	6	39½	39	39½	+ ⅜
80¼	49⅜	Cont Dia F (½e)	2	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
40¼	27⅞	Cont Ins (1.60a)	7	39⅜	39¼	39⅜	
4¾	2	Cont Motors	16	4	3⅞	4	
25	16⅛	Cont O Del (1)	18	20⅜	20	20	— ¼
33	18½	Cont Steel(1½e)	2	23¼	23	23¼	+ ½
25¼	15½	Cop'weld (.80)	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
70	47	Cop'weld pf(2½)	3	55	54½	54½	Jan 10
63	56	Corn Prods (3)	7	47⅜	47⅛	47¼	+ ⅛
184	165	Corn Prod pf (7)	1	179	179	179	—2
71½	3	Coty Inc (⅛e)	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
1½	⅛	Coty Internat'l	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	
24¼	13	Crane Co (.80e)	3	19½	19½	19½	
32¾	17½	Cr of Wh (1.60)	1	18½	18½	18½	Jan 10
73¼	33⅜	Crosley Corp	6	53⅜	51¼	53⅜	
38⅞	18⅜	Crown C&S(½e)	8	27⅜	26¾	27⅜	Jan 10
45	30½	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	2	45	45	45	Jan 9
21⅛	12	Crown Zel (¼g)	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
45⅞	25

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Rise in U. S. Holdings Of Wheat Likely

CHICAGO, Jan. 11 (AP)—Uncle Sam stands a chance of becoming a large owner of wheat in 1941, market statistics indicated today.

If this occurs, it will be the first time the Government has had to take over a big amount of wheat since the ever-normal granary system of granting loans to producers was inaugurated.

Grain men said that if open market prices do not advance to a point where it is profitable business for producers to pay off obligations to the Commodity Credit Corporation and retain ownership, a large portion of the 272,000,000 bushels on which almost $200,000,000 have been loaned may revert to the Government.

The corporation has announced it will take over all wheat stored in warehouses when loans mature within the next four months if the paper is not redeemed. More than 220,000,000 bushels of this grain are stored in warehouses, the remainder being on farms.

When this plan was announced a year ago producers had about 167,000,000 bushels under loan, but the price of wheat was more than 10 cents higher than it is now. Last season practically all of the grain was redeemed by farmers and marketed at a substantial profit over loan rates. Two years ago producers had about 85,000,000 bushels under loan and higher prices arrived just in time to permit farmer redemptions of a large share.

Some wheat loans will begin maturing next month and the deadline is April 30. In most localities oash wheat is priced above the original loan rates, giving farmers a paper profit, but this is reduced and in some cases eliminated by accumulated storage and interest charges. On the basis of latest carlot cash market prices wheat in Chicago and St. Louis is more than 12 cents over the loan rate, in Omaha and Kansas City slightly less than 10 cents over and in Minneapolis three to almost five cents over.

On terminal stored wheat maximum charges have accrued, with the exception of interest. Charges are now around 7¾ cents in most cases, traders said.

The loan wheat situation, under which a large portion of the domestic supply is held off the market, continued to exert a strengthening effect on prices the past week. Futures, which were quoted more than five cents below spot market prices, gained ¼-1 cent during the week. Before the opening today corn futures were ¼ lower to ½ higher compared with a week ago, oats unchanged to ¼ up and rye 1⅛-1¼ higher.

Shippers Board Against Seaway Plan

NEW YORK (AP)—Two hundred members of the Atlantic States Shippers Advisory Board unanimously adopted a committee report condemning the proposed St. Lawrence Seaway and voted a resolution to be sent to President Roosevelt, Secretary of State Hull and Congress.

The resolution characterized the seaway plan as "economically unsound, detrimental to American industry and American labor and unnecessary for the needs of American defense."

The board, a large part of which is composed of railroad executives, heard a committee report recommending that "less carload" practices should be used more generally. This would enable shippers to send goods that require only a portion of a railroad car.

It was explained that many shippers had turned to trucking because railroads refused to sell less than a carload of space to shippers.

Corporate Earnings Show Mixed Trend

NEW YORK (AP)—Corporate earnings reports issued during the past week showing profits per common share included:

16 Weeks Ended Dec. 21

	1940	1939
Masonite	$ .58	$ .77

Quarter Ended Nov. 30

Grand Union Co	.69	...

6 Months Ended Oct. 31

U. S. Plywood	1.39	1.38

53 Weeks Ended Nov. 2

Armour & Co., Ill.	.26	*1.39

Year Ended Nov. 30

Intl. Shoe	1.93	1.97

Year Ended Oct. 31

Glidden Co.	1.56	1.70
Lake Foundry & Mach.	.52	.49
Lee Rubber & Tire	3.66	5.46

Year Ended Sept. 30

Air Associates	3.50	1.08

*On 2nd preferred shares.

Foreign Exchange Rates

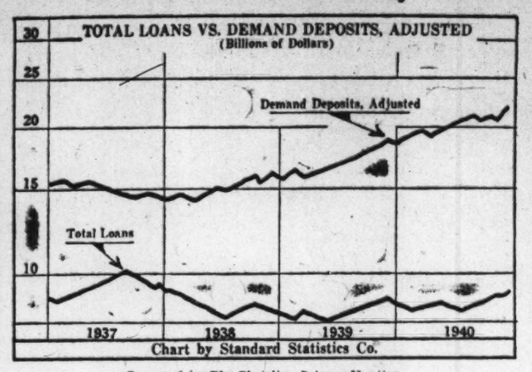
By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

12 noon, Jan. 11

Sterling:	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Cables	$4.04	$4.04	$4.2307
Europe†			
Switzerland—franc	.2322	.2322	‡
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	.4007x	.4007x	.4023
Sweden—krona	.2386	.2386	.4527
Greece—drachma	.0068	.0068x	.0220
Spain—peseta	.0920	.0920	**.1428
Finland—finmark	.0205x	.0205x	.0436
Hungary—pengo	.1977x	.1977x	.2861
Portugal—escudo	.0401	.0401	.0748
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso†‡	.2360	.2360	.7187
Brazil—milreis†‡	.0505	.0505	.3025
Chile—peso†	.0350	.0350x	.3000
Peru—sol†	.1587	.1600	.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.3975	.4000	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2345	.2345	.8440
India—rupee	.3034	.3034	.8180
Java—florin	.5329x	.5329x	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2382	.2380	*
Shanghai—dol	.0556	.0560	*
Straits—dol	.4762	.4754	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8587	.8600	1.0031
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2075x	.2075x	‡

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, Danish, Polish and Rumanian currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. xPaper rate. **1929 average. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

Demand Deposits Show Steady Rise; Loans Relatively Stable



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Since loans have been comparatively steady in recent years, the steady expansion in demand deposits must be attributed to other factors such as the heavy influx of gold and purchases of Government securities by the banks.

Retail Sales 7 to 12 P. C. Above 1940

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Retail trade remained fairly active during the past week, with the post-holiday letdown less than usual, according to the weekly review of Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.

Substantial increases were reported in almost every major city in the country this week, compared with a year ago. The average increase for the whole country was estimated at 7 to 12 per cent over last year. Regional changes were as follows: New England, 4 to 8 per cent, East 7 to 11 per cent, Middle West 9 to 15 per cent, South 10 to 18 per cent, Southwest 4 to 10 per cent, Northwest 3 to 7 per cent, and Pacific Coast 5 to 9 per cent.

Clearance promotions were well received, the report stated, but "sales increases for these events were curtailed somewhat by lack of promotional merchandise. The relatively small selections available for clearance and the limited price reductions offered resulted in a greater than usual amount of business in regular lines.

The most active departments reported by dry goods merchants were ready-to-wear, piece goods, and home furnishings, which currently were receiving the main advertising stress.

Brisk weather helped winter apparel promotions; close-out stocks were very uneven but generally quite small. Furs and resort wear continued in strong demand, with some stores reporting record-high volume in these lines.

Brisk buying of white goods had already cut sharply into retail stocks available for promotion. In grocery stores, sales were sustained at a high level by continuing good demand for better-price articles.

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Chicago

Wheat

	Open Today	Close Yesterday	Close Yr. Ago
May	.87⅛	.87¼	.98⅛
July	.82⅛	.82⅞	.96¼
Sept.	.83⅛	.83⅞	.95½
Corn			
May	.62⅛	.62⅝	.57⅝
July	.62¾	.62⅞	.57⅞
Sept.	....	.62¾	.58⅜
Oats			
May	....	.37⅛	.39¾
July	....	.33⅛	.34½
Rye			
May	.48¾	.48¾	.68⅞
July	.49¾	.49¾	.67¾

Lard

	Open Today	Close Yesterday	Close Yr Ago
January	5.17	5.17	....
March	6.50	6.50	....
May	6.67	6.67	6.32
July	6.87	6.87	6.50
September	7.07	7.07	6.70

Soy Beans

	Open Today	Close Yesterday	Close Yr. Ago
May	.99¼	1.00	1.17
July	.97¼	.97¾	1.14

Cotton

	New York Open	High	Low	Close	Close	Prev.
March	10.59	10.60	10.51	10.54	10.58	
May	10.60	10.60	10.51	10.55	10.58	
July	10.49	10.51	10.44	10.47	10.47	
October	9.99	10.01	9.94	9.96	9.99	
December	9.95	9.95	9.91	9.93	9.95	
Spots	10.59.					

Hides

	Open	High	Low	Close	Close	Prev.
March	13.60	13.63	13.55	13.55	13.62	
June	13.30	13.30	13.24	13.25	13.35	
Sept.	13.20	13.20	13.20	13.20	13.25	

Sugar

	Open	High	Low	Close	Close	Prev.
NYMarNo3	2.01	2.01	2.01	2.01	2.01	
NYMayNo3	2.06	2.06	2.06	2.06	2.05	
WldMayNo4	.77½	.77½	.77	.77	.78	

Wool Tops

	Open	High	Low	Close	Close	Prev.
March	115.7	115.8	115.3	115.3	115.8	
May	110.0	110.0	109.8	109.8	110.0	
July	106.0	106.0	107.7	107.7	106.0	

Crude Rubber

	Open	High	Low	Close	Close	Prev.
March	20.08	20.09	20.08	20.06b	20.08	
May	19.95	19.95	19.93	19.95	19.95	

Copper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Close	Prev.
March	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.00	
May	..	..	..	11.10b	11.04	

Cottonseed Oil

	Open	High	Low	Close	Close	Prev.
March	6.67	6.67	6.66	6.66	6.64	
May	6.75	6.78	6.68	6.68	6.74	

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Close	Prev.
March	5.05	5.05	5.02	5.03	5.05	
Sept.	5.24	5.24	5.22	5.23	5.24	

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, and sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce & Cassatt; for copper, rubber, cocoa, and wool tons by J. S. Bache & Co.; all others by the Associated Press.

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (AP)—Copper steady; electrolytic spot, Conn. Valley, 12.00; export, fas NY, 10.25-12.00. Tin steady; spot and nearby 50.10; forward 50.05. Lead steady; spot, New York 5.50-55; East St. Louis 5.35. Zinc steady; East St. Louis spot and forward 7.25. Pig iron, aluminum, antimony, quicksilver, platinum, Chinese wolframite and domestic scheelite unchanged.

Folsom Cautions Industry Against Excessive Prices

NEW YORK (AP) — Cautioning against excessive prices, Frank M. Folsom, Assistant co-ordinator of national defense purchases, said that "if industry doesn't want to be regimented and controlled, it had better seize the chance to bring itself into line without the Government having to do it."

In a discussion of textile procurement before the annual hosiery conference, Mr. Folsom said that although "much business was taken at too low a price" in the early stages of the defense program, prices on later orders were "certainly high enough" and in some cases appeared to be veering out of line.

"This is important," he went on, "because if prices do go out of line, business will certainly be in for a lot of government regulation."

The National Defense Commission, he said, had not "been fiddling while London burned," and had accomplished much in the past six months.

"Men on the defense commission," he continued, "are aware of the present shortcomings and bottlenecks in the defense program, and are doing everything humanly possible to overcome them, often at considerable personal sacrifice. I firmly believe in our eventual success in the present rearmament program. I believe that we will do a wonderful job and do it on time, too."

SEC Reports Major Shifts In Equities

WASHINGTON (AP) — Pierre S. du Pont paid back 47,000 shares of E. I. du Pont de Nemours common stock—involving about $7,750,000 at current market prices—in November, the Securities and Exchange Commission reported in its monthly summary of transactions by officers, directors and principal owners of corporations. Mr. du Pont, a director of the company, originally borrowed more than 140,000 shares in 1919. At the end of November his direct holding amounted to 16,073 shares and the balance owed under the loan was 16,000 shares.

H. Fletcher Brown, a Vice-President and director of du Pont, reported that he had given away 2,800 shares of common stock having an aggregate current market value of around $450,000. Charles S. Woolworth gave away 1,500 shares of F. W. Woolworth Company capital stock.

W. G. Winterbottom gave away 3,000 shares of Phillips Packing Company, Inc., common stock and W. Winterbottom, Jr., reported receiving a gift of 1,000 shares of the same issue. John D. Rockefeller Jr., reported the sale of warrants for 5,500 shares of Colorado Fuel & Iron Corporation common stock.

Gene Tunney bought 1,000 shares of Aviation & Transportation Corporation common stock. He now holds 3,000 shares and with his wife owns jointly another 8,000 shares. The Callahan Zinc-Lead Company reported that it had disposed of its entire holdings of 381,600 shares of New Park Mining Company capital stock.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company reported sale of 48,500 shares of common stock of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, reducing holding to 271,425 shares. James H. Connors of Roxbury Crossing, Mass., sold 16,000 shares of Narragansett Racing Association, Inc., common stock. S. M. Fairchild sold 10,000 shares of Fairchild Aviation Corporation stock and James S. Ogsbury off Jamaica, N. Y., bought 10,000 shares.

Members of the Pew family in Philadelphia sold more than 4,000 shares of Sun Oil Company common stock. Devonstreet & Co., New York, sold its entire 14,392 shares of Suburban Electric Securities Company common stock and James L. Richards of Boston bought 4,297 shares of the same issue.

Fred J. Fisher of Detroit reported sale by a holding company of 16,100 shares of Udylite Corporation common. Robert E. Wood of Chicago sold 500 shares of Sears, Roebuck & Co. common.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Extra Rate	Period	Payable	Holdrs. of Record
Bayside N Bk N Y	50c	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 4
Boston S Dep & Tr	14 ..	..	Jan. 15	Jan. 7
Chain Store Real Est Trust (Mass)	20c	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Emp Group Assoc	25c	..	Jan. 31	Jan. 17
1st Natl Bank, Palm Beach	50c	S	Jan. 2	Dec. 26
First Nat Bk & Tr Co (Montclair)	$2	..	Jan. 10	Jan. 8
Gibraltar F&M Ins	20c	..	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Honolulu Finance and Thrift Co	20c	S	Dec. 31	Dec. 20
Lincoln Tel & Tel Co (Del)	B $1.25	..	Jan. 10	Dec. 31
Macwhyte Co	..	..	Dec. 27	Dec. 20
Nat Bk of Com Houston	50c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Do	50c	..	July 1	June 20
North Phila Trust Co (Phila., Pa.)	50c	..	Jan. 15	Jan. 7
Sanborn Map Co	$1	..	Dec. 16	Dec. 10
Seattle Trust and Savings Bk (Seattle)	$1	..	Jan. 2	Dec. 30
Final				
Barclays Bk Ltd "A & B"	10⅚	.	..	..
Do "C"	14⅚	.	..	..
Cuneo Pr 6½% pf	$1.16	..	Feb. 17	..
Carreras, Ltd.	"A"			
	34 1-10c	..	Dec. 27	Dec. 17
Carreras, Ltd.	"B"			
	3 3-10c	..	Dec. 27	Dec. 17
Accumulated				
International Pulp Co 7% pf	$1.75	..	Jan. 2	Dec. 17
Interim				
Marconi Int M Com.	4 4-5c	..	Dec. 28	Dec. 3
Year End				
Sun Ray Drug	40c	..	Jan. 25	Jan. 15
Initial				
Central Kansas Power Co 4¾% pf	60c	..	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Increased				
Bullock Fund Ltd	20c	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Canal National Bank (Portland)	$2	S	Jan. 2	Dec. 31
First Natl Bank in Yonkers (N. Y.)	60c	S	Jan. 10	Dec. 14
Peoples National Bank (Charlottesville, Va)	$1.50	S	Jan. 2	Dec. 31
Toburn Gold Mines	3c	Q	Feb. 22	Jan. 22
Irregular				
Amer Enka Corp	$2	..	Dec. 30	Dec. 16
Amer Home Prod	20c	M	Feb. 1	Jan. 14
Assoc S Oilstocks, Inc.	1.2138c	..	Jan. 15	.....
Atlas Powder pf	$1.25	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Bangor Hyd El	30c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 10
Birtman Elec	25c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Do pf	$1.75	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Bower R Bear	75c	..	Mar. 20	Mar. 7
Broad Street Trust Co (Philadelphia)	20c	S	Jan. 15	Jan. 8
Brompton Pulp and Paper Co, Ltd	25c	Q	Jan. 15	Jan. 2
Calgary Pow pf	$1.50	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Citizens N B Ashland, Ky	$7	S	Jan. 2	Dec. 31
Comwith Edison	45c	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Consolidated Lobster, Inc.	5c	Q	Jan. 31	Jan. 11
Cresson Cons G M&M, Inc.	2c	..	Feb. 15	Jan. 31
Dominion T & Ch pf	$1.37½	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 16
1st Boston Corp	$1.60	..	Jan. 28	Jan. 18
1st Nat Bk (Oil City, Pa.)	$5	..	Jan. 3	Jan. 3
Lowell Bleach	75c	..	Jan. 11	Jan. 2
Reliance Mfg (Ill.)	15c	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 21
Liquidating				
Dold (J.) Pack pf ctfs	$35	..	Dec. 21	.....
Equity Trust Shrs	6c	..	Dec. 20	Dec. 14
Reduced				
Bunker Hill & Sul M & C	12½c	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 7
Regular				
Address-Multi	25c	Q	Feb. 10	Jan. 24
Am Ry Tr Shrs	11	9-10c	Jan. 15	.....
Arlington Mills	$1	..	Jan. 15	Jan. 2
Arnold Constable	25c	..	Jan. 27	Jan. 16
Atlantic City Elec	$6 pf		$1.50	Q Feb. 1	Jan. 13
Bk of Calif N A	$1.50	Q	Jan. 15	Jan. 10
Bartgis Bros Co cv pf	6% 37½c	Q	Dec. 30	Dec. 20
Bayside N Bk N Y	25c	S	Feb. 1	Jan. 4
Boston S Dep & Tr	$4	S	Jan. 15	Jan. 7
Chain Store R Estate Trust (Mass)	20c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Columbia G & El	10c	..	Feb. 15	Jan. 20
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Feb. 15	Jan. 20
Do 5½ pf	$1.25	Q	Feb. 15	Jan. 20
Do 5% cum pf	$1.25	Q	Feb. 15	Jan. 20
Diamond Shoe	30c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Easton National Bank (Easton, Pa.)	25c	S	Jan. 15	Jan. 1
Emp Group Assoc	25c	Q	Jan. 31	Jan. 17
Farmers & Merch Sav Bk (Oakland, Cal)	$3	S	Dec. 31	Dec. 31
Fed Dept Strs pf	$1.06¼	Q	Jan. 31	Jan. 21
Fidelity & Dep Co	$1	Q	Jan. 31	Jan. 16
Fidelity Fund	15c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 30
First Natl Bk (Malden Mass.)	$1.50	Q	Jan. 15	Jan. 6
Do	$1.50	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 1

Film Concern Starts Suit

LOS ANGELES (AP)—An independent film concern, Criterion Pictures Corp., filed a $1,500,000 damage suit against the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, Inc., known as the Hays Organization. It charged violation of the Federal anti-trust and interstate commerce laws by refusal to approve the Criterion film, "Damaged Goods." The suit charged that Code Administrator Joseph I. Breen, also a defendant, refused in 1937 to approve the film, but later passed another film produced by a major company on the same subject.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
8 3½s 45-43	108.2	108.2	108.2
1 3¼s 46-44	109	109	109
5 2⅞s 47-45	109.10	109.10	109.10
14 2¾s 54-51	109.15	109.15	109.13
50 3s 56-51	112.14	112.14	112.14
5 2⅞s 60-55	110.8	110.8	110.8
35 2½s 65-60	109.23	109.21	109.21
Home Owners Loan			
10 3s 52-44	107.13	107.13	107.13
New York City Bonds			
20 3s 80	102⅝	102¼	102⅜

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
6 Alleghany cv 5s 44	97	96¾	97
5 Alleghany cv 5s 49	85¾	85¾	85½
17 Alleghany 5s 50 st	62¼	61¾	62¼
5 Am & F P 5s 2030	57⅛	57⅛	57½
1 Am I G Chem 5½s 49	104¼	104¼	104¼
15 Am T&T 5½s 43	104	104	104
1 Am T&T 3¼s 61	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
3 AT&SF 4s 95	109½	109½	109½
5 AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	91¾	91¾	91¾
1 AT&SF 4½s 48	104	104	104
1 Atl&Cha AL 5s 44	101¼	101¼	101¼
2 A C Line 4½s 64	64	63⅞	63⅞
1 Atl&Dan 2d 4s 48	33	33	33
1 Atl Gu&WI 5s 59	85	85	85
4 Austin & NW 5s 41	99¾	99½	99½
15 Am T&T 5½s 43	104	104	104
1 Am T&T 3¼s 61	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
3 AT&SF 4s 95	109½	109½	109½
5 AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	91¾	91¾	91¾
1 AT&SF 4½s 48	104	104	104
1 Atl&Cha AL 5s 44	101¼	101¼	101¼
2 A C Line 4½s 64	64	63⅞	63⅞
1 Atl&Dan 2d 4s 48	33	33	33
1 Atl Gu&WI 5s 59	85	85	85
4 Austin & NW 5s 41	99¾	99½	99½
3 B&O 1st mtg 49 st	73	73	73
15 B&O 95 st A	42⅞	42⅜	42⅞
4 B&O 93 stC	47½	47½	47½
3 B&O 2000 st D	42½	42½	52½
14 B&O 9½ stF	42⅜	42	42
18 B&O cv 60 st	18½	18¼	18½
4 B&O 4s 48	73	72⅞	73
6 B&O SW 50 st	49¼	49⅛	49¼
3 Bang & Aroo cn 4s 51	49⅜	49	49⅜
1 Bang & Ar cv 5s 51 st	49¼	49⅛	49¼
2 Bell T Pa 5s 48 B	112½	112½	112½
1 Bell T Pa 5s 60C	136⅝	136⅝	136⅝
1 Bell Tel 3¼s 59	105¾	105¾	105¾
4 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	105⅜	105⅛	105⅜
1 Bost&Me 5s 55	85	85	85
9 Bost&Me 4½s 70	23⅞	23¼	23½
3 Bost&Me 4s60	71	70⅝	71
6 Bos&NY AirL 4s 55	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
7 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	111¼	111¼	111¼
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	95	95	95
1 Buf Gen El 4½s 81	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
5 Buf R&P 57 st	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜
3 Bur CR&No 5s 34	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
1 Bush Term 5s 55	45	45	45
2 Bush Term 4s 52	71	71	71
3 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	69½	69½	69½
2 Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Can Nat2Ry 5s 70	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
1 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
3 Can Nat Ry 4¾s 55	94	93½	94
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	92¼	92⅛	92⅛
1 Can Pac 5s 44	102¾	102¾	102¾
8 Can Pac 4½s 46	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜
2 Can Pac 4s perp	56½	56½	56½
1 Carriers & Gen 5s 50	101½	101½	101½
1 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	89½	89½	89½
10 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
11 Cen New Eng 4s 61	63½	63½	63½
5 Cen Pac 5s 60	48¾	48½	48⅝
1 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	71¼	71¼	71¼
14 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	15½	15⅜	15½
6 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 reg	14	13⅞	14
6 Certain td 5½s 48	89⅝	89	89
1 C&O 4½s 92	131⅜	131⅜	131⅜
5 C&O 3½s 96D	105	104⅞	104⅞
1 C&O rfg 3½s 63F	108½	108½	108½
5 Chi&Alton 3s 49	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
7 CB&Q rfg 5s 71	86	85¾	86
14 CB&Q 4½s 77	78½	78¼	78¼
2 CB&Q gen 4s 58	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜
29 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	99	99	99
5 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	94	93¾	93¾
3 Chi&E Ill 5s 51	16½	16	16
1 Chi&E Ill 5s 51 ct	16	16	16
40 Chic Gt West 4s 59	32½	32⅜	32⅜
72 CMSP & P 5s 75	6¼	6¼	6¼
20 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
4 CM&SP 4½s 89C	34¾	34¾	34¾
4 CM&SP 4½s 89E	34¾	34¾	34¾
9 Chi&NW 4½s 36	23¼	23¼	23¼
24 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	13¼	13	13¼
2 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	21	21	21
1 Chi & NW 4¾s '87	19½	19½	19½
41 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	2⅛	2¼	2¼
8 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	13¼	13	13⅛
15 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	13	13	13
1 Chi & NW 4s '87	18¾	18¾	18¾
5 Chi & N W 4s '87 reg	18½	18½	18½
5 Chi Ry 5s '27	48	48	48
9 CRI & P 4½s '52A	9¼	9¼	9¼
1 CRI & P cv 4½s '60	1½	1½	1½
12 CRI & P 4s '88	16¾	16½	16½
25 CRI & P 4s '88 ct	16	15⅞	16
17 CRI & P rfg 4s '34	8⅝	8½	8⅝
11 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	94	94	94
17 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	91½	91⅜	91½
1 Childs Co 5s '43	32¾	32¾	32¾
5 Choc Okl & Gu 5s '52	11	11	11
5 CCC&StL 4½s '77	60	59⅜	59⅝
12 ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	87¾	87½	87½
7 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	78	78	78
3 ClevUnTerm 4½s '77C	70¾	70¾	70¾
45 Col & So 4½s '89	17⅞	17⅞	17¾
2 Columbia G 5s '52 May	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
5 Columbia G 5s 1961	105⅛	105	105⅛
1 Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	108	108	108
11 Comwlth Ed cv 2½s '58	119½	119½	119½
5 Con Edis 3½s '48	105	105	105
5 Consol'n Coal 5s '60	78½	78½	78½
11 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s '48	105¼	105	105¼
3 Cuba No Rlty 5½s '42	17½	17½	17½
4 Cuba RR 7½s '46	18½	18½	18½
8 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	55⅜	53¼	53¼
23 D & R G 4s '36	9¼	9	9
1 D & R G W 5s '55 asd	11½	11½	11½
1 Det Ed 3½s '66	110¼	110¼	110¼
1 Dul Missabe&I 3½s62	107½	107½	107½
8 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	106¼	106¼	106¼
47 Erie rfg 5s 67	19¼	19¼	19¼
38 Erie rfg 5s 75	19¼	19¼	19¼
6 Erie 1st 4s 96	88	88	88
43 Erie gen lien 4s 96	46	45⅝	46
5 Erie cv 4s 53 A	39½	39½	39½
10 Erie cv 4s 53 B	39½	39½	39½
2 Erie & Jer 6s 55	89	89	89
9 Fla E Cst 4½s 59	65½	65½	65½
3 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	89½	89½	89½
1 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
2 Gt Nor 5s 73	104¼	104¼	104¼
10 Gt Nor 4½s 76 D	95	95	95
1 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	95½	95½	95½
3 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	105¼	105	105
5 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
1 Gt Nor 3s 67	86¼	86¼	86¼
1 Gulf M & Oh 4s 75	64½	64½	64½
11 Gulf M & Oh inc 2015	38¼	38	38¼
8 Housatonic 5s 37	62¼	62½	62¼
37 Hudson Coal 5s 62 A	30½	29⅝	30¼
9 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	45¼	45	45¼
7 Ill Cen 4s 52	42½	42⅜	42½
2 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜
41 Ill Cen 4½s 66	41½	41½	41½
2 Ill Cen 5s 55	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞
9 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	45⅞	45½	45½
3 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	43¾	43¼	43¾
10 Indpls & Lou 4s 56	17	17	17
1 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
1 Inland Stl 3s 61	107¼	107¼	107¼
5 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	10½	10½	10½
10 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞
12 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	77	78½	76½
1 Int Paper 5s 47

Chamber Would Cut Federal, State, City Spending

Six Strategic Products Put Under License

WASHINGTON (AP) — Copper and five other commodities classed as strategic materials for national defense were brought under export license control in a move expected to restrict trade with Japan and Soviet Russia.

The other products for which export licenses will be required by the new presidential order, effective Feb. 3, are brass, bronze, zinc, nickel and potash.

President Roosevelt said it was necessary to control the exports of these materials because of the accelerating needs of the defense program.

Japan was the largest purchaser of copper in the United States last year, taking 225,065,811 pounds, while Russia, a relatively small purchaser before the European war, moved into third place with 108,955,900 pounds. Great Britain was the second at 137,937,735 pounds.

The extension of license control to the six new commodities left almost no important defense materials on the free export list.

During the last few months, scores of metals, chemicals, rubber, petroleum and other products were subjected to export control and complete embargoes were imposed on the exportation of aviation gasoline and iron and steel scrap to any countries outside the Western Hemisphere except Great Britain.

Despite the licensing control, however, Japan has continued to be a large purchaser of petroleum products in the United States. Commerce Department figures for November show her purchases were valued at $8,900,000, an increase of $1,700,000 over October. Comprised mainly of lubricants and fuel oil, the petroleum purchases represented more than half the total exports to Japan from this country in November.

President Roosevelt was asked at his press conference if copper was added to the controlled list because of reports that Germany was receiving some copper through Russia. He replied in the negative and said the action was taken only because the products were needed here.

Excess Reserves Up Sharply; Near Peak

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board estimated lendable excess reserves of banks jumped $220,000,000 to a near-record total of $6,840,000,000 in the week ended Jan. 8.

The board, which has recommended congressional action to reduce these funds, said last week's large increase was due mostly to a seasonal reduction in money in circulation and Treasury spending.

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East Boston Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Jan. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Union Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Feb. 10
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Jan. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Jan. 20
Somerville Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Feb. 10

Australia Pegs Prices, Wages In Stabilization of Economy

MELBOURNE, Victoria (Australian Associated Press)—Under the National Security (Prices) Regulations, the Commissioner is empowered to fix maximum prices for goods and services declared or nominated by the Minister for Customs for that purpose. In effect, all prices are controlled by the Commissioner, and traders in non-declared commodities or services are expected not to vary their prices or rates except in accordance with approved principles.

Two methods operate. Under the first, the Commissioner fixes specific prices for certain goods, and under the second traders fix their own prices in accordance with principles laid down by the Commissioner. The basic principle of both systems is retention of the pre-war gross profit margin, with addition of price increases commensurate with unavoidable increases in costs.

Profits Restricted

Profit margins in general are restricted to pre-war levels; but in many instances where those profits were high, the Commissioner has required that portion of the increased costs be born by the trader, in effect reducing the profit margin.

Price control also introduces problems connected with the supply system, which has been extended to encourage the production of essential goods. Thus, copper production in the Commonwealth has been increased under a special arrangement between the Commissioner and the principal producers.

An orderly marketing scheme has been introduced for potatoes, and the price of potatoes, which in 1939 was £26 a ton, was kept at £16 (about $52) a ton in 1940.

Several industries which had been badly disorganized as a result of price-cutting have been reorganized.

Effect of Control

Australian prices have been divorced from the influence of overseas quotations, except when these are unavoidably transmitted to the economy through costs of imports. Thus the Australian metal market, and consequently the costs of production of many heavy industries are no longer influenced by London prices.

The onus of rent control is placed on the States.

It is not easy to prove conclusively the effectiveness of the Australian system of price control. Sole indication may be obtained from the movements of price index numbers. From July, 1914 to August, 1915 the wholesale price level rose an average of more than 60 per cent. In the first year of the present war the wholesale price level has risen about 13 per cent. Similar results are disclosed by examination of the retail price index number of food and groceries, which in the first year of the last war rose 40 per cent, compared with a rise of less than three per cent in this war.

The "C" series index number of retail prices, upon which are based variations in the Commonwealth basic wage, increased less than five per cent between the September quarters of 1939 and 1940.

These figures show that the rise in local prices is relatively insignificant. This is claimed to be due in large measure to the operations of the price control system.

Wages Controlled

Minimum wages in Australia for unskilled labor are determined by the Commonwealth Arbitration Court on the basis of the "C" series figure, which covers food and groceries, rent of four and five-roomed houses, clothing, fuel, light, household utensils, household drapery, transport, and other miscellaneous household requirements.

Wages are therefore tied fairly closely to movements of the price level, and any tendency toward inflationary movements is rapidly felt.

As most of the commodities included in the regiment of this index are produced in Australia, it is possible to control these price movements closely. It cannot be claimed that experience of the depression had any bearing on present methods. This is the first time Australia has made any effort to control such activities. Other experiments have been mainly in the nature of adjustments of powers possessed under the National Security Act, which are not available in peace time.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By J. Emlyn Williams
By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

Sixteen months of war have shown a number of serious structural defects in Britain's transport system. Delays in the traffic of passengers, raw materials, and manufactures indicate that whatever its peacetime qualifications, the system has not been equal to the demands of a war such as the present which has been fought almost as much on the home as on the foreign front.

This problem was not unexpected. Experts had often raised it in prewar days especially in relation with the policy of successive Governments seeking to maintain a balance between the rival claims to protective legislation of rail and road transport. The result was that road transport was subjected to a variety of complicated restrictions which so limited the total capacity of the national system as to prevent its being able to carry successfully the sudden and heavy strain of war.

Because of the necessity for keeping roads free for military transport in case of invasion the Government a few months ago introduced special measures designed to divert a certain amount of extra traffic from the roads to the railroads. But later came the intense air raids on lines of communication and important industrial centers with the result that the railroads themselves were not only very heavily handicapped but also called upon to cope with additional traffic.

After the capitulation of France the bombing of Britain, especially of ports on the south and southwest coasts, was much easier for the Germans since they could establish air bases across the English Channel.

Total Services Not Used

In consequence new harbors had to be found for imports and exports. This meant added burdens for the railroads since whereas formerly the raw materials from overseas arrived at ports nearest to the factories which worked them and the finished product was exported from the next convenient seaport, now safety rather than speed and cheapness has to be the first consideration.

Had a national transport system for such eventualities been properly worked out beforehand, the fullest use of railroad, road, canal, and coastal shipping services would have been immediately operative. But this was not the case. Most of the canals are out of repair, and an expansion of road traffic was impossible because the extra vehicles and drivers were not to be had.

Complaints from the road transport industry that its services were not being fully utilized were made shortly after the outbreak of war, and early in 1940 a memorandum to the Ministry of Transport by the Road and Rail Central Committee contained proposals for a sharing of traffic as between rail and road interests.

The Memorandum was rejected though the Government a little later asked for a new statement of the position in view of the changed circumstances. The situation is that Britain with its excellent network of roads cannot make full use of them primarily because of lack of co-operation in organization between the various interests concerned, though it must be admitted that the military demand that a certain reserve of special vehicles shall be kept ready for use at shortest notice in certain districts is also a handicap.

Because of lack of transport facilities goods particularly coal and meat have been piled up in depots and warehouses in various parts of the country, resulting in inconvenience and waste.

In the case of coal, the muddle has meant idle pits with corresponding increase in unemployment in certain coalfields, particularly South Wales, and shortage of domestic coal in some important urban areas.

Reports that misunderstandings between the different railroad companies which are supposed to be co-operating under Government control are responsible for much of the confusion are denied, but it is pointed out, e. g., that Bristol could easily get much more of its coal by sea from South Wales across the Bristol Channel if the railroads had not vetoed the idea through fear of losing profits.

The general realization that something must be done about the transport situation—a feeling which earlier showed itself over the Government settlement with the railroads as to wartime payments for public control—has led to many demands that a less individualistic attitude should be adopted toward the whole transport problem. Laissez-faire, it is maintained, will not win the war.

Many Mergers

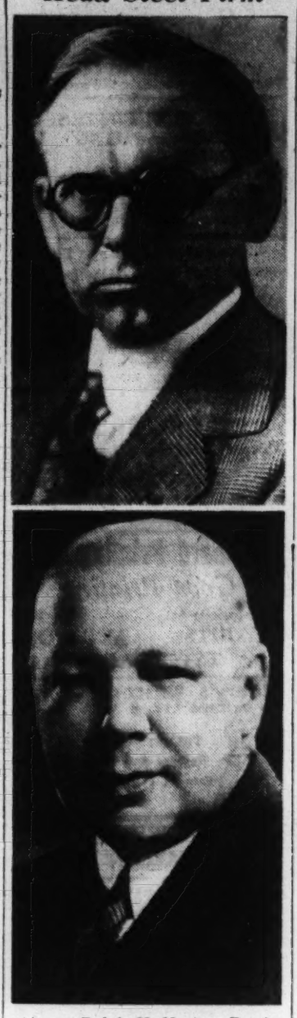
The great struggle on the home front is to prevent crippling of war production and the nation's economic resources must be mobilized and co-ordinated in a great effort. Every item of Britain's resources, money, machinery, materials, and manpower must be properly applied regardless of considerations of profit, etc., in order to win the war.

Compulsion, if it is to be applied, many people argue, should not be merely one-sided and applied only to manpower. It should be extended and certainly include transport. If so, it would take the form of immediate nationalization applied to railroads as well as roads.

And in view of the great amalgamations between the different railroad companies, etc., during the past few years, and if the necessity for wartime control is admitted, then the change-over would not be very difficult. But whether nationalization would actually solve the problem is doubted by others who point out that experiments in semipublic control of transport have not been successful hitherto.

Owing to the severe air bombardment to which it was subjected a few months ago London has had its own transport problem. The German attempt to destroy London docks failed, but much inconvenience was caused by raids on civilian objectives which resulted in heavy pressure upon railroad and road passenger services. Certain restrictions were relaxed and by the calling in of omnibuses from different parts of the country and the use of private automobiles workable conditions were soon restored.

Head Steel Firm



Above: Ralph H. Norton, President of Acme Steel Co. for 18 years, has been elected Chairman of the Board succeeding James E. MacMurray, who will continue as a member of the Board. Below: Charles S. Traer, who succeeds Mr. Norton as President. Mr. Traer was formerly Vice-President in Charge of Production and joined the Acme organization in 1915.

Commodity Prices Increase 0.4 P. C. In Week of Jan. 4

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Wholesale commodity prices increased 0.4 per cent during the week ended Jan. 4 due to continued advances in prices of farm products, and slightly higher prices for chemicals and allied products, according to the United States Department of Labor.

The index, continues the report, is now above 80 per cent of the 1926 average (80.2) for the first time since early in February, 1938. The cumulative gain from the low point directly preceding the outbreak of war amounts to 7.5 per cent.

The farm products group index rose 1.9 per cent during the week and chemicals and allied products advanced 0.3 per cent. Foods and textile products were up 0.1 per cent. On the other hand, hides and leather products and building materials dropped 0.2 per cent.

In the raw materials group, higher prices for agricultural commodities contributed largely to an increase of 1.0 per cent. Average prices for semimanufactured commodities were slightly lower. Manufactured commodities prices were steady.

	Jan. 1941	Dec. 28 1940	P C. chngs. to Jan. 4. 1941, from Dec. 28	Jan. 6 1940
Commodity groups				
All commodities	80.2	79.9	+0.4	+0.9
Farm products	71.2	69.9	+1.9	+2.3
Foods	73.2	73.1	+0.1	+1.9
Hides & lea prods	102.5	102.7	—0.2	—1.4
Textile products	74.3	74.2	+0.1	—5.1
Fuel & lgt materls	72.6	72.9	—0.4	—1.0
Metls & metl prods	97.8	97.8	....	—1.9
Building materials	99.4	99.6	—0.2	—7.0
Chemcls & alld prds	78.0	77.8	+0.3	—0.3
Housefurshg goods	90.2	90.2	....	—0.4
Miscellaneous	77.1	77.1	....	—0.5
Raw materials	74.2	73.5	+1.0	—0.1
Semimanuf articles	80.7	80.8	—0.1	—1.5
Manuf commodities	83.2	83.2	....	+1.3
All commodities other than farm products	82.1	82.1	....	+0.5
All commodities other than farm products & foods	84.4	84.5	—0.1	+0.2

Says U. S. Negotiates For Big Valve Plant

CLEVELAND (AP)—The News says the Federal Government "is negotiating" to build a $15,000,000 or $20,000,000 airplane valve plant in the Cleveland area to be operated by Thompson Products Co.

Frederick C. Crawford, President of the Cleveland aircraft and automobile parts concern, said negotiations have been under way for months and government agencies have surveyed prospective sites.

"There's nothing definite about the plans yet," Mr. Crawford added. "So far no contract has been signed and nothing final has been agreed upon."

Costa Rica Oil Agreement

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica (AP)—The Government of Costa Rica and the West India Oil Company, a subsidiary of Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, have signed an agreement which permits the company to renew sales and importing operations. The company agreed to pay on demand $250,000 in internal revenue taxes and the Government agreed to limit its foreign exchange restrictions to 50 per cent of the value of importations. Similar agreements are sought with other oil companies.

Chamber Asks Non-Defense Spending Cut

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York State Chamber of Commerce adopted a report declaring that the present rate of spending would bring "national and personal financial ruin" unless Federal, State and city expenditures were "cut to the bone" except for defense measures.

An amendment putting the chamber flatly in favor of a national sales tax was defeated, 57 to 48. The report was finally adopted, unanimously, after it had been changed to read:

Sales Tax Possible

"While not advocating a nation-wide retail sales tax at this time, we recommend the spreading of the knowledge that this is the ultimate means for our Government to collect revenue if the time comes when such action is necessary."

The report, by the committee on taxation, declared that non-defense expenditures could be reduced by "billions of dollars" when the public realized it "must wait for many things they would like to have—even desirable public improvements."

The chamber adopted a proposed tax program calling for a further lowering of personal income tax exemptions; reduction of highest bracket individual surtaxes; abolition of capital gains and losses tax and of the Federal capital stock tax; increase in the flat corporation tax, and opposition to a manufacturers sales tax and to larger excise taxes.

Oppose St. Lawrence Project

The chamber also adopted a resolution protesting the development of the St. Lawrence waterway and power project as a "national defense" measure and urging Governor Lehman and the Legislature to reaffirm opposition to the project.

Nelson A. Rockefeller, co-ordinator of commercial and cultural relations between the American republics, told the chamber that prompt action by the Export-Import Bank and "brilliant" United States trade policies had averted a serious economic crisis in South America.

He urged United States labor and capital to co-operate to preserve the economic stability of the southern nations and to prevent their coming under possible economic domination of Axis powers.

Export Licensing Stiffened to Check Latin Flow to Axis

BUENOS AIRES (AP) — North American importers said the United States Government had started solution of the problem of "anti-American business representation" here by shutting off at the source the products coming to such firms in South America through stiffening its export licensing system.

[Nelson A. Rockefeller, coordinator of Commercial and Cultural Relations between the American Republics, charged yesterday in Washington that United States business frequently was represented in South America by firms and individuals supporting the Axis powers.]

The importers said they had received instructions from the United States indicating that hereafter the Washington Government, before issuing permits for the exportation of restricted products—the list of which is increasing daily—would require importers to furnish with their permit request a certified copy of the custom's order.

In this way it would be possible, the importers explained, to keep a close check on the firms handling North American exports.

One official of a North American commercial organization in Buenos Aires said anti-American representation of United States products was particularly strong in the steel industry, with German agents in the Argentine capital buying large quantities from independent New York exporters.

The majority of German and Italian firms in Argentina recently formed Argentine subsidiaries in the hope of protecting this flow of products. Informed sources said, however, they believed Washington was likely to strengthen the export licensing system to cover this situation.

Gen'l Tire Head Predicts Rise in Replacement Sales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio—Excellent prospects for healthy expansion of replacement tire sales to private consumers are seen for 1941 by William O'Neil, President of The General Tire & Rubber Company. Mr. O'Neil's statement followed the announcement of a plant expansion which will increase the company's factory floor space by more than 20 per cent.

"As pay rolls and individual earnings go up, there will be an increase in the use of passenger cars and in the demand for replacement tires," he said. The favorable outlook in the replacement market is especially important to General Tire, which manufactures exclusively for replacement sales and does not supply original equipment tires to automobile manufacturers.

Mr. O'Neil declared that the vastly increased industrial and construction activity resulting from the defense program is producing a great increase in the operation of trucks and commercial vehicles of all kinds.

Roosevelt Approves $18,000,000 Further Aircraft Expansion

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP)—Plans for a further $18,000,000 expansion of the aircraft industry were announced today by the War Department.

The department said that President Roosevelt had approved an expansion of aircraft facilities of the Curtiss propeller division of the Curtiss Wright Corporation at an estimated cost of $14,090,350.

This expansion will be for the manufacture of propellors. Plans provide for a new plant at Pittsburgh, expansion of an existing plant at Indianapolis, and expansion of plant facilities at Caldwell, N. J.

The President also approved construction of a new plant by the Ohio Crankshaft, Inc., at Cleveland at an estimated cost of $3,968,130 for the manufacture of Wright airplane engine crankshafts.

Negotiations concerning both projects are under way, the department said, and when the terms are settled contracts will be announced. Further details were not disclosed.

Canadian Trade Reaches New High

OTTAWA (AP)—Canada's external trade, excluding gold, reached a new high last November when it totaled $220,687,838 as compared with $215,435,662 in October and $183,051,577 in November, 1939, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported.

November imports totaled $102,283,687 against $108,644,852 the previous month and $85,561,211 in November, 1939. Domestic exports were valued at $117,452,172 compared with $102,972,407 and $97,163,176 in the same month of 1939, while foreign exports totaled $951,979 against $3,818,403 and $1,327,190.

Kroger Grocery Sales Show 5 P. C. Increase

CINCINNATI (AP)—Kroger Grocery & Baking Co. reported a 5 per cent gain in sales of the last four-week period of 1940 over sales for the 1939 period. Sales for the period ended Dec. 28 were $21,414,118 against $20,419,121 for the corresponding 1939 period.

Cumulative sales for the 13 periods last year amounted to $258,111,609, a 6 per cent increase over 1939 sales of $243,356,605.

Barium Steel Corp. Busy

NEW YORK—Frank Huston, President of Barium Stainless Steel Corporation, stated that the corporation has been offered business substantially in excess of its total productive capacity and is now in the position of selecting business most advantageous to the corporation.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED nursery governess seeks position to young children; languages, piano, sports; drives car; Kindergarten graduate; good references. Box S-15, 824 Van Nuys Bldg., Los Angeles.

THUMB INDEXING

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Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

N. Y. C., 479 W. 24th St. (10-D)—Young lady wishes to share London Terrace apt.; reasonable. Phone CH. 2-6517 Sat., Sun. or eves.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

37 Ford Tudor, Sedan, heater, defroster. $215
'39 Ford Tour. Sedan, heater, defroster. Special buy $395
HOOVER MOTORS, INC.
Park Square, Boston Hub. 7100

Roosevelt Approves $18,000,000 Further Aircraft Expansion

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP)—Plans for a further $18,000,000 expansion of the aircraft industry were announced today by the War Department.

The department said that President Roosevelt had approved an expansion of aircraft facilities of the Curtiss propeller division of the Curtiss Wright Corporation at an estimated cost of $14,090,350.

This expansion will be for the manufacture of propellors. Plans provide for a new plant at Pittsburgh, expansion of an existing plant at Indianapolis, and expansion of plant facilities at Caldwell, N. J.

The President also approved construction of a new plant by the Ohio Crankshaft, Inc., at Cleveland at an estimated cost of $3,968,130 for the manufacture of Wright airplane engine crankshafts.

Negotiations concerning both projects are under way, the department said, and when the terms are settled contracts will be announced. Further details were not disclosed.

Canadian Trade Reaches New High

OTTAWA (AP)—Canada's external trade, excluding gold, reached a new high last November when it totaled $220,687,838 as compared with $215,435,662 in October and $183,051,577 in November, 1939, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported.

November imports totaled $102,283,687 against $108,644,852 the previous month and $85,561,211 in November, 1939. Domestic exports were valued at $117,452,172 compared with $102,972,407 and $97,163,176 in the same month of 1939, while foreign exports totaled $951,979 against $3,818,403 and $1,327,190.

Kroger Grocery Sales Show 5 P. C. Increase

CINCINNATI (AP)—Kroger Grocery & Baking Co. reported a 5 per cent gain in sales of the last four-week period of 1940 over sales for the 1939 period. Sales for the period ended Dec. 28 were $21,414,118 against $20,419,121 for the corresponding 1939 period.

Cumulative sales for the 13 periods last year amounted to $258,111,609, a 6 per cent increase over 1939 sales of $243,356,605.

Barium Steel Corp. Busy

NEW YORK—Frank Huston, President of Barium Stainless Steel Corporation, stated that the corporation has been offered business substantially in excess of its total productive capacity and is now in the position of selecting business most advantageous to the corporation.

Local Classified

United States and Canada *(Continued)*

APARTMENTS TO LET

BALTIMORE, MD., 610 Lenox Street—Attractive second-floor apartment, 3 rooms, bath; newly decorated; low rental. Plaza 2697.

BEST heated apartments in Newton, Mass., just finished 5-room with cedar closet and garage; $80; centrally located; near Christian Science church; also heated apartment at $70. Phone Big. 0226.

BOSTON, FENWAY 1-2-3 ROOMS
FREE REFRIGERATION; LARGE RECEPTION HALL, elevator; restricted tenancy; $35 to $80. MRS. BAILEY, KEN. 6319, or GILES, KIR. 2345.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. 1 ALCOVE 2-3-4 ROOMS
Fireplaces; Electric Refrigeration; Pleasantly situated; restricted tenancy; $40 to $75. GILES, KIR. 2345.

WOLLASTON, MASS.—6-room modern apt., oil heat, garage; 94 Elm Ave., Wollaston; can be seen by appointment, Gra. 7977, mornings and eves. Call Lib. 8225 for appointment.

BOOK REPAIRING

OLD BOOKS REPAIRED
NAT. GEOGRAPHICAL MAGAZINES BOUND
COMMONWEALTH BINDERY
139 Washington Street, Brookline
Tel Beacon 3588

FURRIERS

FURS **NOOBAR BASHIAN**
Repaired and Remodeled
Fur Coats on hand and made to order. Budget if desired.
Custom Tailoring by GEO. L. CURTIS
12 West Street, Boston Han. 5971

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

GOVERNESS, Christian Scientist, boy 8, girl 10—in school; must be young with excellent references; driving desirable; good salary. PILLSBURY AGENCY, 507 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

VALLEY STREAM, N. Y.—Housewoker, family of 5, children school age; no laundry, cooking; private room. Tel. 4396 or write Box X-1, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

PLEASANT Outlook Home—Transients, permanent; for rest or study; elderly people welcomed; attention if desired. Hollis, L. I., N. Y. Hollis 5-9484.

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917.) State License. 12 Mason Terrace. Long. 1090.

HOUSES FOR SALE

QUINCY, MASS.—Single 10-room frame house, with barn; adaptable for apartments; quiet corner lot; residential American neighborhood, suburb of Boston; assessed $8100. Phone Granite 2570-J. Box D-39, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.—5-room bungalow furnished, 2-car garage; price $3250. CHAS. A. PETERSON, 3750 30th Avenue South.

LEGAL NOTICES

Notice to Contractors. Sealed proposals for constructing a steel stringer bridge and a section of state highway in LEVERETT (FAGH 314H(1)(1940) will be received by the Department at its office, 100 Nashua St., Boston, Mass., until 12 o'clock noon of Tuesday, February 4, 1941, and at that place and time publicly opened and read. Plans and proposal forms: $10.00, amount returnable only to bidders. Proposal guaranty: $2000. Minimum wage rates: $1.25 to $0.65 and $0.625 per hour respectively for skilled, intermediate grade, and unskilled labor (except water boy). Complete information at office of Department. Right reserved to waive any informality in or reject any or all proposals. A proposal which includes for any item a bid that is abnormally low or high may be rejected as unbalanced. By: HERMAN A. MACDONALD, Commissioner, Department of Public Works, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, January 11, 1941.

LUGGAGE

COPLEY LUGGAGE CO. 172 Boylston Street, Boston
Trunk and Bag Repairing. Reasonable Prices.

MFRS. REPRESENTATIVES

EXCLUSIVE factory representation wanted; capable salesman—connections chain and department store New York offices; commission. Write Box D-1, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NCBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2490.

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER'S office available part time—afternoons or evenings, Saturdays. Write Box W-1, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

ORGANISTS

EXPERIENCED organist with excellent repertoire desires position. Box F-30, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PEST CONTROL

GUARANTEE EXTERMINATING COMPANY—Scientific specialists in household insects and termite control for 27 years. 500 Fifth Avenue (42nd Street), New York. Branches near you.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE
Graduate of Perkins Institution
12 Royal Street, Watertown, Mass.
Tel. Wat. 0766

RADIOS

RCA **RADIOS** PHILCO
Expert service on all makes
Gus Kelley, 2317 Dean Street, Ft. Myers, Fla.

REAL ESTATE

HOMES
For Sale or Rent
in Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 672 Harvard St., Brookline Asp. 1504
WARD & COMPANY
Real Estate Property Management
281 Harvard St., Brookline Beacon 4203

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

WOMAN capable of introducing a Nubone Foundation garment; excellent advancement opportunities; commission and bonus. Hunter, 157 W. 55th, N. Y. C.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 26 and 32 Fenway—Attractive single room, $11 or $12 weekly including meals. Call MRS. PAVEY, Ken. 1374.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, MASS.—Single furnished room, $5.00; cheerful, homelike; man desired; excellent location. Tel. Ken. 4974 after 6 or Sunday.

BOSTON—A sunny front room overlooking the Park, in a quiet, refined home; kitchen privileges. Call Ken. 4143.

BOSTON, MASS.—Furnished room with private bath; also single room. 398 Marlborough Street.

BOSTON, MASS.—Beautiful rooms for business or retired people; also Swedish-American dining room. 74-76 Bay State Road.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Single or double room with or without bath; modern private home. 121 Clark Road.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Two sunny Park Slope rooms, newly furnished, big closets; guests' kitchen; 4 subways, church. Ma. 2-2998.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Large, warm room, reasonable; suitable for business people. Phone Eliot 9750, 40 Kirkland Street.

MIAMI, FLA.—Guest room for 2; private home; breakfast privileges; convenient to everything. 710 N. W. 65th Street.

NEWTONVILLE, MASS.—Attractive rooms, excellent location; 12 min. to Boston; 2 min. to Christian Science church. Call Lasell 0688.

N. Y. C., 102nd St., 309 West—Owner's private residence, exceptionally large, beautifully furnished, twin beds, bath; references. Riverside 9-9491.

N. Y. C., 162 W. 54 (Cor. 7th Ave.), Apt. 6-C—Attractively furnished sunny studio type; private family; centrally located; excellent service.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

WOMAN as supervisor for established concern; previous "tangibles" selling experience, accustomed $30-$50 weekly; managerial ability; liberal commission, bonus. Nubone Foundations, 357 West 55th, N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

YOUNG man, 29, 2 years college (civil engineering); own real estate management and brokerage firm for 8 years; seeks new field, remuneration secondary to opportunity. Write Box L-1, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

YOUNG MAN would like odd jobs in carpentry, painting, furniture refinishing; conveniently done in your home; reasonable. Boston, Com. 1037.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXCELLENT cook, colored, will accommodate you by day or week, if short of help. For parties call Com. 1408.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS WANTED

A TUTOR who has had seventh-grade experience, Christian Scientist preferred. Longwood 4304, Brookline, Mass.

Local Classified

United States and Canada *(Continued)*

UPHOLSTERING

CHAS. W. ANTON, 114 Stoughton St., Dorchester, Mass. Col. 2306—Upholstering, cabinet and antique repairing; mattresses, cushions and feather pillows renovated.

WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid, furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place, GR. 5-1618, N. Y. C.

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-6661 8 to 9 a. m.—6-7 p. m. daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Goodrich Silvertown Stores
THE HOME OF COMPLETE ECONOMICAL CAR SERVICE
21st St. at Ave. B Ph. 3-5164

GRANTS
KNOWN FOR VALUES
Junior Department Store with complete 5c and 10c lines.
W. T. GRANT CO.
1910 Second Avenue North

GOODYEAR SHOE HOSPITAL
REPAIRING
PHONE 7-9153 — 418 NORTH 20TH STREET

Butler R.E. & I. Co. INC.
RENTALS—SALES
INSURANCE
412 NO. 21ST STREET 3-3278

Family Service Laundry
Zoric Dry Cleaning
PHONE 3-1133
Magnolia Ave. and 22 St. So.

SWP HOUSE PAINT
A Proven Paint for millions of homes
WASHABLE WALLPAPER
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
2016 Third Avenue Phone 3-4125

Rosenberger's
BIRMINGHAM TRUNK FACTORY
LADIES' HAND BAGS
of unmistakable quality

UTOPIA *Pressing Cleaning Dyeing Altering*
BOB JOYCE
CONVENIENTLY LOCATED
CASH AND CARRY
BRANCH OFFICES
Prompt Delivery Service
PHONE 3-4216

MOBILE

PAULINE'S
Women's Wearables
453 Government Street
DEXTER 4460

STOKELY'S
Canned Fruits and Vegetables
Taylor Lowenstein & Co.
MOBILE, ALA.

Gayfer's
MOBILE'S FINEST DEPARTMENT STORE
Style—Quality—Price

Now-a-Days It's
BAUM'S
The Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes
MEN'S WEAR
Under Hotel St. Andrew, Mobile, Ala.

MRS. PRENTISS TROTTER
Exclusive Millinery Bridal Veils
453 Government St., Mobile, Ala.

MONTGOMERY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Walnut 1037-J Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m. and 3 to 6 p. m. except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Ready to Wear
Millinery
Shoes
Accessories
John danzicer. inc.
"Foremost Fashions"
106 Dexter Ave. Phone: Cedar 4377

Family Wash Service
Empire Laundry
PHONE C-805

ROSENBERG-DANIELS
Home of
Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes
Montgomery's Fastest Growing Men's Store
116 Montgomery St. Cedar 4922

SEE NEXT PAGE

FLORIDA

BRADENTON

Bradenton Hardware Co.
KYANIZE PAINTS and VARNISHES
12th Street and Seaboard Tracks

CORAL GABLES

CORAL GABLES GROCERY CO., Inc.
2021 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Vegetables—Groceries
Meats and Bakery Goods

DAYTONA BEACH

Daytona Sheet Metal Works
ROOFING—HEATING
Install Heating Appliances now—Duo-therm—Power Air Heater—Sunbeam—Winter Air Conditioner—Petro No-Kol Oil Burner.
114 So. Segrave Ph. 329 Daytona Beach

To Meet All Your Auto Needs
THE BEACH GARAGE
27 N. Atlantic Av., Daytona Beach, Fla.
STORAGE REPAIRS
SHELL GAS
FISKE TIRES EXIDE BATTERIES

FORT LAUDERDALE

SEMINOLE LAUNDRY, Inc.
"Fort Lauderdale's First Laundry"
Service to fit any purse. A trial bundle appreciated.
700 N. ANDREWS AVE., PHONE 267

MARY ADAMS
Beach Wear and Equipment
For Men, Women and Children
3003 East Las Olas Blvd. at the Beach

ANITA'S BEAUTY STUDIO
Experienced Operators
LAUDERDALE HOTEL BLDG.
S. W. 1st Ave. Phone 41

CUSTER'S
Fish and Poultry Market
Quality *Service*
20 Wall Street Phone 74
Fort Lauderdale Florida

ORR'S LETTER SERVICE
Mimeographing, Notary Public
Stenographic Service
206 Blount Bldg. Phone 165

Thomas & Forsyth
Men's Apparel of Distinction
208 S. ANDREWS AVE.
Air Conditioned

FORT MYERS

Quality Foods Our Motto
Home Supply Store
Birds Eye Frosted Foods
Prompt Delivery Service

SEMINOLE LUMBER & MFG. CO.
1337 Broadway
SERVICE QUALITY
Lumber, Millwork and Building Material

FOXWORTHY & CO.
Men's and Women's Shoes
Arrow Shirts—Interwoven Socks
Stetson Hats
1010 First Street

JACKSONVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5-0762, 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily; Saturdays 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

L. O. CHAPLIN
JEWELER
Watchmaker and Repairman
9 BROAD STREET

Independent Laundry
CASH AND CARRY PRICES
Downtown Office
23 East Adams Street Phone 5-7200

"There's a MATERIAL Difference"
BOND-HOWELL LUMBER COMPANY
Building Material—Hardware
DEVOE PAINTS
600 East 8th Street Phone 5-3433

Antiques
The Most Beautiful Collection of Antiques in the South
DICKSON'S MANSION
1061 RIVERSIDE AVENUE

When You **Purchase Goods** Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

FLORIDA

MIAMI

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 32443 8 a. m.-5 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GULF PRODUCTS — GULF — TIRES BATTERIES
Lubrication Our Specialty
ELSASSER'S SERVICE STATION
7791 Biscayne Blvd. Tel. 7-9296
NICE CLEAN REST ROOMS

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
by
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 9-7696
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 613

Holleman's
EXCELLENT FOOD
Moderate Prices
Breakfast—Luncheon—Dinner
14 STREET AT WASHINGTON AVENUE

Skagseth Stationery Co.
Miami: 72 N. E. 1st St. Tel. 2-8491
Miami Beach: 1432 Washington Ave. Tel. 5-2680

IN MIAMI IT'S
GRALYNN LAUNDRY
PHONE 3-3148
400 N.W. 8th St.

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

Cities Service Gasoline
Tires—Tubes—Batteries
All Leading Brands of Oil
PENTON'S SERVICE STATION
Corner N. E. 36th Street and Federal Highway

MIAMI BEACH

Dine at Beautiful
NORMANDY INN
ON NORMANDY ISLE
Breakfast—Luncheon
Dinner
Finest Foods Served
Opposite Monument Tel. 6-9112

Hair Styling
SPECIALISTS IN
Permanent Waving
PEGGY'S BEAUTY SALON
Normandy Isle Tel. 6-1344 Opposite Fountain
Formerly of Bath Club and Surf Club

ORLANDO

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

MENGES & BRYAN
CLOTHIERS TO MEN
SPECIALISTS *in* STYLE *and* QUALITY
206 N. Orange Ave. Phone 8872
Orlando

For Truly Distinctive Eating
Pull the Latchstring
at 718 MAGNOLIA

LAWTON'S
"Florida's Finest Jewelry Store"
132 S. Orange Ave. Dial 3441
DIAMONDS, WATCHES
SILVERWARE
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELERS
ENGRAVERS

THE GLIDDEN PAINT STORE

Time Tested Paint Products
228 N. Orange Ave.
Tel. 6001

Phone 5626
How-Ann Dairy
Grade A Raw and Pasteurized Milk

Town and Country Shop
SMART CLOTHES
for Women
Angebilt Hotel Bldg.
Mrs. Nell Hartley, Mgr.
Orlando, Fla.

Southland Fashions in Dresses, Suits, Coats, and Accessories

DICKSON-IVES
Orlando, Fla. Phone 4134

Where Your Patronage is Appreciated
ORANGE LAUNDRIES
Air-Conditioned Cold Storage
WINTER PARK
and
ACME CLEANERS
135 EAST CHURCH, ORLANDO
"Clean Clothes Craftsmen"

FLORIDA

ORLANDO (Continued)

O'NEIL-BRANCH CO., Inc.
Office Supplies and Equipment
Desks, Chairs, Typewriters
Artists' Materials
39-41 EAST PINE STREET

PALM BEACH

China Glass Gift
Collectors' Pieces
Old Lowestoft
Bristol and Chinese
FANNIE I. RUHSTADT
319 Worth Ave. Palm Beach, Fla.

SARASOTA

POINT SERVICE
HARRY COGGESHALL, Prop.
Gulf Gasoline—Gulfpride Motor Oil
Goodrich Tires—Exide Batteries
PINEAPPLE and LEMON AVES. Ph. 2721

CHENEY'S GROCERY & MARKET
Western Meats Exclusively
Frosted Foods
Fresh Dressed Poultry
We Deliver
Orange Ave. and 9th St.
Phones 2536—2537

ST. PETERSBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 66-343, 2 to 4 p. m. Monday Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"Resort Clothes for Gentlewomen"

Hoyt's STAR MARKET AND DELICATESSEN
700 4th St. North Phone 4129

The Garden Cafeteria
A Delightful Place to Eat.
232 Second St., North

DONEGAN CERTIFIED DAIRY
Certified, Pasteurized and Raw Milk
Phones: St. Petersburg 6-309
Clearwater 5-4201

Poinsettia
DAIRY PRODUCTS, Inc.

MOVERS
Local and Long Distance
Southern Transfer & Storage Co.
Incorporated
2161 Fifth Ave., South, St. Petersburg, Fla.

SAVE AT
in St. Petersburg, Fla.
Sears
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

PALACE OF DOLLS
International doll congress. Rare Antiques. World famous exhibit open daily. Florida novelty dolls for sale.
Circular for stamp.
FOURTH ST. NORTH COR. 44TH AVE.
ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.

STATIONERS
PRINTERS, OFFICE OUTFITTERS
P. K. SMITH & CO.
Authorized Agents for Royal Typewriters, R. C. Allen and Victor Adding Machines
344 CENTRAL AVENUE PHONE 8121

"Our work will please you"
RITEWAY SHU-FIXRY
R. I. Leavengood, Prop.
Shoes Rebuilt and Repaired
832 Central Ave. Ph. 48-191
ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.

DIAMONDS
Watches Gifts Silverware
"Best Values in St. Petersburg"
OWEN-COTTER JEWELRY CO.
273 Central Ave., Opp. Montgomery Ward
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing

Fifth Ave. Beauty Parlor
614 First Ave. North
Phone 5711
La Plaza Beauty Salon
10 La Plaza Theatre Court
Phone 5979
Mrs. O. D. Gilliland, Owner and Mgr.

SPENCER CORSETS and BRASSIERES
Individually designed for you
MRS. ELISE H. BLONDEL
768 20th Ave. North Phone 85763
Hours 9 to 10 and 12 to 2
"Registered Spencer Corsetiere"

TAMPA

Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

FLORIDA

TAMPA (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone M 60-832, 9 to 5 daily except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAVE AT
in Tampa, Fla.
Sears
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

bette's beauty salon
420 MAGNOLIA AVE.
BETTE POTTER, Mgr. Ph. H. 25-011

TINMAN'S FLOWERS
"Flowers for all Occasions"
316 Madison Street Phone 2059

The Ritenclif Cafeteria
CHAMBERS BROTHERS, Managers
Y. M. C. A. BUILDING
310-312 ZACK STREET

UNIVERSAL CLEANERS & LAUNDRY
Plant, 804 S. Howard Ave., Ph. H1823
Branch, 313 Tampa St.

Tampa's Leading Store for Men
FRANKLIN AT ZACK
WOLF BROS. Inc.

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Milk • Cream • Ice Cream
and all Quality Dairy Products serving The Palm Beaches
BELLE GLADE, LAKE WORTH, VERO BEACH, HOBE SOUND, FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA

Eastman—Bell & Howell
Motion Picture Equipment
Complete Lines of Accessories
Cameras Films
The Camera Center — Palm Beach
Halsey & Griffith — West Palm Beach

SHOP AT
Dorothy-Demeys
Hats — Gowns — Sportswear
"Just a little different"
116 Clematis Street, Opp. City Park
WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.

SOUTHLAND BAKERY
Real Homelike Cakes and Pastries
Good Bread and Rolls, Too.
MAY WE SERVE YOU?
3409-11 S. Dixie, W. Palm Beach, Fla.
J. H. ROGERS O. M. ROGERS Phone 8366

THE LOG CABIN
Tea Room
325 Datura Street
Sizzling Steaks, Fried Chicken and Waffles
Sea Food, Fresh Vegetables
Good Food, Harmonious Surroundings

BRALEY'S CORNER
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Goodyear Tires — Sinclair Gas
Indexed Lubrication
FIRST AT OLIVE STREET PHONE 4000

NORGE REFRIGERATORS RANGES and FASTEMP HOME HEATERS
BURKHARDT'S ELECTRIC SHOP INC.
Electrical Contractor and Dealer
207 Clematis Street Tel. 5804

Watches, Diamonds
Silverware
KRAUSS
Jewelers
321 Clematis St. West Palm Beach, Fla.

WINTER HAVEN

The Jolley Motor Co.
Dodge Plymouth
Complete Service
WINTER HAVEN—AUBURNDALE

Georgia

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 0436 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LAUNDRY DRY CLEANING *May's* DYEING Hemlock 5300
An Institution of 36 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
"The Store All Women Know"
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

GEORGIA

ATLANTA (Continued)

Weinstock's INC.
ATLANTA'S FAVORITE FLOWER SHOP
FOR FLOWERS
Phone Walnut 0908 8 Peachtree St.

OFFICE SUPPLIES
LITHOGRAPHING
PRINTING
PHONE WALNUT 5738
JOHN H. HARLAND Co.
OFFICES: 8 PRYOR STREET

New Fall SHOES
of nationally known makes featuring
Walk-Over and Rhythm Step for women
Walk-Over and Matrix for men
BYCK'S
216 Peachtree Street N. W.

SCHNEIDER & SON
• JEWELERS •
109 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.

Hubbard Printing Co.
Good Printing
146 Marietta St. Wa 3937
LAYOUTS ART WORK
TYPOGRAPHY

Manry's Cascade Florist
1167 CASCADE AVE., S. W. RA. 7931
For cheer, wear flowers and keep them in your home!

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4635-W 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Crescent Laundry Co.
Known for Quality Work
PHONE 16
LAUNDRY—DRY CLEANING
DYEING

HOME SCIENCE BREAD
GILL'S BREAD
CENTRAL GA. BAKING CO.
216 COTTON AVENUE

the Union
Macon's Style Center

For Complete Service
BOB STEVENS
Service Station and Garage
Cor. Second and Walnut, Phone 6678

Jos. N. Neel Co.
One Price to All
Correct Fashions
for Men, Women, Misses, and Boys

No. Carolina

CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
Sanitone Cleaner
Forty-five years of continued service increases our responsibility.
DIAL 3-5191

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

STAMPS FOR SALE

A. BIANCONENEUKOMM
PHILATELIST
Berne, Switzerland, Bahnhofplatz 7
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Union of South Africa

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SEE NEXT PAGE

Union of South Africa

PIETERMARITZBURG
(Continued.)

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Where Quality Goods Cost Less

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We send Flowers anywhere—any time
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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etc.
N. Z. Distributors for:
MAZDA LAMPS
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We Guarantee What We Sell
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DRAPERS and FURNISHERS
Save our discount stamps
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Booksellers and Stationers
Printers and Bookbinders
Specialists in Colour Printing and Lithography
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The Wellington Bread Co.
Cor. Dixon and Herbert Sts. Phone 52-693
PURVEYORS of Finest Quality Bread
Daily Deliveries City and Suburbs
H. D. Tonks, Prop.

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for
FURNITURE and FURNISHINGS
QUALITY VALUE
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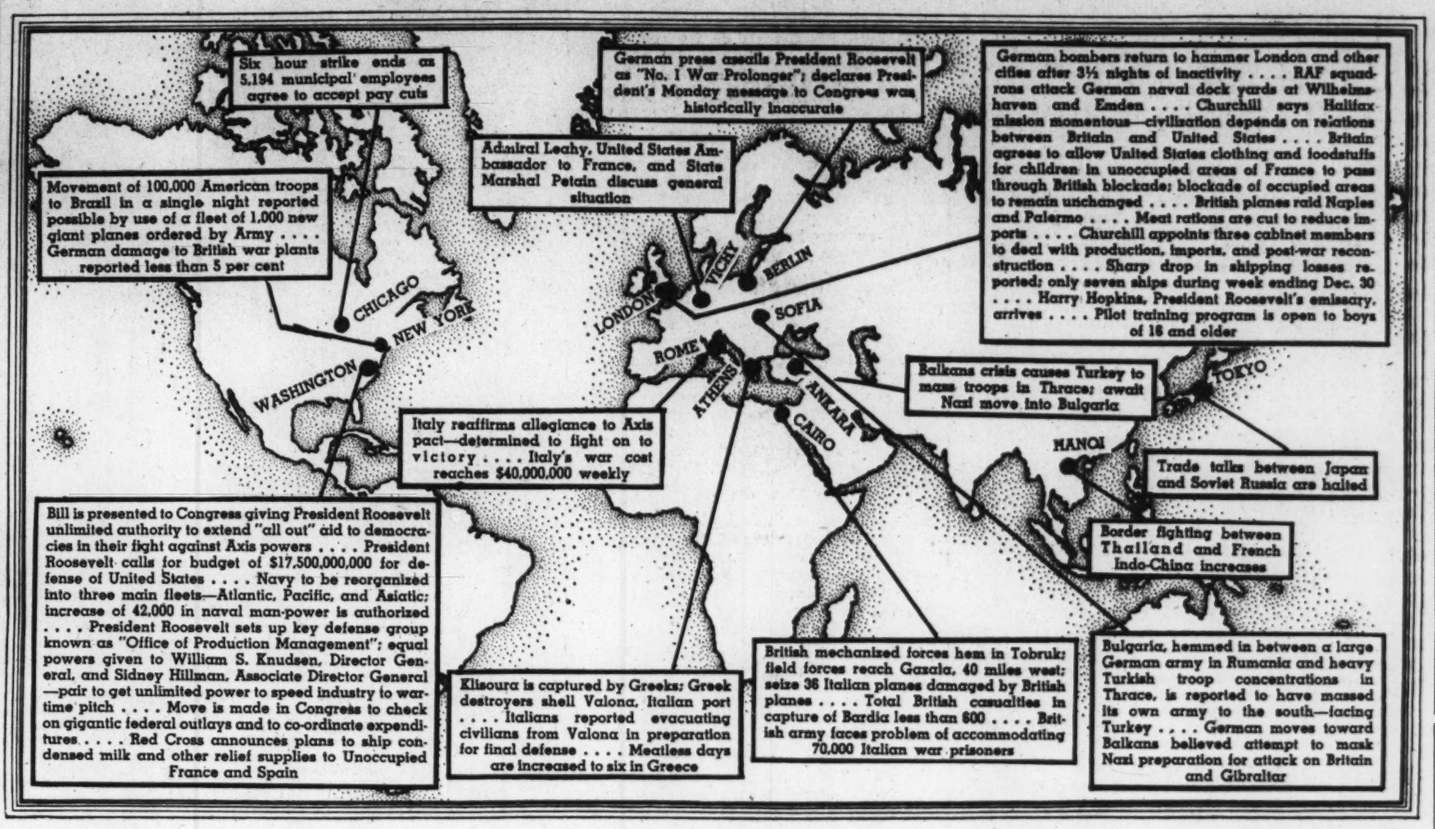
Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

Daily Features Page

World News of the Week at a Glance


Six hour strike ends as 5,194 municipal employees agree to accept pay cuts
German press assails President Roosevelt as "No. 1 War Prolonger"; declares President's Monday message to Congress was historically inaccurate
Admiral Leahy, United States Ambassador to France, and State Marshal Petain discuss general situation
Movement of 100,000 American troops to Brazil in a single night reported possible by use of a fleet of 1,000 new giant planes ordered by Army . . . . German damage to British war plants reported less than 5 per cent
German bombers return to hammer London and other cities after 3½ nights of inactivity . . . . RAF squadrons attack German naval dock yards at Wilhelmshaven and Emden . . . . Churchill says Halifax mission momentous—civilization depends on relations between Britain and United States . . . . Britain agrees to allow United States clothing and foodstuffs for children in unoccupied areas of France to pass through British blockade; blockade of occupied areas to remain unchanged . . . . British planes raid Naples and Palermo . . . . Meat rations are cut to reduce imports . . . . Churchill appoints three cabinet members to deal with production, imports, and post-war reconstruction . . . . Sharp drop in shipping losses reported; only seven ships during week ending Dec. 30 . . . . Harry Hopkins, President Roosevelt's emissary, arrives . . . . Pilot training program is open to boys of 18 and older
CHICAGO
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
LONDON
VICHY
BERLIN
ROME
SOFIA
ATHENS
ANKARA
CAIRO
MANOI
TOKYO
Balkans crisis causes Turkey to mass troops in Thrace; await Nazi move into Bulgaria
Trade talks between Japan and Soviet Russia are halted
Border fighting between Thailand and French Indo-China increases
Italy reaffirms allegiance to Axis pact—determined to fight on to victory . . . . Italy's war cost reaches $40,000,000 weekly
Bill is presented to Congress giving President Roosevelt unlimited authority to extend "all out" aid to democracies in their fight against Axis powers . . . . President Roosevelt calls for budget of $17,500,000,000 for defense of United States . . . . Navy to be reorganized into three main fleets—Atlantic, Pacific, and Asiatic; increase of 42,000 in naval man-power is authorized . . . . President Roosevelt sets up key defense group known as "Office of Production Management"; equal powers given to William S. Knudsen, Director General, and Sidney Hillman, Associate Director General—pair to get unlimited power to speed industry to wartime pitch . . . . Move is made in Congress to check on gigantic federal outlays and to co-ordinate expenditures . . . . Red Cross announces plans to ship condensed milk and other relief supplies to Unoccupied France and Spain
Klisoura is captured by Greeks; Greek destroyers shell Valona, Italian port . . . . Italians reported evacuating civilians from Valona in preparation for final defense . . . . Meatless days are increased to six in Greece
British mechanized forces hem in Tobruk; field forces reach Gazala, 40 miles west; seize 36 Italian planes damaged by British planes . . . . Total British casualties in capture of Bardia less than 600 . . . . British army faces problem of accommodating 70,000 Italian war prisoners
Bulgaria, hemmed in between a large German army in Rumania and heavy Turkish troop concentrations in Thrace, is reported to have massed its own army to the south—facing Turkey . . . . German moves toward Balkans believed attempt to mask Nazi preparation for attack on Britain and Gibraltar

In Lighter Vein

Previously

"Did Mr. Borer sing a popular song at the concert?"

"Well, it had been popular before he sang it."—Answers.

Daily Anecdote

Practical Humorist

One morning after delivering a lecture in a certain Kansas town, Bill Nye, the well-known humorist, was visited at his hotel by a group of local citizens, who offered to show him over the community.

Mr. Nye accepted their invitation, but when they came to leave the hotel he found that a heavy gale was blowing outside. Looking out upon the main thoroughfare filled with flying debris, he remarked, "On second thought, gentlemen, instead of going out to see the city, I believe I'll just stand right here and watch it go by."

Hm-mmm!

Wife: "Weren't you surprised, dear, when you found that I had given you a check for a present?"

Husband: "I certainly was."

Wife: "Well, did you sign it?"

Only Eggs

Restaurant Patron: "You may bring me a dozen fried oysters."

Waiter: "Ise awfully sorry, boss, but de fact is, we's outer all shellfish 'ceptin aigs."—Christian Advocate.

It Should Be

A family living in a suburb of Melbourne, finding the usual notices on the gate ineffective in discouraging hawkers and canvassers, replaced them with the following one:

"Beware of the Agapanthus! If attacked, do not run but walk slowly backwards."

Reported 10 per cent efficient.—Sydney Bulletin.

Somewhere in the U. S. A.

"My roommate borrowed it!"

Next Sun Eclipse

The next total eclipse of the sun will occur September 21, 1941, and will be best seen in China.

So You Know Shakespeare?

By Patty de Roulf

1. Caliban and Ariel are found in which of Shakespeare's plays?
2. Does "The Twelfth Night" take place in Illyria, Verona, Denmark, or Egypt?
3. What play deals with the King of France, Bertram and Helen?
4. Did Shakespeare write nineteen, thirty-eight, or fifty-two plays?
5. Name at least three Shakespearean plays dealing with the history of England.
6. From what play is the line, "The play's the thing"?
7. Name King Lear's three daughters.
8. What great tragedy takes place in Venice?
9. Name the play and speaker of "My salad days when I was green in judgment."
10. One of the following characters does not belong in "The Merchant of Venice": (Antonio, Malvolio, Portia, and Bassanio).
11. What other author is sometimes credited with having written many of Shakespeare's plays?
12. Which one of the following plays did Shakespeare write? ("Fidelio," "Peer Gynt," She Stoops to Conquer," "Cymbeline," or "Hippolytus.")

Answers:
(1) "The Tempest." (2) Illyria. (3) "All's Well That Ends Well." (4) Thirty-eight. (5) "King John." "King Richard the Second." "King Richard the Third." "King Henry the Fourth." "Henry the Eighth." (6) "Hamlet." (7) Goneril, Regan, and Cordelia. (8) "Othello." (9) Cleopatra in "Antony and Cleopatra." (10) Malvolio. (11) Francis Bacon. (12) "Cymbeline."

Monitor Movie Guide

Four Mothers (Warner)—Another in the series about the Lemp family, relating the financial difficulties which come to them through the collapse of a real estate venture in Florida, the means by which they manage to re-establish their fortunes, and the musical honor which is paid to Adam Lemp, the father of the four daughters. Claude Rains; Priscilla, Rosemary, and Lola Lane; Gale Page; May Robson; Jeffrey Lynn; Frank McHugh; Eddie Albert; Dick Foran.—Adults and young people.

* * *

Hudson's Bay (Warners) — Paul Muni in an alert and wiry performance as the Canadian pioneer and trapper, Pierre Esprit Radisson, with dreams of empire, a simple appreciation of nature's bounty, and realization of its value. The film is hampered by many unessentials and unnecessary talk. Gene Tierney, Laird Cregar, Virginia Field, Vincent Price, Nigel Bruce.—Adults and mature young people.

* * *

The Invisible Woman (Universal)—Farcical comedy ringing a few changes on trick photography. No attempt is made to take the disappearance business seriously. A gadget which makes its user invisible is employed by a young woman to improve working conditions in a shop; and a gangster sees in the machine an opportunity to return from hiding. Virginia Bruce, John Barrymore, John Howard, Charles Ruggles, Oscar Homolka.—Adults and young people.

* * *

Kitty Foyle (RKO) — Modified version of Christopher Morley's novel, with a marriage now and a divorce. The film version becomes a sympathetic study of a white collar girl from one of the poorer sections of Philadelphia, faced by the choice between her romantic love for one of the "Main Line" social celebrities of the town and the honest affection of a struggling young doctor who wants her to marry him. Ginger Rogers plays the title role with unmistakable ability. Dennis Morgan, James Craig, Eduardo Ciannelli, Ernest Cossart.—Adults and mature young people.

* * *

The Saint at Palm Springs (RKO)—Another in the series of Simon Templar adventures. This time he is entrusted with the delivery of three rare stamps, worth a fortune, and encounters many difficulties before his errand is accomplished. George Sanders, Wendy Barrie, Linda Hayes. — Adults and mature young people.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Race Tomorrow?*

By Le Pelley

THEN IT'S REALLY TRUE — YOU'LL RACE ME TOMORROW...
SHALL WE SAY 3 O'CLOCK
?
AND JUST TO BE FAIR, I'LL GIVE YOU 10 YARDS HEAD START....
?
NOW LISTEN! ONE DAY YOU'RE AFRAID TO RACE AND THE NEXT DAY YOU OFFER A HEAD START! I DEMAND AN EXPLANATION!
FOOEY I'LL GIVE HER 20 YARDS IF SHE'LL RACE ME TOMORROW!
TOMORROW, EH? HMM... THERE'S SOMETHING SO FISHY ABOUT THIS I FEEL LIKE A MINNOW PLAYING TAG WITH A SHARK!

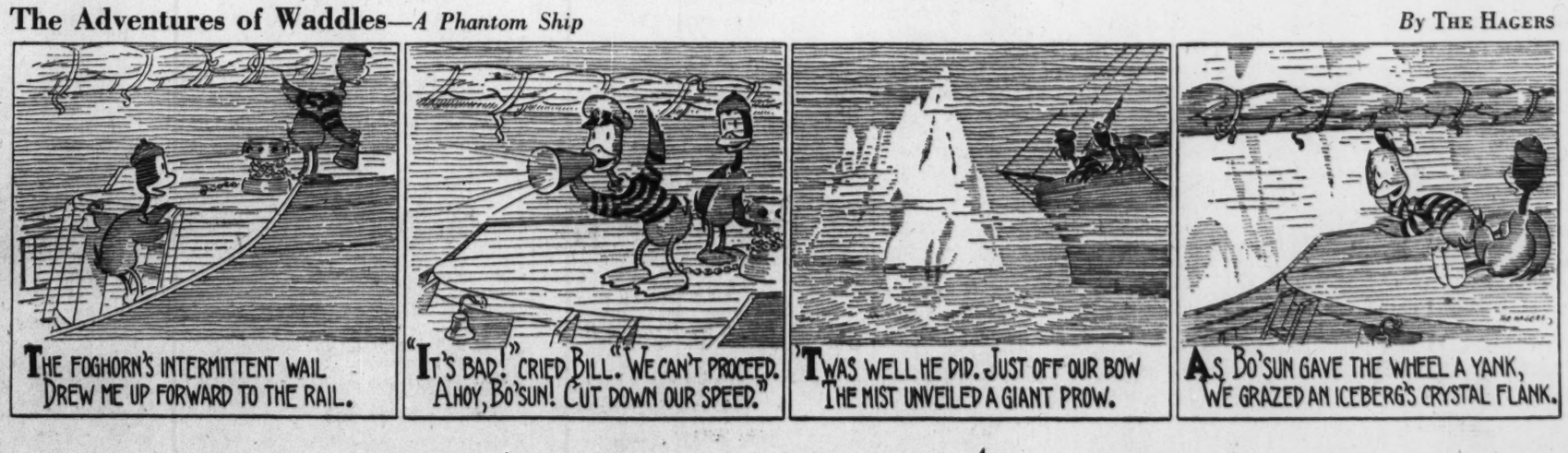
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Pshaw!*

By Rodgers

Pshaw!
SNIFF SNIFF
I sniffed and I sniffed!
But I didn't find any nuts in the attic —
Nor did Mrs. Simpson find any squirrel —
And goodness knows when I'll have another chance to get into the attic!

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Phantom Ship*

By The Hagers


THE FOGHORN'S INTERMITTENT WAIL DREW ME UP FORWARD TO THE RAIL.
"IT'S BAD!" CRIED BILL. "WE CAN'T PROCEED. AHOY, BO'SUN! CUT DOWN OUR SPEED."
'TWAS WELL HE DID. JUST OFF OUR BOW THE MIST UNVEILED A GIANT PROW.
AS BO'SUN GAVE THE WHEEL A YANK, WE GRAZED AN ICEBERG'S CRYSTAL FLANK.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

No "Blank Check"

This newspaper has opposed the trend in the United States toward personal rule. We have been seriously concerned about the centering of "emergency" authority in the Executive, upsetting the constitutional balance among the three departments of government. Conscious that the "power of the purse" has always been the bulwark of representative self-government, we have repeatedly warned against congressional abdication of that power through "blank-check" grants. Conscious now of the great need for speedy and concerted British-American defense action, we must still question the wisdom of giving the President unchecked authority to handle the American share of that effort—if that is the effect of the legislation just introduced in Congress.

The question hinges on whether this proposal is in fact a "blank check," as the news reports call it. The authority granted is undoubtedly of a blanket nature. It empowers the Executive to obtain and transfer "defense articles" or defense information by sale, lease, loan, or exchange to "any country whose defense the President deems vital to the defense of the United States." And the measure authorizes the appropriation of any funds necessary.

It is to be noted that authorization is not appropriation; Congress will still have the opportunity to say "No" on specific grants of money needed to carry out various steps authorized. Here is the essential legislative check on the Executive. In this respect the proposal is not a "blank check." The President cannot fill in the amount; Congress will do that. Apparently there will be an opportunity for careful exercise of Congressional responsibility when specific appropriations are requested.

Certainly the American people will wish Congress to examine every step scrupulously. Indeed there is reason to stop, look and listen before making even the authorizations contained in this measure. As we read it, some steps could be taken without appropriations, steps which are left wholly to the discretion of the President, but which could carry the United States a long way toward war. Such steps should be taken only when the people understand them and Congress approves.

Even though the United States is committed—and we think wisely committed—to supply those who resist aggression, many questions about methods remain which cannot be left to the judgment of any one man. It is imperative that the terms on which supplies are furnished to Britain, Greece and China be fully understood and supported by the American people. Otherwise we shall see a worse situation than that over the World War debts.

This measure will not repeal the Johnson or the Neutrality Acts, but the White House says it will "waive" such parts of them as are in conflict with it. This newspaper has favored frank repeal or revision. That would be a more clean-cut procedure and would remove symbols of neutrality or isolationism which misrepresent the United States position today. We should like to see the American people face up to the situation. There are acts authorized in this bill which might take America into war; Americans should know that.

For instance, Senator Barkley and Representative McCormack, introducers of the measure, issued an explanatory statement in which they said:

> The provision is broad enough to permit the use of any of our military, naval, or air bases to outfit and repair the weapons of countries whose defense is vital to the defense of the United States.

That provision may be necessary, it may incur less risk than a fearful, short-sighted failure to provide effective help to the defenders of democracy. But the people should decide. America's defense today plainly depends more on the British fleet and air force than on her own unbuilt two-ocean navy and the still weak air arm. This newspaper believes the American people cannot safely quibble over dribbles of aid to Britain. At the same time we are convinced that Congress should exercise its own co-ordinate responsibility and that aid to Britain will be most satisfactory if the people fully understand and support it.

Hardly Down Under

Some of the same courage which Australians collectively have been showing in the Libyan campaign has an individual expression in news that Frank Beaurepaire, noted swimmer and world record holder, has been made Lord Mayor of Melbourne.

Beaurepaire, too, has a heart of oak. Wounded in the World War of 1914 and doomed, as his physicians assured him, to an invalid's chair, he nevertheless refused to accept defeat. In triumphing over a physical handicap, he became a champion in a contest demanding perfect physique and extraordinary strength.

At the same time, he rose from humble beginnings to become a leading citizen and a valuable asset to the city that now honors him. As Lord Mayor, he must occupy a chair, but only as an active, energetic man may, in the discharge of the duties of his office.

"Bottled" Aurorae

With increased emphasis now being placed on the possibility of airlane travel in the upper atmosphere, and with much research work being pointed in this direction, the exact reproduction of the aurora borealis in the laboratory of Professor Joseph Kaplan and Dr. S. M. Ruben of the University of California assumes much more than mere academic importance.

Almost the only clues to conditions between 20 and 100 miles above the earth's surface are given in these displays of home-made "northern lights." The upper atmosphere acts like a giant neon tube whose gases (helium, nitrogen and oxygen, according to Dr. Kaplan and Dr. Ruben) are excited and give off light whenever a prolonged flash of "current" from a discharge of high voltage energy is sent earthward from the sun. Such energy is attracted earthward to the magnetic poles, but there is sufficient voltage spread through the nonpolar atmosphere to cause excitation of ionized atoms for a considerable distance toward the equator.

Strangely, the investigators found they had to go to high pressures in the laboratory to reproduce the low pressure auroral phenomena, and that the higher the pressure the better the reproduction. In fact, every so-called "forbidden" line or band in the spectrum of the aurora has now been produced in the laboratory; all were found in the auroral afterglow.

Not only will these studies aid physicists and meteorologists working on upper air problems, which can now be investigated in the laboratory, but the experiments will also aid the study of light from stars and the identification of characteristics which heretofore have been cut out or distorted by the earth's atmosphere.

Winter Wings

January—and skiing is in the very air. So are some of the more expert skiers. For the rest of us, too, the sport is becoming more available. It isn't only the snow trains, and the cables that pull you up the hill again; there are full-sized books on how to ski, and schools to help the student's standing. In skiing, we infer, as in other walks of life, one should not attempt to begin at the top. If the pupil gets a good grade, half way up is high enough to start to career.

The new year sees skiing definitely in the ranks of those pursuits that can be called serious. Not because it has become a part of national defense; soldiers on skiis made history decades ago. But like military strategy, navigation, aeronautics, and politics, skiing seems about to attract that most dogged, intense and sober following, which is made up of people in armchairs.

There will be gaspings and puffings and yelps around many a hearth this season, no doubt, as Mrs. Humpty feels herself take off in space from a hundred-foot ski jump and Mr. Dumpty takes a fancied curve at the edge of some mental glacier. To help with the illusion, a national magazine of winter sports is arranging a display of winter pictures for New Yorkers.

Possibly some of them will be reproduced for armchair skiers. Between the efforts of art and education, skiing may even be in danger of becoming one of those subjects about which nearly everyone knows more than the experts.

Automobile manufacturers, according to a financial page item from Detroit, have revised upward their January production schedules. If this can be done, should it not be possible also to revise upward the output schedules for military vehicles, armored scouting cars, artillery caissons, and light tanks?

Our Readers Say—

"This Is Our Country, Too"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The writer is engaged in the very fascinating enterprise of building young men and women for useful work in service to our country; more particularly are we interested in the development of colored young men and women.

We desire to call your attention to an article appearing in the December 14 issue of The Saturday Evening Post entitled "This Is Our Country, Too," by Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. According to this article, as well as according to our own experience, many thoughtless organizations in the national defense industries deliberately deny employment to trained colored young men and women on the basis of color alone. We do not believe that this discriminatory policy has the sanction of the majority of our citizenry.

It is needless for me to point out that Negro regiments have participated in all the battles of this country from the Revolution down to the World War with illustrious and unstained valor. In every crisis of this country, Negro people have proven their loyalty. So unique is the loyalty of the Negro that it was Woodrow Wilson at the outbreak of the last war who called upon the Tenth Cavalry to be thrown about the White House as his personal guard immediately upon the outbreak of that conflagration. "This Is Our Country, Too," and we propose to save it from the present undemocratic activities of various defense industries.

BENJAMIN T. JOHNSON,
Boston — National Youth Administration

"Banking on Britain"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I was glad to see your leading editorial entitled "Banking on Britain." I thought it was rather mild though in the light of Federal Loan Administrator Jesse H. Jones' remark that Britain "is a good risk" and General Chaney's statement in The Christian Science Monitor of the day before:

> In the most extended interview permitting direct quotation given by an American Air Corps officer returning from England, General Chaney asserted the military information the United States is gleaning from England on both British and German military establishments "in money would be worth hundreds of millions of dollars."

Since the United States Government often approves loans running into millions of dollars to much less stable governments in other parts of the world, why shouldn't we GIVE to Britain some of the "hundreds of millions" we have saved by sending our investigators over to receive full and practical military information that will save us perhaps "billions" in wasted materials and months, even years, of research and experimentation? (MRS.) JULIA PEEPLES LAND
Chestnut Hill, Mass.

Profits and Patriotism

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the light of President Roosevelt's inspiring address Dec. 22, it is hard for me to understand why scrap iron, gasoline, and other war materials are still being shipped to Japan from Pacific Coast points, even over the docks of my county.

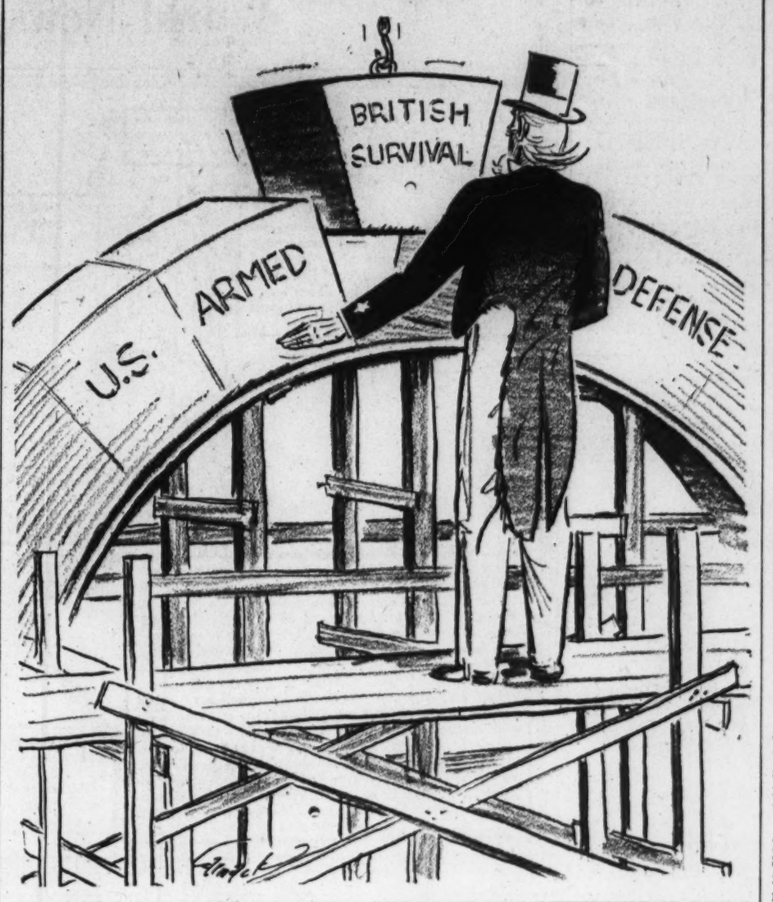
It is also rather confusing for me to learn that cotton, gasoline, iron, and other war materials are being shipped into Portugal in quantities far greater than the shipments of a year ago. This material undoubtedly goes to Germany.

I am tempted to question whether there is any patriotism or loyalty of any kind where a profit can be obtained?

Tacoma, Wash. FRED A. SMITH

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

The Keystone



The Bookshelf

Work and the Citizen

The unemployed are standing up better to their terrific dislocations than many people think, Prof. E. Wight Bakke, one of the leading American experts on unemployment, especially in its human aspects, finds in his two volumes, THE UNEMPLOYED WORKER and CITIZENS WITHOUT WORK (Yale University Press. $4; $3).

To learn just how families without work are getting on, the Yale economist went out and lived among them as an unemployed man himself. He also directed case studies and other investigations of unemployment for the Institute of Human Relations at Yale. The present inquiry, made in New Haven, goes back eight years. It supplies an insight into the lives of the jobless that is greatly needed because of the millions out of work. Professor Bakke reports:

"The family's ability to readjust and survive is the dominant impression which we carry with us from this examination of the families in their battle with unemployment."

Most families, if again given income and work, will solve their problems, thanks to their own self-initiated effort. For this quality of self-reliance as he found it, the economist records his "high respect."

Out of twenty-four families studied over a period of years, nineteen emerged from their long unemployment, or became soon thereafter, as stable as before, or more so.

Self-reliance has not deteriorated to the degree sometimes assumed.

There is little evidence that the unemployed consider their status in any sense permanent.

Radicalism is shunned by the vast majority of the jobless, though radical leaders and organizers have tried to win them.

There is little working-class consciousness among the unemployed.

Employers questioned who had hired former W. P. A. workers reported they had found no particular difficulty in gearing them into the production requirements of their firms.

As to relief, Professor Bakke's research brings out:

Work relief—the W. P. A. system by which a man is paid for work set by the Federal Government—is far healthier for the man and his family than direct relief, that is, cash without work. The economist emphasizes this repeatedly.

Relief work offers a "comparatively adequate degree of economic security, so adequate in fact that it compares favorably with that offered by a considerable number of jobs in private industry held by those 'fortunate' enough to be employed." These are largely unskilled workers.

There is danger of some of the jobless becoming "career men" on the W. P. A.

No one can deny that "soldiering" takes place.

Chief danger that self-reliance will decay is to be found among the low-paid and irregularly employed. "This group furnishes the chief problem."

W. P. A. workers sometimes refuse jobs in private industry, but such instances are much fewer than sometimes believed.

Politics has proved a handicap to the W. P. A. principally through promotion of inefficiency.

Professor Bakke's recommendations include:

Maximum values can be obtained from work relief such as the W. P. A. only if the work is on products of recognized social usefulness, if the work is well done, and is efficiently managed by supervisors appointed on the basis of ability and not of political affiliation.

A greater chance for W. P. A. workers to earn outside money by doing odd jobs up to perhaps a certain permissible sum would encourage self-reliance.

The fewer the necessary agencies the worker must deal with in proving his need for dependence on public sources, the better.

Unemployment insurance benefits should not be geared so closely to previous earnings, but should be more liberal to those most in need and in particular should take into account the number of dependents in a family. F. W. C.

North . . South . . East . . West

Discarding Line Fences

By Frank L. Perrin

There is satisfaction and reassurance in the realization that in the progressive and orderly efforts to systematize and regulate the production of defensive armament in the United States, there is expressed and reflected the desire of the American people as a whole. Indeed, in a democratic community such as ours there could never be effectively imposed, without the tacit assent of the people, expressed or unexpressed, a workable or successful system of co-operation. It is that we may be forearmed and protected against the possibility of some impending or threatened dictatorial authority that the courageous and timely co-operation of those in authority is welcomed.

In this period of rallying, of ratification, of sober realization of and gratitude for the security and freedom which we continue to enjoy, we all are unselfish enough, it is hoped, to forget the factional, sectional, and community differences of the past. Taking the record as a whole, and divesting ourselves of petty prejudices, we discover that in times of prosperity, as well as in times of stress and trouble, the people of our country have shown themselves to be unselfish, neighborly, loyal, and genuinely patriotic. No country whose people were selfish, disloyal or unpatriotic could have prospered and progressed as America has.

* * *

We have differed, admittedly, over tariffs, over monetary standards, over the enactment and enforcement of regulatory and sumptuary laws, over the declared or assumed rights of employers and employees, and over many other matters of major or minor importance. But even in acrimonious debate, in the heat of forensic battles, in times of strikes, lockouts, and turmoil, no sane and thoughtful adversary has leveled a charge of disloyalty against his neighbor.

Now this national, regional, community, industrial, and social solidarity is not the fantastic offspring of some ism, or the creature of some ancient or modern protagonist of the alleged divine right of kings or dictators. Its foundation is deeper, its roots more securely imbedded, than are the unstable structures which ambitious men have reared elsewhere in the world. But the permanence of the democratic system is threatened, none the less. Of this there is now not the slightest doubt. Our mental and spiritual caliber is not understood or properly appraised by those who would assail and destroy that which we have built.

But this failure to estimate the actual and potential strength of the democratic structure thus far has not deterred those who have assailed or are preparing to challenge it. They hope to create or discover some fatal weakness within, some vulnerable point which remains unguarded and undefended. It is this more than fancied danger which today, and none too soon it may be, rallies to the colors every lover and defender of democratic freedom. The call to duty does not yet deprive us of the things we have learned to regard as essential to our comfort and enjoyment. It does, however, demand of us a reconsecration to unselfish service in a common cause, the putting off of prejudice, personal hatreds, political resentments, and the temptation to fear that the worst is to come upon us.

* * *

As we indulge in a little self-examination we may discover that the temptation is to let others do for us what our forbears of earlier generations were obliged to find ways and means of doing for themselves. We sacrifice little upon the common altar, and far too little for the common good. Without unselfish co-operative effort there could not have been the marvelous growth and development of our country which we of this generation have witnessed. The pioneers from New England and the Atlantic coast regions who invaded the prairie and forest lands of the Mississippi Valley and the Great Lakes country without machines and with bare hands, would have perished without the interchange of effort and support amongst neighbors. Land was broken, homes, churches, schools, and colleges were built by those who realized the wisdom and necessity of "exchanging work" in a common and united cause.

It is to this sound level of neighborliness and generous sacrifice that we of America must return, willingly and unselfishly. The need is as great in preserving what has been built as it was in the time of building.

The Wide Horizon

Japan's Ardor Chilled?

By Randall Gould

SHANGHAI

Relatively quiet after a period of high tension, Shanghai and China in general have settled down to a grim but uneventful winter. It is the impression that if a major crisis is to come, the event will be deferred at least until spring.

What most residents are counting on is that Tokyo has experienced a genuine winter chill, through evidence of Anglo-American co-operation, the reopening by Britain of the Burma highway, and Washington's evacuation advice to non-essential Far East Americans. It is hoped that this chill will continue for some months. Nevertheless it is feared that eventually things are bound to warm up again because of the well-nigh irresistible Japanese expansionist urge which can hardly be suppressed except by setbacks of decisive nature.

Finally, the fate of the European war must decide the fate of Asia, a great many observers believe. Japanese decline to accept this thesis openly, preferring to insist that whatever happens elsewhere, there must be a universal subscription at last to the notion of a Nipponese-dominated "Greater East Asia mutual prosperity plan." But the extreme lack of prosperity in East Asia for anyone, up to and including Japan, has made it difficult to promote this idea in any fashion, except at the point of the bayonet.

* * *

Japanese local officials and especially various irresponsible military (such as sentries, who seem always to be a law unto themselves) continue to manifest a bellicose and reckless spirit. But from Tokyo come signs of unmistakable desire to placate someone.

In Japan proper there are virtually no pro-Japanese foreign residents any more. Some of those who were formerly warmest in their regard for the Japanese have been made to suffer most bitterly through arrest and Home Office interrogation, carried on in the most arrogant and stupid fashion.

As to foreigners in the Far East outside Japan, they have been given no chance to see the better side of Japanese character. Instead they have had to fight economic discrimination, coupled with the impudence of officials and the army, and in general they have been made to feel that they were on the way out. Japan's Axis partners are no exception. Germans in China have never favored the Japanese military adventure, which has meant only losses for them; the Italians have fared no better.

As to the Chinese, they have lost nothing of their patriotic spirit and at Chungking in particular they have never been more convinced that Japan could be beaten. During last summer, at the time Britain consented to closure of the Burma road, Chinese officials in some cases (never such men as Gen. Chiang Kai-shek at the top) felt a little softening toward the idea of Axis participation—but with the unification and stiffening of an Anglo-American front the Chinese quickly swung back more strongly than ever in the direction of their natural affiliation. Now a great many Chinese feel certain that a victory for Britain finally in Europe will result in the application of united pressure upon Japan by America and Britain to the end that peace on a fair basis be restored in the Far East.

* * *

There is always the Japanese jingo press and the voice of the excitable retired or younger officer. Such bombast receives a good press outside Japan but is little noted within the country. Rather oddly, it is the fact that many readers in the outside world hear more of the various excitements in the Japanese press than do the Japanese themselves, for the Japanese usually must read each newspaper directly if they want to learn what that paper says, whereas the foreign correspondents get the cream of the day's offerings and spread it throughout the world by means of the press associations. In any event, the Japanese do not take their papers very seriously; it is an utter impossibility to believe everything the Tokyo and Osaka press prints, for it seldom makes either coherence or elemental sense.

Naturally the Japanese keep up hope that somehow their top men, such as Premier Prince Konoye, will at long last devise means to settle the "China incident" and free factories, cargo carriers, materials, and manpower for cashing in on the war situation elsewhere. That is what the country longs for, and it realizes now that things were badly timed when hostilities were started in the middle of 1937 with the hope that the beginning of 1938 would see everything satisfactorily settled. It seems now generally realized that only Chungking, rather than the puppet regime at Nanking, holds any hope for true peace in China.

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Weekly Magazine Section

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WORLD AFFAIRS • BOOK REVIEWS *BOSTON, JANUARY 11, 1941*

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Canada Comes of Age

By Bruce Hutchinson

TWO SHIPLOADS OF CANADIAN REINFORCEMENTS SAIL FOR ENGLAND Wide World

IN OTTAWA this month the Canadian people, through their representative governments, are meeting to revise the constitution which has served them since July 1, 1867. They meet now with the realization that Canada is becoming a great state.

The Ottawa conference, where the federal government sits down on a basis of partnership with nine provincial governments, thus has a deeper significance than anyone foresaw when it was planned a couple of years ago. Then, in times of peace, it was agreed that Canada's constitution had outgrown the needs of peace. Now it is realized that the war has vastly increased the problems to be solved under the constitution but, on the other hand, has vastly increased the powers of Canadians to solve them. More than any modern event, the Ottawa conference symbolizes Canada's true coming of age.

The men who confer in Ottawa now, seeking to bring the constitution in line with the times, represent a Canada which did not exist even two years ago. In the period between the two wars Canada shrank from responsibility, sought to isolate itself from the old world. In that period Premier Mackenzie King declared that for Canada to fight in Europe again appeared like a "nightmare and sheer madness." Indeed, looking back on those 20 years, the Canadian realizes now that, for all their material gains, they marked a fallow period in the national growth which had started with such promise in 1867.

A year and a half after the beginning of the present war the Ottawa conference represents a nation on the march again. You can measure it in many ways by outward signs, visible even to the stranger. Canada has undertaken a war program far greater than it undertook in 1914. It has framed a war budget which, with the other costs of government, will take 50 cents out of every Canadian dollar this year for the use of the state.

* * *

It has deliberately decided to reduce its standard of living so that more and more of its manpower and machine power may go into war materials. It has established drastic controls over all aspects of its economy to prevent the mistakes, the inflation and the price dislocations of the World War. It has undertaken an industrial revolution, no less, to equip itself for war production. It has become Britain's chief ally.

These developments go far to indicate the fundamental change in Canada during the last 18 months, but the subtle changes in men's thinking are the more important. The Canadian people went into the war of 1914 as the children of Britain. They went into this war as the equals of Britain. This distinction, while not impressive on paper, means more in the future life of Canada than any event since Canada was founded.

As Mr. King said, Canadians would hardly have been ready to enter a European war two or three years ago. Now they regard this war not as Britain's war, but their own. Any foreigner who imagines that Canadians have been dragged into the war by Britain would change his mind if he could travel through Canada today. One answer to such a view is enough for anyone familiar with Canadian history: the French-Canadians of Quebec have accepted this war as they never accepted the World War. They, who have no blood ties with Britain, know that the future of Canada itself is at stake in this war, and the result is a unity between the French and British races in Canada such as has not been witnessed since the early days of Confederation.

It is not alone the danger of the war, however, that has re-made the thinking of Canada. It is the sudden realization of Canada's power as an ally and as an equal of Britain. Even in the World War this realization was not complete. Membership in the League of Nations, the Statute of Westminster, all the legal trappings of equality were not sufficient in 20 years of peace to remove a strange national feeling of inferiority.

This war has removed this feeling. In place of old political quarrels, party slogans, economic strife, the dominant and almost the only important thought of Canadians is of their capacity to contribute to the war. Everywhere there is a healthy self-criticism, a feeling that the country can and will do much more. Above all, a realization of Canada's untouched reserves of material, of manpower, of willingness to work and sacrafice.

Back of everything is the picture of Britain besieged, a picture which today never leaves the thoughts of Canadians. Never before have they thought of Britain fighting for her life. Never before have they looked into the abyss which opened with the collapse of France. Never before have they felt themselves directly threatened. Thus the last eight months have been the deepest national experience in the history of Canada. These months have sobered the nation, rallied it, and changed it.

Where in the past Canada has been divided largely between those who deliberately sought inferiority to Britain and those who clamored for a real equality which was Canada's for the taking, now there is only one feeling, feeling of complete partnership with Britain in a common desperate adventure. When that adventure has been accomplished, it is inconceivable that Canada will ever shrink again from the responsibilities of a great state.

Another event has changed Canada in the last year. The agreement of Ogdensberg gave Canadians a new feeling of equal partnership with their neighbors, a new sense of responsibility in the defence of a common continent. Moreover, since these negotiations were accompanied by the exchange of American destroyers for British bases, Canadians felt that their country had played no small part in bringing Britain and the United States together.

It is in this new, urgent spirit that Canada watches its leaders conferring in Ottawa. The immediate task is to bring the constitution up to date by means of a new and better distribution of taxation powers and financial responsibility as between the national government and the provinces. Whether that is accomplished now, or postponed until after the war, it must be done and all Canadians know it.

* * *

More than that, the Canadian people maturing fast in the events of this last twelve months, want their nation made stronger, want their constitution buttressed for the impact of still greater changes expected ahead. There is no thinking man in Canada today who believes that the recent steps of the war period, or the pre-war period can be retraced, that Canada will ever be the same again. Deep economic changes, a new industrialism built by the war, a prospective immigration from Britain after the war, the backwash of events in the United States—all these things force Canada to prepare for difficulties as great as those faced by its founders in the sixties. The new realization of these difficulties is the measure of Canada's mental growth in the last year and a half.

Canada asks of its leaders in conference a leadership worthy of this crisis in the Nation's life. The leaders of Canada, for their part, have a new Canadian spirit behind them—ready for sacrifice, conscious as never before of the Canadian people's capacities, demanding only that they be mobilized for the job of the war and the job of the peace to follow.

CANADA'S WAR EFFORT IN FOCUS

Trainer Planes (Top) in Mass Production; Bell Muzzles (Above) for Antiaircraft Guns Produced in a Canadian Factory; What the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (Right) Ride in 1941 Overseas

Flandin—A French Man of Property

By William Henry Chamberlin

M. FLANDIN TOWERS ABOVE EVERY GROUP

Talking with Geneva Newspapermen (left) with M. Laval (right), in Paris

FRANCE'S NEW Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Pierre Etienne Flandin, like his deposed predecessor, M. Pierre Laval, belongs in the general category of France's conservative appeasers. Like M. Laval, he had played a leading rôle on the French political stage in 1935 and 1936, when the two men alternated in the offices of Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs. And with M. Laval M. Flandin went into political obscurity after the victory of the Popular Front in the spring of 1936.

M. Flandin emerged from this semi-retirement in order to advocate the conclusion of an agreement with Hitler at the time of the crisis over Czechoslovakia in 1938. He expressed himself as opposed to general mobilization or other steps likely to lead to war and sent Hitler a telegram of greeting and congratulation after the signature of the short-lived accord of Munich.

M. Flandin was disappointed and perhaps shocked by the speedy German occupation of Czechoslovakia. After March, 1939, he abandoned open advocacy of an understanding with Germany, but his name was generally mentioned with those of French politicians who were opposed to war. He held, until his present appointment, no public office during the war and seldom participated in the debates in the Chamber of Deputies, of which he was a member. M. Flandin was M. Laval's logical choice for the office of Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Vichy Cabinet. His name was sufficiently well known to command some authority in France and abroad, and his record was acceptable to Germany.

The new French Foreign Minister now has the task of trying to obtain what alleviations are possible in the régime of occupation and in the plight of the 2,000,000 French war prisoners, without placing France completely within the German orbit.

M. Flandin and M. Laval have worked as a team in more than one Cabinet. Both are wealthy, both are opposed to anything savoring of radicalism; both were defeatist in their attitude toward the World War and hence qualified to take over when the present war ended in catastrophe.

But there are substantial differences of background and personality between the tall, gangling M. Flandin and the short, swarthy M. Laval. M. Flandin has been a pretty consistent conservative, whereas Laval started out on the extreme Left fringe of French politics and moved steadily to the Right—no uncommon course of evolution for a prospering French politician, incidentally. M. Laval was a self-made man, whereas M. Flandin inherited much of his money.

M. Flandin is a type with which one becomes familiar in the novels of Balzac and the short stories of de Maupassant, the pillar of bourgeois society, the substantial man of property. So, from the standpoint of Marshal Pétain, himself an old-fashioned nationalist and conservative but not a fascist, M. Flandin is probably a congenial and reliable collaborator. Whether he will prove sufficiently supple and pliable to hold his own in the discussions with Herr von Ribbentrop remains to be seen.

M. Flandin was Minister of Foreign Affairs on March 7, 1936, when Herr Hitler sent his troops into the demilitarized Rhineland, thereby challenging not only the "Diktat" of Versailles, but the treaty which had been freely negotiated and concluded between Germany, France, Great Britain, and Italy at Locarno.

* * *

M. Flandin then acted very much like any nationalist French Foreign Minister. He rushed over to London, where an emergency session of the League Council was hastily called, he stormed and fulminated against the German action. But at that time Great Britain was primarily interested in checking Italy in Abyssinia. There was considerable feeling in England that the Rhineland, after all, was German territory, and that a war to prevent its remilitarization would not be justifiable. The grave strategic consequence of the German reoccupation of the Rhineland were better understood in France than in England. When the Rhineland was reoccupied the chief restraining factor on German aggressive action to the East, against Austria, Czechoslovakia, and Poland, was removed. A French army could no longer thrust its way into the heart of an important German industrial area. The key to Eastern Europe had been thrown away.

It was probably realization of these facts and resentment of Great Britain's unwillingness to share the French viewpoint that transformed M. Flandin and other men like him into out-and-out appeasers during the next years. There was also another important factor. From 1936 until 1938 France was under the rule of the so-called Popular Front, a coalition of parties of the Left, ranging from the Radicals (a party that was liberal, rather than radical, in the American sense of the latter term) to the Communists. The Socialist, Leon Blum, was Premier during much of this time.

* * *

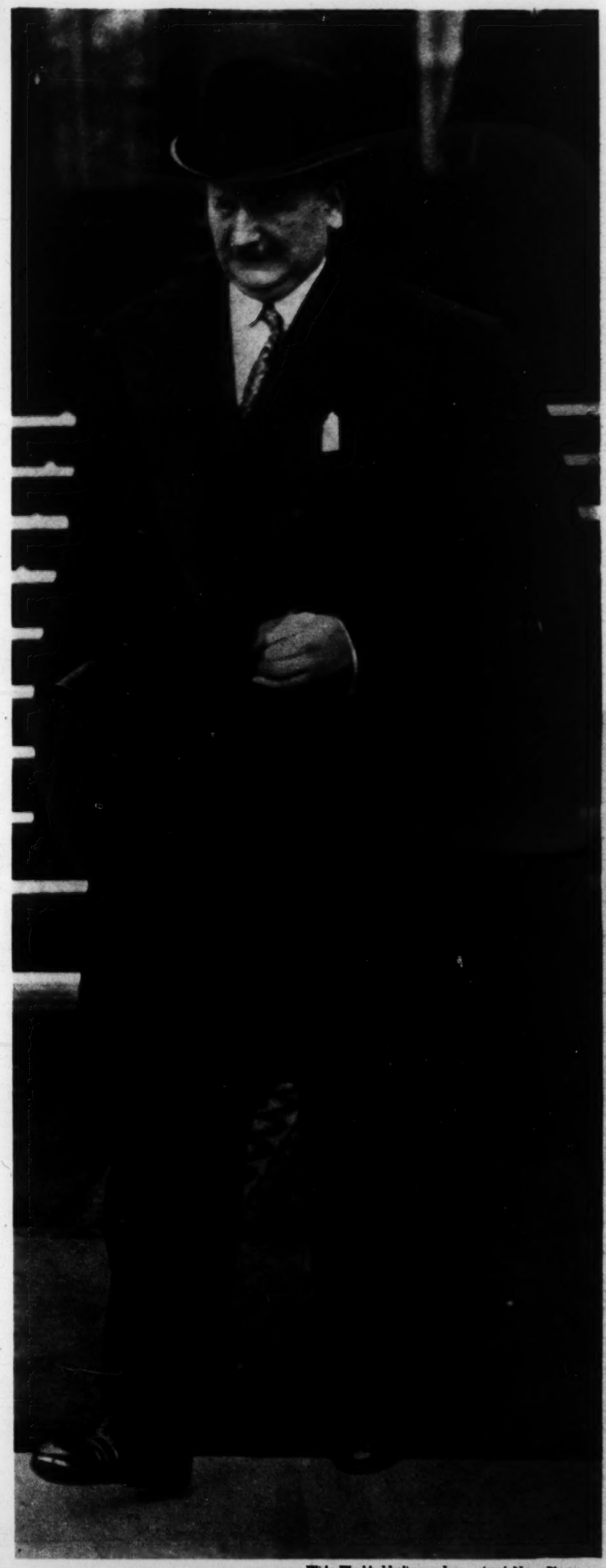
Now a Government of such pronouncedly Left character would have been regarded as a calamity by French conservatives in any event. There was much bitterness over sitdown strikes and over social legislation which was defended by its sponsors on the ground that France was merely making up for lost time in this field, but criticized by conservatives, who insisted that French industry was being crippled in international competition. Repeated devaluations of the franc added to the bitterness of the propertied classes; for holders of Government bonds saw the real value of their interest payments considerably diminished, since the cost of living in francs rose after every devaluation.

Adding to the intensity of feeling on both sides in France was the violent civil war going on in Spain. Imagine how Americans would have reacted if fierce civil war were being fought out in Canada or Mexico, and you get a notion of the bitterness of party feeling which was aroused in France by the Spanish conflict. Many of the French well-to-do classes began to feel that bolshevism was right around the corner and that war would be a prelude to revolution.

Under the impact of such forebodings M. Flandin became a French isolationist. He upheld the theory that France was safe behind the Maginot Line, that a war to check Herr Hitler in Eastern Europe would be a dangerous and useless adventure.

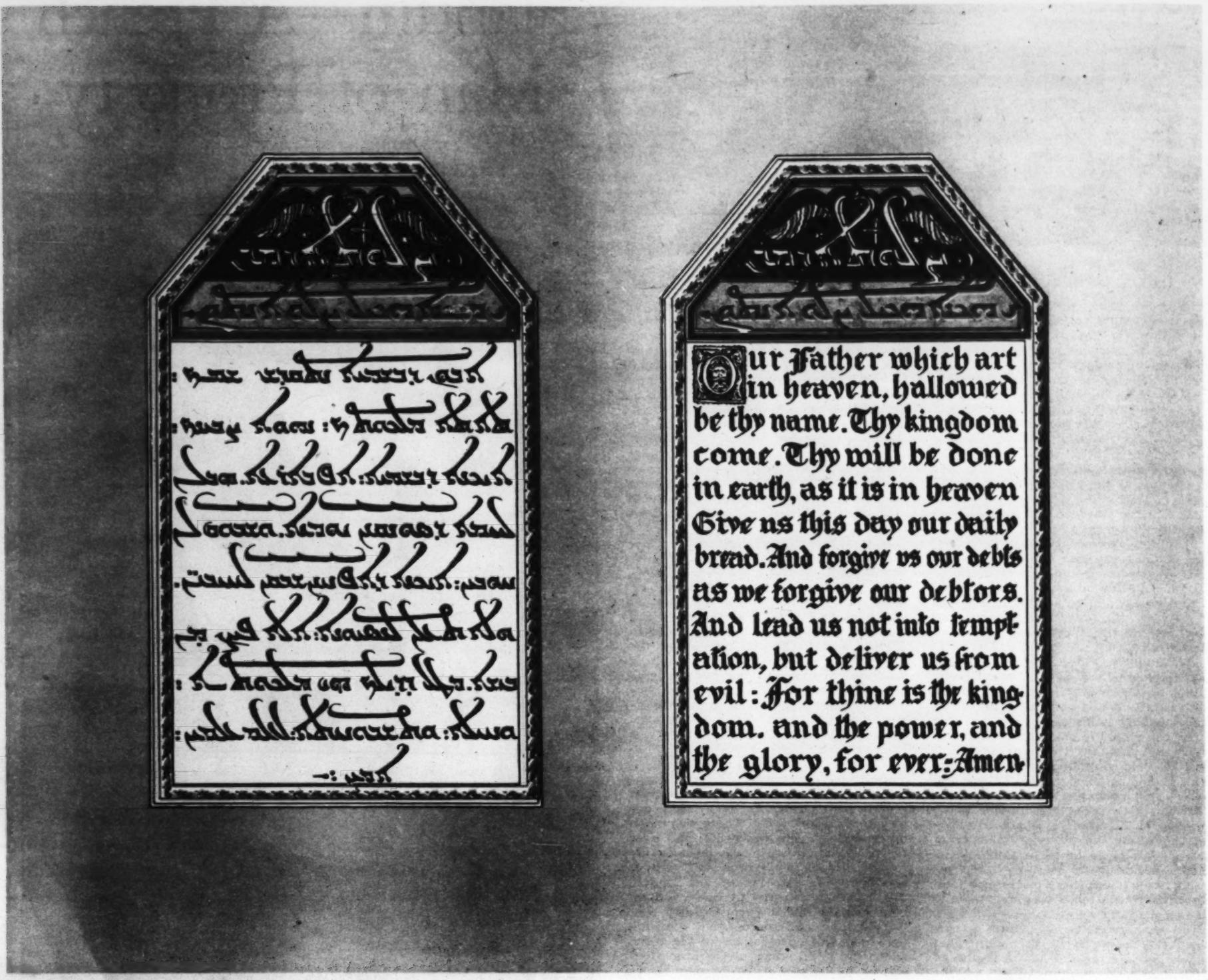
This was the line of thought which prompted him to advocate a French retreat from its treaty obligation to defend Czechoslovakia, that made him a Munichois, an advocate of giving Herr Hitler a free hand in Eastern Europe. This tendency was strong in France and was by no means confined to conservative circles during the few months which elapsed between the Pact of Munich and the German invasion of Czechoslovakia.

There is, one would imagine, little attraction in holding office as a Minister of a defeated country, constantly exposed to new demands from the victor, and held responsible by one's own people for the resultant hardships and humiliations. Yet ambition survives under the most unfavorable condition. So, M. Flandin, Premier and Foreign Minister of France when that country was considered the leading continental power, is now, after Marshal Pétain, the most prominent figure in the Government of France in defeat. He brings to this office the record and the viewpoint of a consistent champion of the rights of property. It remains to be seen whether he will prove adaptable to the difficult, perhaps revolutionary, situation which he must face.



Wide World, Harlingue, International News Photos

M. PIERRE ETIENNE FLANDIN, FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER


Our Father which art
in heaven, hallowed
be thy name. Thy kingdom
come. Thy will be done
in earth, as it is in heaven
Give us this day our daily
bread. And forgive us our debts
as we forgive our debtors.
And lead us not into temp-
tation, but deliver us from
evil: For thine is the king-
dom. and the power, and
the glory, for ever: Amen

The Lord's Prayer in Aramaic

By John Howell

THE LORD'S PRAYER in Aramaic, as pictured above, is taken from a copy of a tenth-century manuscript, by Mar Abd-Ishu, entitled "The Paradise of Eden," a thesis on Christianity. The original manuscript was in the College Museum at Urmia, Persia, until the World War (1914-18), when the Museum was destroyed by the Turks, and so this priceless book was lost to the world. However, about 50 years before the destruction of the original volume a complete copy had been made by Musa, an artist of renown, calligrapher to the Czar of Russia.

One of the most beautiful pages in the copy made by Musa is the Lord's Prayer, herewith reproduced in facsimile. The three colors used in the design—royal blue, vermilion, and turquoise—are typical of primitive Christianity in the first century. The Prayer is written in the ancient Aramaic language with the beautiful Estrangelo characters (capital letters) commonly used in the first century of the Christian Era. It is the identical prayer given by Jesus (Matt. 6:9-13) to his disciples, in the Sermon on the Mount.

The Lord's Prayer in Aramaic is contained in the "Sayings of Jesus," usually known as the Logia, or "Q" Writings (45 A. D.). These records are at least 25 years earlier than the Greek text of Matthew.

It has not been generally known that the language used by Jesus and his disciples was Aramaic, although this fact is well established by scholars. This mother-tongue of Jesus was the speech of the people of Jerusalem, in fact, of all Palestine, as well as of the Galilean villagers. For centuries it was the language of the land, and until long after the Apostolic age it continued to be the vernacular. For over a thousand years Aramaic was the most important of the great Semitic languages—throughout the Persian period down to the time of the Mohammedan conquest. It was a cultural language, the most adaptable, flexible, in all Asia. Its rich vocabulary made it the natural vehicle for a clear and flowing style.

The original Aramaic manuscript of Mar Abd-Ishu, "The Paradise of Eden," from which this copy of the Lord's Prayer was made, has an interesting history. In the tenth century, when it was written, the Caliphate of Bagdad was one of the most brilliant courts in all the world. The Caliph himself was a liberal, cultured man; to his court came scholars, poets, and philosophers from many nations. With these members of his court he held frequent open discussions on religion and philosophy.

One day there arose a debate as to the relative merits of the many different native religious beliefs, and of their respective languages. Each group, of course, claimed that its own religion was the superior religion for all mankind, and that its language was the most beautifully expressive.

The Caliph ended the debate by commanding that each religion be set forth as a thesis. Seven "Camel loads" of gold was to be the award. There was to be no time limit.

The Christian group chose Mar Abd-Ishu for the high task of the defense of Christianity. He was an Assyrian, a Nestorian theologian, and his writings were far-famed. He determined to prove his case in the beauty and richness of the language of Jesus, the Aramaic. His thesis, "The Paradise of Eden," took 23 years to complete. He gave poetic form to each chapter, some of it is considered unique, the most unusual poetry ever written, for every line could be read from right to left, or from left to right, and read the same, and mean the same. Its handiwork was exquisite, with artistic borders; and it was done in beautiful Estrangelo script. When it was finished, the author was awarded the prize, seven "Camel loads" of gold.

Musa bequeathed to his son the beautiful copy he had made of the original manuscript. A few years ago the son sold it to a friend of the family, a young Persian, M. Yonan-Malek, who recently gave the present writer the privilege of examining it.

A literal word-by-word translation of the Lord's Prayer from the text of Mar Abd-Ishu is as follows, each group of English words representing one word in Aramaic. (In the original, as in all Oriental text, it is to be read from right to left):

This Way Pray Ye:

Lines

1 Our Father That art in Heaven Hallowed be Thy name
2 Let it come thy kingdom be it thy will
3 as it is in Heaven also on earth give unto us
4 bread that we need this day forgive us
5 our debts as also we forgive those that are indebted to us
6 and not cause us to enter into temptation but deliver us from
7 the evil for thine is the kingdom the power and praise for ever and ever. Amen

It is not certain that the doxology, or last sentence, of the Lord's Prayer as we know it, "For thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever," was in the original prayer. Possibly it was added by later copyists. However, it is found in most of the translations, except the Latin and modern versions. Probably the Nestorian scholar, Mar Abd-Ishu, considered the greatest of his time, made use of very early oriental manuscripts, which have since disappeared. His inclusion of this familiar closing sentence may be an indication of its authenticity.

It is regrettable that most Aramaic manuscripts have been destroyed. There are very few available for scholars. Printed texts also are not common. The first book printed in Aramaic, which was also the first New Testament printed in any Asiatic language, was the Aramaic New Testament brought out in Vienna in 1555-56. The above illustration is the title-page of this rare volume.

The English translation of the Lord's Prayer, in the design accompanying the Aramaic, is from the King James Bible. This was a translation made in the Shakespearean, or Golden, period of English literature. In 1603, even before his coronation, King James summoned the most capable poets and scholars of the Kingdom to make an intensive study of the various Bible translations. Using the best source material then available, they worked together for eight years. The result was a matchless version.

In their case, the reward was not seven "Camel loads" of gold, the prize offered by the Caliph of Bagdad in the tenth century. Their glorious achievement was crowned by the universal recognition of the King James Bible as the standard of English literature, the greatest English classic.

The World's Fair's Legacy to Flushing

By Robert M. Hallett

THE NEW YORK World's Fair is quickly passing into memory as day by day the axes of demolition workers raze more buildings. The vanishing Fair leaves in its stead pleasant recollections for millions of persons in all parts of the United States and the world. Its legacy to the future is not confined to reminiscences, however, for its site is to become Flushing Meadow Park, a beautiful addition to New York City's park system, in place of the unsightly dump and marshes which occupied the area before the Fair development.

On its completion the park will comprise 1,220 acres of land and water features. It will be one and one half times larger than Central Park and will represent about one sixth of the total acreage of parks in the borough of Queens.

The Park Department has laid before Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia specifications calling for the outlay of $4,000,000 to convert the Fair grounds into a modern park. Under the department's present plan work on the project will begin early this year and the park will be completed in 1943. Sections of it will be opened to the public as finished, however.

* * *

The improvement of the Flushing River marshes and Corona dumps from one of the most blighted areas in the city five years ago to a well-laid-out park that will burgeon with lawns, trees, cement walks, trim pools and wide lakes was made possible by the selection of the site for the World's Fair. The section was formerly covered with a pall of smoke from smoldering rubbish. Land values adjacent to this district were at rock-bottom with no takers.

The first development plan of the park was sketched in 1936 by the New York City Park Department, headed by Robert Moses. On this basic plan designers determined the position of the World's Fair, the grading of the ash heaps, the shaping of the lakes and the locations of major bridges, both vehicular and pedestrian, so as to satisfy the needs of the Fair and the park that was to follow. Later, detailed plans were worked out in co-operation between designers in the Department of Parks and the World's Fair board of design.

The agreement between the city and the Fair Corporation provides that all buildings, structures, and other facilities not useful for park purposes must be demolished and removed within four months after termination of the big show on Oct. 27 last.

A total of $59,000,000 has been spent by Federal, State, and City governments and the Fair Corporation on basic improvements such as grading and filling in of the marshes and dumps, subsurface utilities, roads, sidewalks, landscaping, boat basin, and bridges. The accomplished and projected improvements have prompted a building boom in the districts bordering the park site and Queens officials predict a rapid increase in population in that area.

The Park Department intends that the park will be self-supporting. All its facilities are expected to be well patronized by residents of Queens and other sections of the city. In addition to regular free park activities, facilities have been planned which will be revenue-producing, such as indoor ice skating, roller skating, sports exhibitions, conventions, a swimming pool and bath house, pedal boats, rowboat concessions, tennis courts and lockers, food and refreshment concessions.

Flushing Meadow Park has been designed to satisfy many sorts of recreational needs. Young athletes will have numerous playfields and facilities for their enjoyment and those who like the more passive type of recreation will be provided for in the informal landscapes, formal malls, gardens, picnic areas, an arboretum, a bird sanctuary, and 31 miles of walks through wooded lanes around Meadow and Willow Lakes.

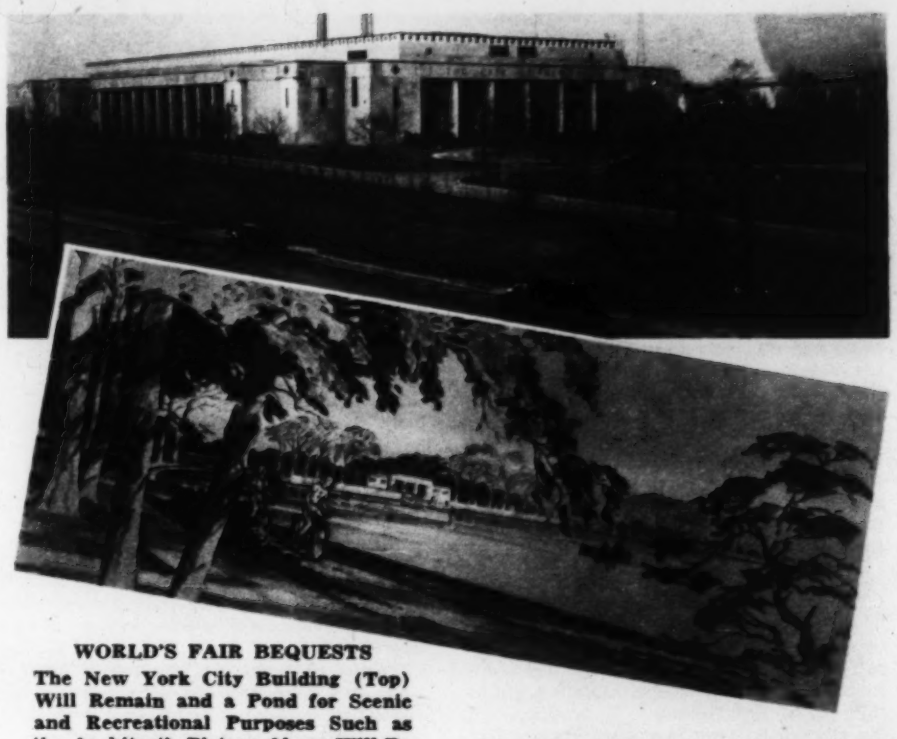
Zoning laws ensure that no side shows, hot-dog stands, billboards, parking lots or tourist camps will clutter the approach to the park. Three extensive transit systems covering widely spread residential areas of four boroughs will provide rapid and economical transportation to the park.

* * *

The World's Fair has bequeathed several practical and artistic structures which were part of the World of Tomorrow. They are the New York City Building, the New York State Exhibit, the Aviation Building, the House of Jewels, Masterpieces of Art Building, the Japanese Government Pavilion and its gardens, which are to be enlarged; Gardens on Parade, the B. F. Goodrich Building and automobile testing track, five pedestrian bridges, the Turkish fountain, the Polish tower and Equestrian statue, the Argentine Pylon, the Star Pylon, the Budd Steel shelters and several small field houses.

The old Flushing River, which was a tidal stream, has been dammed so as to keep out the salt water and to control the level of the fresh-water lakes. Throughout the major part of the park the lakes, pools, and streams which beautified the Fair will become a strong, unified element of design. Meadow Lake, the larger of the two, is 91 acres in extent, three quarters of a mile long and one fifth of a mile wide. Willow Lake covers approximately 55 acres.

The Park recreation office in the Borough of Queens has been forced to deny hundreds of permits to organized groups for recreational purposes in recent years for the reason that there are not sufficient playfields to take care of all the requests. Flushing Meadow Park is expected to make up this deficiency.



WORLD'S FAIR BEQUESTS

The New York City Building (Top) Will Remain and a Pond for Scenic and Recreational Purposes Such as the Architect's Picture Above Will Be Added to the Setting

The buildings in the northern sector of the Fair are being removed first. The entire area, comprising 70 acres and including the site of the Fair's city parking field, will be the largest active recreational area in the city. This will be the first section of the park opened to the public.

In the major recreation area will be a full-size football field inside a one-quarter-mile running track complete with bleachers. The area will also include three other football fields, 12 baseball diamonds of regulation size, 40 handball courts, and 50 tennis courts. Rugby, soccer, hockey, cricket, and lacrosse will also be played in this area.

Other parts of the park will have smaller play areas spotted in sections of the park near Corona, Forest Hills, Kew Gardens, and other districts. For roller-skating enthusiasts certain of the main promenades in the park will be opened at specific times. A six-mile bicycle path is planned.

Meadow Lake and Willow Lake will accommodate thousands of ice skaters. Other facilities to be included in the park are a large 18-hole "pitch and putt" golf course, five miles of bridle paths, and a pony track for youngsters. The oval lagoon on the central mall, known as the Lagoon of Nations during the Fair, will be the resort of model yachtsmen.

Visitors desiring recreation of the quieter type will seek the Kew Gardens, or southern end of the park where the bird sanctuary, to be set up in Willow Lake, an arboretum, picnic areas, bridle paths, and wooded lands will offer diversion.

In most of the city parks in built-up sections of the city insufficient area has prevented the setting aside of much space for picnicking, and it has been the Park Department's practice to include picnic facilities only in parks on the city outskirts. In Flushing Meadow Park, however, the planners have set aside 33 acres bordering Meadow Lake, where fireplaces, tables, seats, shade, and woodland atmosphere will be provided.

Pageants, musical shows, band concerts, and spectacles will be staged under Park Department auspices by private enterprise in the 12,000-seat, $2,000,000 amphitheater, part of the New York State's permanent building where the Aquacade, popular water musicale, played to millions during the Fair.

One half of the main floor space of the New York City Building has been constructed to provide ice skating, ice hockey,

(Continued on page 12)

Social Service Steps Out

By Theodore Irwin

RUMBLINGS of a gentle revolution in the business of running a political powerhouse are disturbing veteran politicians in New York these days. Out in a densely populated sector of Brooklyn, leaders of a long-established club have taken to the startling notion of applying social work techniques to their constituents. Since the first of last year, a trained case worker has been carried on the club's pay roll. Pronounced a success, the experiment has been approved by the borough's boss and steps are being taken to place professional social workers in other district clubs throughout the city.

Business, too, is slowly coming around to the idea that it is profitable to deal with happily adjusted people. In five states, veteran welfare workers have been engaged by associations of small-loan companies to help rehabilitate broken-down families of borrowers. Several of the nation's largest department stores have added former family case workers to their staffs to counsel troubled employees. New York's 19,000 policemen may now take their worries to their own "social welfare clinic." Although it has still to take the proportions of a trend, executives in large-scale enterprises are more and more inclined to utilize a profession that has sprung up to help people meet their personal difficulties.

* * *

What is known as "case work" is aimed to help people themselves to cope with their perplexities, to help them become self-maintaining, not only in their adjustment to the economic situation but to their total environment. In undertaking the adjustment, the case worker assembles and analyzes all the information available about the client's situation; then plans a method of handling the exigency by co-operating with family, friends, and employer, and by utilizing the social resources of the community, such as hospitals, clinics, schools, and courts. Assistance other than monetary is emphasized, and the laboratory method rather than the rule of thumb is applied to the treatment.

At the Kings Highway Democratic Club in Brooklyn, where social work first crept into politics, the case worker is lank, bespectacled, 31-year-old James Bronner, who typifies the new school in the profession. His work with the voters in the Second Assembly District, the most populated political division in the State—it houses a heterogeneous population of over 450,000—is being closely watched by leaders in Tammany and Republican clubs throughout the city. The project may well have a far-reaching effect. For the backbone of the political machine in the United States has long been the local units or clubs, holding direct ties to the voters. In recent years, the effectiveness of clubs in most communities has been considerably weakened not only by the inclusion of a vast number of political jobs in civil service but perhaps more so by the development of municipal, state, and federal welfare agencies.

In New York, under a Fusion city administration, many of the political clubs have been disintegrating. Few jobs to hand out, fewer "services" to offer. The "services"—a ton of coal, a month's rent, clothing, food in an emergency—are now being dispensed by such agencies as the Home Relief Bureaus, Veterans Relief, Board of Child Welfare, and some 800 other private and public organizations and hospitals in the city. Before the public agencies' entrance into the field of assistance, the club performed a number of their functions on a haphazard and personal basis. Today there is little left for it to do.

The idea of having a trained case worker in the Kings Highway Club originated with Judge Murray Hearn, of Brooklyn's City Court, unofficial Democratic co-leader in the district. Sitting on the executive board of welfare organizations for years, Judge Hearn began to think in terms of "community needs." Three years ago, he enrolled as a part-time student at the New York School of Social Work and was soon awakened to some of the implications of current social problems. To do something about them, he turned to his political club. Judge Hearn had a hard time converting the old-line politicians to his case-worker-in-a-clubhouse idea, and to his belief that the district machine must be remodeled.

Bronner, an experienced trouble-shooter employed during the day at a family welfare agency, hung up his shingle evenings in a tiny airless room of the ramshackle old clubhouse. At first he met with scorn, skepticism, and indifference from most of the 168 captains in the district. But by the time the first six months' experimental period was over, they were sending him their "tough cases," gathering respect for their social worker. Today, Bronner feels that the club has accepted the idea of the helping process—but largely in terms of "doing for" rather than "helping with." He'd prefer to show the wandering, the desperate, the frightened what they themselves can do about their difficulties.

"Should I apply for Old-Age Assistance?" "Do I have to sell my house to get Board-of-Child-Welfare Relief?" "I've been suspended from Home Relief—help me get back." Such are the counsel and favors asked of the district leader, and, while he may be vaguely aware of the existence of certain welfare organizations in his community, he does not know how people should use them. At other clubs, leaders have been stalling their constituents until probably much of their following fell off. It was Judge Hearn who realized that these are the problems of welfare agencies. Yet, with considerable stigma still attached to the private welfare or "charitable" agency, many people prefer to come to the political club, where any assistance they may obtain comes under the traditionally acceptable heading of patronage or "influence."

In several of the new fields penetrated by case work, the practitioner is self-trained, no product of an institution for social work. In New York's Police Department, the head of its social welfare bureau has developed his own special technique as it should be applied to officers of the law. New York's clinic for policemen was established in February, 1938, by the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association. Heading the bureau is Patrolman William McDonald, who has been taking numerous courses in psychology, sociology, and economics at a local university. For three years, McDonald experimented by handling the problems of the 200 men in the police telegraph bureau, then carried the job over to the Association. There, flanked by three assistants, McDonald now is unsalaried host to the woes of the city's 19,000 policemen. An outsider, though professionally trained, would get nowhere, according to McDonald. His wife, whom he has been tutoring for years, assists him by making home visits, mainly to see wives of policemen.

Offices of the bureau are packed all day. It has handled 1,700 cases and effected loans of more than a million dollars to debt-ridden policemen. Although the chief worry of most policemen in difficulty is tangled finances, almost invariably debt is accompanied by other disturbing factors. A policeman's lot, it appears, is a terrific strain. There is the matter of changing day and night shifts, with the problem of adjusting to different eating and sleeping arrangements; exposure to a variety of weather conditions; the "constant pressure of forces that would corrupt his character"; the tempo of studying at odd hours for promotion examinations; the stress of remaining alert to a total of 365 departmental rules.

* * *

The clinic's purpose is to get to the men before they reach the cracking point. Records show that hundreds of policemen have been saved from demoralization and dismissal.

For the most part, the solution to a policeman's problems is practical. Officer F. went to loan sharks in an emergency, ending up by having the interest alone on his debts mount to more than his salary. McDonald found jobs for Officer F.'s sister and father, consolidated his debts, and had them placed with a reputable loan agency charging normal interest.

Frequently an insolvent policeman, having shown his inability to handle his own financial affairs, is asked to assign his pay check to McDonald, who takes over full control of the client's income. Every pay day, McDonald shows him in detail how his income should be disbursed to meet his obligations; eventually, the policeman himself learns how to manage his finances.

It's evidently good business for great department stores to see that their employees obtain guidance when they need

(Continued on page 15)

Camera Guild, Inc.

WIDENER MEMORIAL LIBRARY ON THE HARVARD CAMPUS Charles Phelps Cushing, Bachrach

Harvard Minute Men of '41

By William R. Frye

Educational institutions throughout the United States and Canada have entered upon organized activities aimed at protecting the democratic process and preserving the ideals of individual freedom. Typical of such activities is the work of "American Defense, Harvard Group."

INSPIRED BY THE CONVICTION that America needs to be on guard, 900 Harvard men—and Harvard women, too—have banded together in a twentieth-century crusade. Its objectives are permanent freedom, happiness, and independence for every American man, woman, and child. Its immediate objective is to awaken a still partly dormant public opinion to the threats confronting democracy. Taken as a whole, its aim is no less than the assurance of a future for America.

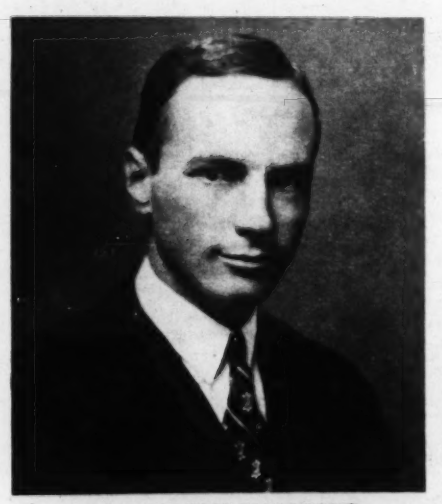
"Never has the issue facing the United States been clearer," Dr. Ralph Barton Perry of Harvard University says. "It is not merely what we are but what we stand for that is in danger. The Axis powers reject item for item the very creed to which America is dedicated. That creed is not American in any narrow sense—it is the creed of Christianity and of civilization. It is the creed of natural science and of every universal religion. . . . It is the creed of freedom and of peace.

"The Axis powers stand for ruthless aggression, pride of race, the corruption of the human mind, and the crushing of individual liberties. Wherever they go they carry, spread, and enforce these doctrines. They are powerfully armed, and their ambition knows no bounds. They mean to overwhelm resistance in every part of the world."

Those who have enlisted in "American Defense, Harvard Group," see skepticism, indifference, and inertia still all too prevalent. They are convinced that such truths must be proclaimed without ceasing. Dr. Perry, who is Edgar Pierce Professor of Philosophy at Harvard, continues:

"They [the Axis powers] number America among their opponents because its creed is in its essence opposed to theirs. . . . We [of American Defense, Harvard Group] believe that at this moment America's national interest and safety

DR. RALPH BARTON PERRY



PROF. MASON HAMMOND

PAUL P. CRAM

PROF. SIDNEY P. SIMPSON

coincide with the defense of Britain. . . . We believe that the safety and interest of America require a prompt and efficient preparation to meet force with force, and the threat of armed aggression with a readiness for armed defense. We believe that the Axis powers now present such a threat, and that it is suicidal to ignore or belittle that threat. . . . We are equally concerned with the development of our own democratic institutions. . . .

"The American people have no choice in the matter. . . . If we are to survive, we must be true to ourselves and at the same time strong."

American Defense, Harvard Group, is an organization that employs no fanfare. Its imposing title, if spoken, would mean little to thousands throughout the country who have felt its influence. Some Harvard students do not even know it exists.

At the center is an unprepossessing single room on the top floor of Widener Library. About the walls is a battery of shelves; there are several desks and a long, narrow table usually loaded with pamphlets, broadsides, mimeographed statements, and paper-covered books. Here a secretarial staff co-ordinates the variegated activities of a modern educational crusade—activities which range from providing homes for British refugee children to proposing plans for military training of college youth. The Harvard men are interested in rebuilding America, too—in alleviating injustice, insecurity, and frustration. They are laboring to unite those who would reform with those who would defend in one forward-looking movement.

The story of this crusade dates from May and June, when the news of the Battle of France was still fresh. Almost by chance a handful of far-sighted professors gathered in the Faculty Club for dinner one evening to discuss channels for possible action. Among them were Sidney P. Simpson, Professor of Law in the Harvard Law School, and now advisor to the Assistant Secretary of War; Mason Hammond, Associate Professor of Latin and Greek; Harold J. Coolidge and James C. Greenway, Jr., officers in the Museum of Comparative Zoology; Paul P. Cram, Instructor in History; and Philip Hofer, Curator of Printing and Graphic Arts.

What could be done? To cynical popular opinion the professor too often is a detached and superior repository of impressive but useless knowledge, whose interference in the realm of "practical reality" is to be viewed with raised eyebrows, if not actively resented.

How to overcome this unconscious prejudice? What to do when obstructionists cried—as they inevitably would cry—"hysteria" and "warmongering"? Could an office in Widener Library command a national audience?

These were but a few of the questions. Skepticism aside, however, they decided to mail out an appeal for support. "We are organizing those officers of Harvard University who believe that immediate action is imperative for the defense of the United States," they wrote. "The collapse of France makes it even more urgent to aid those who are resisting Germany and take prompt defense measures in this country."

To the first meeting, some 15 men came; to a second, twice that number. By Sept. 15, American Defense, Harvard Group, had more than 600 members. Two months later, there were approximately 900. This number included teachers, students, graduates, and employees—with wives and other members of their families.

These men and women formed the front line of the Harvard crusade. To gain a wide audience for their convictions, they first selected a committee on "Press and Writing," with Donald C. McKay, Assistant Professor of History, in charge. His duty was to be that of keeping in contact with the newspapers and magazines. A "Committee on Radio and Speaking" naturally followed. And others: to care for British refugee children, to study public opinion, to plan for the military and naval training of college youth, to handle specifically American morale and national unity, and to promote the idea of similar American Defense Groups at other colleges and universities.

With membership and organization provided for, other problems—even those which had in prospect seemed most formidable—were taken in stride. Prestige supplanted prejudice. To the newspapers, the opinions of 900-odd Harvard men and their wives made a good story, and the group found little trouble in getting front-page notice. Minor storms of criticism there were; the Crimson, student daily, attacked them editorially as "thinly veiled interventionists," and the isolationist Student Union distributed leaflet diatribes. But these had little effect.

Activities multiplied. Each week, the Committee on Press and Writing prepared a letter to the membership which listed possible subjects for timely letters to the editor. Accordingly, the flow of contributions over Harvard signatures became steady instead of spasmodic. Between July and November, an average of 10 a week found their way into print.

Special "feature" articles were assigned to members of the Committee and, when written, were offered to magazines and newspapers. Contacts with editors of a "selected group of strategically located newspapers throughout the country" (Dr. Perry) gradually gave these articles wider and wider publicity until "Latin America Looks to the United States for Leadership," by Samuel E. Morison, was carried not only in some 400 United States papers, but also in Portuguese and Spanish translations, in 300 newspapers of Latin America.

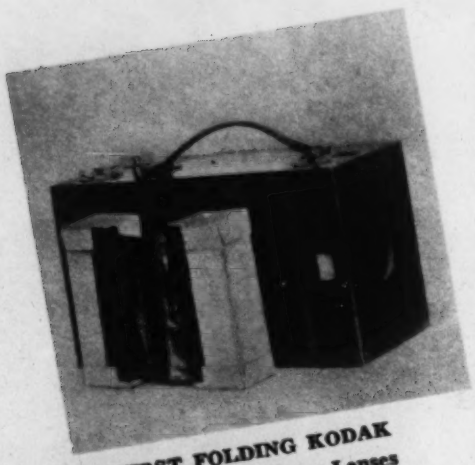
On the home front, frequent statements on headline issues were signed by the Harvard Group as a whole and given to the Boston and New York dailies. Analytical studies of the draft bill (then before Congress) and other proposed legislation were offered to the groups affected. And, going outside Harvard, the Committee engaged a number of prominent Americans to write installments of a widely read series entitled "What Democracy Means to Me."

Then American Defense, Harvard Group, began to use radio and the speaker's platform. For "New England Town Meeting of the Air," popular radio program which sponsors debates on current issues, Harvard has supplied weekly speakers almost without interruption since the middle of July. Women's clubs, local improvement societies, University Alumni

(Continued on page 12)

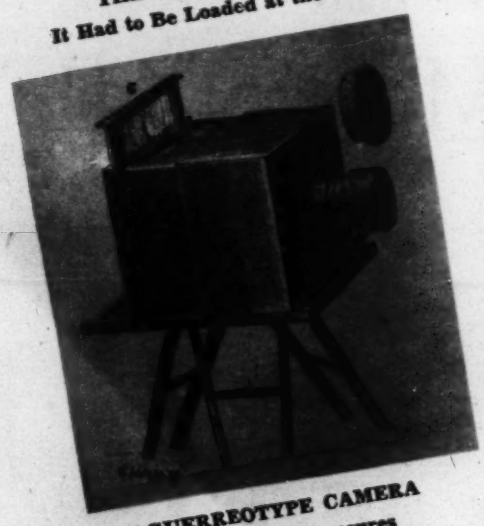
You Press the Bu

By Edward Cullis



THE FIRST FOLDING KODAK
Focussing Permitted Better Lenses

THE EARLIEST KODAK
It Had to Be Loaded at the Factory



THE DAGUERREOTYPE CAMERA
Required 10-Minute Exposures

FIRST DAYLIGHT-LOADING KODAK
Gave Amateur Photography an Impetus

THANKS TO THE AMATEUR, photography is a big business today. And when you consider motion pictures as a branch of photography you are dealing with a four billion dollar industry. All of which may be traced back to the amateur, the snapshotter. George Eastman was after the vast potential amateur trade when he finally worked out a practical film camera.

Today, it is estimated, there are 19,000,000 cameras in use in the United States alone. A total of 700,000,000 snapshots are taken each year. According to a survey made independently of any photographic manufacturing or supply interest, more than $100,000,000 was spent in the United States on amateur photography in 1939. For figures in Great Britain and Canada one would not have been far off in taking population proportions and relative conditions as a general guide to comparable interest in camera work before the war began.

People bought Mr. Eastman's early camera on the strength of his slogan: "You press the button, and we'll do the rest." His first apparatus when you bought it came loaded with sufficient sensitized material to take 100 pictures. When you had snapped them all you sent the camera to Rochester, N. Y. There the films were removed from the camera, developed and printed, and the camera was returned reloaded.

Today, using the kodachrome color film you follow the same procedure, short of shipping of the camera itself. Nowadays, thanks to the ingenious roll film magazines, you can ship the exposed film to Rochester and get it back in a week or so mounted in separate card holders and glowing with the beauty of colors representing those in nature. Much professional use is made of this color film, but it is the enormous quantity that could be sold to amateurs that made it worth while for Eastman to spend a million dollars perfecting kodachrome and another million to design and build the ingenious machines required to process this film. It can be had in cut film sizes, in bantam and 35 millimeter sizes for miniature camera use, and in 16 and 8 millimeter rolls for amateur movies.

Then there is dufaycolor, well-liked by many because of the pastel-like tones that it often achieves when, like similar slides made in kodachrome, it is projected on a screen or on the living room wall. The amateur gets a new thrill out of these home-made murals and motion pictures in full color. Those who know their way about the darkroom may even undertake to process dufaycolor themselves, for it is a comparatively simple "reversal" procedure, involving development, bleaching and redevelopment. Black-and-white slides have been practical for amateurs only with film that was sent after exposure to the manufacturers to go through the reversal process that has until recently been necessary in producing the "positives" that are used for projection. Now Eastman sells a film that any amateur can process without reversal in his home film tank with the materials in the kit sold to go with the film.

No wonder the big photographic supply houses are solicitous in their efforts to serve the amateurs, for they are the reasons for the business's existence. In return, amateurs, with their tireless interest in experiment, have helped modern photography to some of its improvements, just as radio developed under a heavy vote of thanks for devices first hit upon by the amateur wireless set builders. There are some who believe that television would be much farther advanced than it is today if the big radio companies had made it easy for amateur set builders to experiment with wireless transmission of visual images.

NADAR, FIRST AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHER
Daumier Drew This Cartoon of a Wealthy Amateur Who Made a Successful Camera Flight Over Paris on Oct. 4, 1863

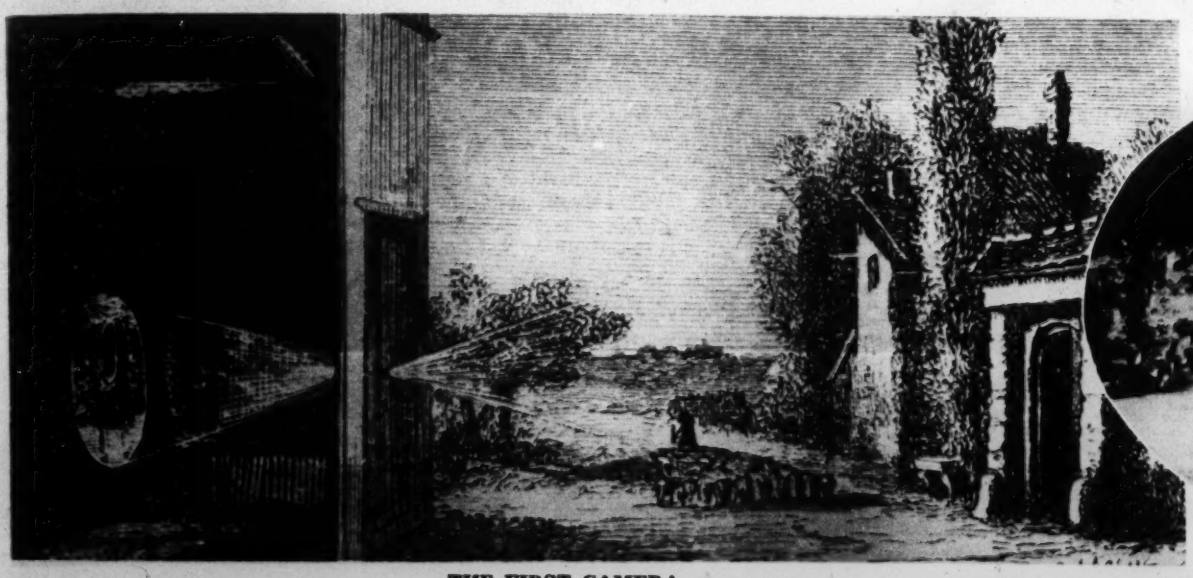
Behind kodachrome resides this same amateur experimentation, for it is credited to Leopold Godowsky, Jr., violinist, and his chum Leopold Mannes, pianist. Both are sons of musicians. They became absorbed in the problem of perfecting a color film for amateurs that would make no use of the "screen" that was the basis of numerous existing color processes. Their aim was the substitution of dye images, representing natural color values, for the images that built up gradation of tone in the silver nitrate on the ordinary black-and-white film. They got along so far in their results in makeshift darkrooms that Eastman took them over and made them a part of the laboratory force at Rochester which finally worked out the process on a commercial, quantity production basis.

Euclid studied light refractions as diversion from mathematics, and many of the ancient philosophers and natural scientists were fascinated by problems connected with lenses. The camera obscura was known for centuries before Bacon devised an arrangement of lenses and mirrors which made possible the transfer of an image of an object to a viewing surface. What was needed then was a means of recording the image.

In 1813 Niepce in France discovered that bitumen was sensitive to light. Later he joined forces with Daguerre, who was in search of a recording medium. Finally came daguerreotypes, which were the result of submitting a highly polished silver plate to iodine vapor, exposing the plate in a camera, and then submitting the plate to the mercury vapor, which condensed on the plate in minute drops, in relationships representing the values of light and shade in the object photographed. Only single copies could be made.

Still the amateur could not participate. But by 1840 the English investigator, Henry Fox Talbot, was producing photographs by the calotype process, which permitted the transference of an image to paper and its multiplication as prints. It was then the dawn arrived for the non-professional. This was photography as we know it today, achieved by exposing in a camera negative material that had been sensitized with silver iodide, to be followed by the development of the latent image by means of gallic acid. What followed were simply improvements upon Fox Talbot's methods.

The speedier collodion process brought in the "wet plates," which are used even today in half-tone engraving. The process had this limitation: the plates had to be



THE FIRST CAMERA
Scene Outside Projected Through Hole in Door Onto Wall of Darkened Room

PHOTOGRAPH MADE WITHOUT A LENS
A Film Recorded the Scene Through a Pinhole in Thin Brass

Button . . .

exposed before the collodion that had been poured onto a sheet of glass, and sensitized in the dark by a wash of nitrate of silver, had become dry. In spite of this, the roving photographer was born at last. A strong man could tote the necessary apparatus about on his back, with the help of a small boy, but generally he found it well to use a mule and a boy, for there had to be a portable darkroom of some sort, and the cameras of those days ran heavily to pounds instead of the ounces that they weigh today. Plates as large as 16 by 20 inches were employed in the days when the modern uses of the enlarger had hardly been imagined. Yet photographers of the early days made wet plate pictures all over the American west before there were railroads through to the coast.

Along about 60 years ago dry plates came into use, and the photographer could travel alone. Still he had to be a husky because of the sheer weight of the glass and wood he had to transport. The big change came with the kodak. This was the Eastman camera that succeeded the first "You press the button and we'll do the rest" machine. The kodak could be loaded and unloaded in daylight with roll film. Amateurs then increased a thousand fold. By the millions they took to printing their own pictures on papers that could be used in daylight: albumen and platinum, even salt prints and blue prints, the latter being thought appropriate for snow scenes.

Then came another big boost in photograph interest for people who wished to pursue their hobbies evenings, the developing papers that were fast enough to be printed at night by artificial light. Photographic stores came down from the second floor back of office buildings, where rents were low, to street floor front where sales volume was big. Today there are so many camera supply houses in some cities that they may be found clustering in districts of their own, a dozen or more stores in a group.

Within the stores from two to a score of clerks or more are busy all day selling supplies to the buyers who know what they want—they are in the majority—or listening sympathetically to those less informed who seek information as to the speeds of films, the uses of filters, the best choice of enlargers for the purchaser's particular needs, the correct grade of paper to use for contact prints and enlargements from negatives of varying quality. It is part of the business to meet all comers with patience and good humor, for bewildered customers will naturally go where they can obtain the information they need.

Camera work may be simple to those who have been dallying with photography since the days when most serious work was done with glass plate cameras, and the snapshotters were satisfied with box cameras which had at best three lens openings to give some flexibility to the one speed called "instantaneous." The great majority of camera users still begin with the box cameras, and find them satisfactory for all the photography they ever care to do. The industry is careful of its box camera trade, not failing to introduce improvements such as the near and far lens and bettered film transport. For the box camera trade, probably, is an anchor to the windward for the trade. Film is just as profitable to sell to the owner of the box that costs $1.95 as it is to the possessor of a miniature domestic or imported instrument costing $35 to $175, yet which uses the same priced film.

Those who wish the ultimate in snapshots today may invest $400 in a special "stroboscopic" lighting apparatus, by means of which it is possible to make exposures at 1-30,000th of a second. With this apparatus the flutterings of a hummingbird's wings have been photographically "stopped" for the first time, and in color. That is going some, as color film has a speed factor of only 8 as compared with the 24 factor of ordinary black and white film.

Film speeds have been stepped up fabulously within the past few years, so that the amateur new to photography takes snapshots indoors at night, with the aid of two photo floods, that the old-timer would have attempted only with the aid of a flashlamp, which was loaded with magnesium powder and went off in an unpleasant flare leaving a smelly and lingering cloud of smoke. For flashes now bulbs filled with aluminum wire or foil provide intense illumination. Flash photography has now been adapted to the lowest-priced box camera field. Several manufacturers now make such cameras complete with the flash unit for $6 or less.

The minicam fans now have films with a speed rating of 90 and even more, making it possible to make pictures at 1-60th of a second at ice shows, hockey contests and other strongly lighted indoor events. Even color may be used if the moment is chosen when movement is momentarily arrested, and it is found that 1-10th of a second exposure may be used with the lens open to f2. Miniature cameras became a bit of a nuisance a few years back, theatrical managers felt, and a ban was placed on photographers in most theaters.

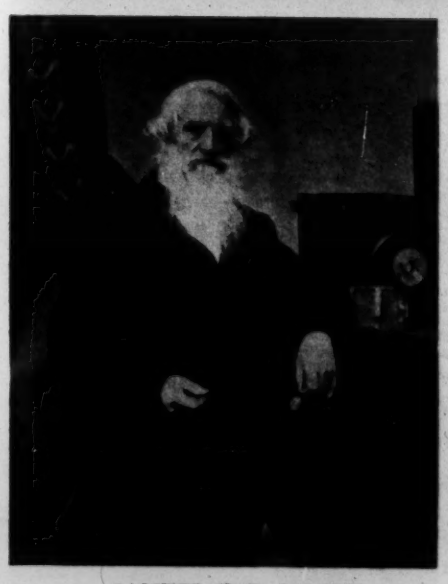
Some there are who are baffled by no laboratory problem, who cheerfully undertake the six hour job of processing usually needed to make a first class print in colors from three matched color-separation negatives. Some even have "one shot" color cameras which make the three negatives with a single exposure. This apparatus runs into such money that usually only professionals follow this line.

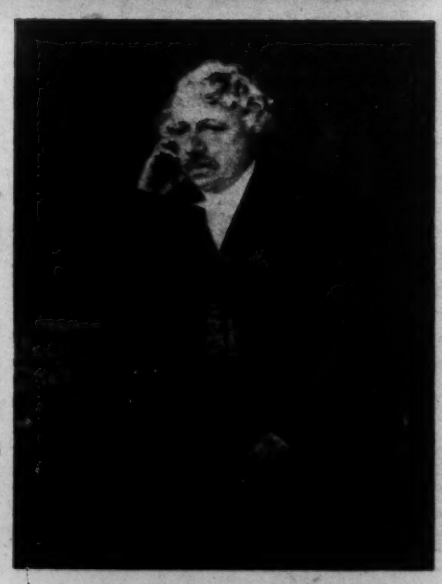
But it is the plain, unpretentious variety of snapshotter who makes the business possible. The owners of moderate-priced cameras by the millions drop into the corner store with their week-end films of a Monday morning on the way to work, and pick them up with the finished prints when they go home in the late afternoon.

The Bettman Archive, Brown Brothers, New York Public Library, Eastman Kodak Co., John J. Rowlands

MODERN CAMERA SPEEDS

Extra Fast Film Used to Photograph Skaters in Ice Ballet at 1-60th of a Second, by Performance Spotlights. With Lens at f2. Deanna Durbin Photographed in a Movie Theater as Pictures Passed on the Screen, 1-10th of a Second, With Lens at f3.5. Splash Made by a Drop of Milk, Photographed With Edgerton Flash in 1-500,000th of a Second





SAMUEL F. B. MORSE **LOUIS JACQUES DAGUERRE**

Morse, Inventor of Telegraphy, Introduced Photography to America. Henry Meade of New York Made This Daguerreotype of Daguerre; and (Above) a Cincinnati Daguerreotype Gallery of 1854

CELEBRITY DOGGED BY PRESS PHOTOGRAPHERS

Prophecy of a Woodcut Artist, Made in 1870, That Came True

Among the New Books

Philippine Saga

Philippine Saga, by Marius John. New York: House of Field. $2.

PHILIPPINE independence, Japanese aggression, fortification of Guam—such lively current topics as these testify to an increasing American interest in Far Eastern developments. Unquestionable signs of a general awakening throughout the United States to the opportunities and the dangers which lie in this direction give special impact to Marius John's "Philippine Saga."

Mr. John's impressions of life in the Philippines dates back to the turbulent time just before the turn of the century when Uncle Sam, fired by a great sense of pity for the oppressed natives and a realization of the wealth of untapped natural resources within the islands, went forth clothed in the armor of righteous imperialism to wrest control of them from Spain. The author went in the khaki cloth of an American volunteer soldier straight from the pacifist background of a Pennsylvania Quaker schooling.

Those were the days when the name of Aguinaldo was a whisper on people's lips everywhere in the United States and the Islands. The fiery Filipino had led the American forces a merry chase before a hard-boiled colonel of Kansas Volunteers whom the Old Guard regarded disdainfully for never having been to West Point, a soldier named Funston, ran the native firebrand to earth. Incidentally the achievement earned Aguinaldo's captor a brigadier-general's star in the Regular Army.

This event—second only to Dewey's silencing of the Spanish forts in the little pre-breakfast sortie known in naval history as the battle of Manila—eased the tension in the Philippines and Uncle Sam settled down to the task of rubbing the rough edges off his newly adopted little brown nephews. This resulted in a big demand for teachers. The better-educated soldiers were given an opportunity to apply for teaching positions. Mr. John passed the test and turned to teaching.

His Philippine saga revolves largely around his wide range of experience in helping to Americanize the native children. This was no easy undertaking for the reason that the departing Spaniards appear to have implanted seeds of fear and distrust in the natives' minds regarding their new "masters." Mr. John relates how the coming of American staffs in some communities caused the natives to forsake their homes and hide in the hills.

Gradually these fears were allayed. American teachers, men and women, did a really noble job helping to train the native children. Mr. John seems not only to have done a good job at teaching. His friendly regard for the Filipinos stamps him as an earnest ambassador of the Malayan branch of the American family.

It was James Truslow Adams who figured out that at the price paid Spain for the Philippines, the United States acquired the Filipinos for 50 cents a head. Everyone who reads Mr. John's book will agree that Uncle Sam got more than his money's worth. His writing engenders a feeling of kinship for the Filipinos that for sentimental reasons alone makes one almost regret to see them forsake the American flag for independent statehood. H. T.

Dr. Jones on the Kingdom of God

Is the Kingdom of God Realism? by E. Stanley Jones. New York: Abingdon-Cokesbury Press. 284 pp. $2.

THOSE WHO HAVE followed the illustrious career of the militant missionary to India, the Rev. E. Stanley Jones, are fully aware of his insistence upon the Kingdom as the central fact of the Christian tradition and that the Church is the vehicle through which the ministry of the Kingdom is to be gained, salvation found only in the Kingdom. Dr. Jones now carries the argument one step farther: the Kingdom of God is realism, the realm of reality. In this Kingdom is found eternal truth, the everlasting facts of God and His universe. To reach this conclusion it becomes necessary to divorce idealism from realism, that is, to distinguish between that which was once held as an ideal and that which has developed into the category of actual fact, realism founded upon proved experience.

After much mental questioning, Dr. Jones states that he arrived at "a burning conviction that Christ (Jesus) was a stark realist," and that since the Founder of Christianity taught and lived realism, his words and deeds are indissolubly related. It cannot be determined where his words leave off and his works begin. The Word with which the Christian gospel begins was an emanation from the redemptive God, an outworking of the divine nature. But the Word had to become flesh in order to establish the Kingdom as realism. Otherwise, this Word would have the Christian gospel become an idealism. "The gospel was founded on the very nature of God and not merely on an idea which God had. Had it been founded on an idea that God had, then it would have been idealism, but being founded on the very nature of God it becomes, by its very nature, realism." Thus runs the argument.

Through the entire volume is evident the same devout spirit of consecration to the love of God which characterizes all the author's writings and books. However much one may disagree with his theology and method of worship, the fact remains that as a militant Christian, his primary purpose and constant aim are to bring the means of redemption to a troubled world.

* * *

The Scriptures to Dr. Jones are dependable. The Commandments are to be obeyed in both spirit and the letter. Valiantly does he rally his readers to obey the first Commandment. Love God with all thy heart, the affectionate nature; with all thy mind, that is, with the intellectual nature; with all thy soul, that is, with "the volitional nature"; with all thy strength implies with all the physical nature. This is only complete obedience to this first and greatest of all Commandments. But the second is also of great importance, loving one's neighbor as oneself. And love to God and love to man are one and the same. For without love to man, love to God would be quite impossible. The two are indissoluble.

Through much travel, contact with many personages of importance, Dr. Jones has broadened his vision until he has become in the best sense a citizen of the world. And this experience has invariably offered the opportunity to plant seeds of Christian faith in receptive hearts. Now he discusses idealism with a Russian diva, now he prays with the negro chemist who, through his amazing work in extracting from peanuts a great variety of useful substances, has become a national character. Again he preaches the gospel among the natives of South Africa; again is he engaged in a preaching mission which spans America from coast to coast, and oftener than elsewhere is he with his loved groups in India. Always under all circumstances a devout Christian, bent upon the one purpose of establishing the Kingdom.

* * *

A notable feature of "Is the Kingdom of God Realism?" is the introductory note by Dr. Adrian S. Taylor, chief surgeon of the Clifton Springs Sanatorium. This surgeon of broad experience plainly states that the cause of both functional and organic diseases is mental, emotional. His words are: "Anger, fear, resentment, antagonism, jealousy, hate, the sense of inferiority or guilt, and the like are all so important in the consideration of a patient's story that I have come to believe they play a predominate role in the majority of even surgical cases." He is convinced that a large share of the surgical cases which have come to him could have been healed by the acceptance and practice of the way of life set forth in this book—a most arresting statement, for it acknowledges the healing efficacy of spiritual truth which he has discovered in Dr. Jones' discourse upon realism and the Kingdom of God. Psychiatrists and psychoanalysts commonly trace physical disorders in the human body to mental causes as does Dr. Taylor. But few acknowledge the healing ministry of spiritual truth as does this surgeon after a long experience in the practice of his profession. Surgery and Christian religion are joined.

The book is replete with anecdote and a vivacity which make for easy reading, Dr. Jones is never dull. ALBERT F. GILMORE

Pioneer Days in Wisconsin

Bright Journey, by August Derleth. New York: Scribners. $2.50.

A MAN who played a conspicuous rôle in the development of the Middle West, particularly of Wisconsin, is the chief character of this novel by August Derleth. Prosaic documents concerning the career of Hercules Dousman have stirred the imagination of the author so that in "Bright Journey" he has created a forceful figure of the man against a background of fur-trading and conflicts between white men and red. By its period and its setting, and still more by virtue of the feeling with which the wrongs of the Indians are portrayed, "Bright Journey" makes a worthy addition to Mr. Derleth's Sac Prairie Saga—the fourth in that series.

The story covers the events of Dousman's life from the time when, as a lad of a dozen years, he saw the Fort at Mackinack taken by the British in 1812, to 1843, when at the high tide of his fortunes he moved into his big, new house at Prairie du Chien at the meeting place of the Wisconsin and the Mississippi. During those years he had begun his work in the employ of John Jacob Astor's American Fur Company as junior partner of "King" Rolette, the agent at Prairie du Chien; he had been drawn into the disputes between Indians and settlers and between different tribes of red men, he had bought a share in the company when Astor sold out, and, foreseeing the ultimate decline of the fur business, he had invested extensively in land and in shipping. He became wealthy and respected for his good judgment and his interest in the public welfare—in short, his was a bright journey, though not without cloudy days.

* * *

Other characters are Rolette's wife, Jane, a beautiful and interesting woman in spite of the cumbersome dialect with which the author has burdened her; Capt. John Marsh, Harvard graduate and pernicious meddler in Indian affairs, partly out of greed, partly out of affection for his half-breed wife; army officers, Indian agents, voyageurs, and members of the Sac, Winnebago, Sioux, Menominee, and Dacotah tribes.

The reiterated theme of the whole Sac Prairie Saga, and of this novel most emphatically, is the white man's injustice to the Indian. Though Dousman realized that the Indians were doomed, his loyalty to the fur company, whose business depended on keeping the Indians quiet, and his own keen sense of justice made him strive again and again to negotiate in their behalf. It was an endless task. Councils were called and treaties signed, only to be broken, first by the white men. White men encouraged hostility among tribes, encroached on Indian holdings, offended ancient traditions.

* * *

Notwithstanding something almost austere in his style, Mr. Derleth's imagination is that of a poet. Repeatedly he writes about the flight of birds, still more often about the clouds and the stars. He can never take a character out of doors by night without telling what constellations are visible. He has put the country he loves into three volumes of actual poetry, but a reader looking for poetic feeling and diction will not have to hunt beyond the first chapter of this prose work, and throughout the whole course of "Bright Journey" will find many passages of heartfelt beauty. W. K. R.

For Camera Fans

Mortensen on the Negative, by William Mortensen. New York: Simon and Schuster. $4.

FOR MANY amateur camera workers this book will provide some long-awaited answers to their questionings. Mr. Mortensen is of that rare company which is made up of teachers who do not stop at telling you a thing is so, and leaving you flat. For such information is of little value as addition to one's working equipment. A real teacher is concerned with helping his pupils to gain command of their tools, and so they tell *why* a thing is so.

All photographers have known the disappointment of the "standard" negative, the result of an accurately timed exposure that is full enough to yield transparent shadows and yet does not block up the high lights so much that they contain no gradations.

Mr. Mortensen explains that the "standard negative," with its restricted development time, does not permit full exploitation of the range of tone from high lights to darkest shadows, if the test is prints by projection in an enlarger. He explains, too, the limitations of the overexposed, underdeveloped negative that most amateurs achieve. Here the overtiming tends to gray the half tones, and there is loss of values in the high lights because they must be saved from full action of the developer if they are not to become chemically fogged.

It may sound as simple as Columbus's egg trick, but it will come as a revelation to most amateurs, we believe, that the needful thing is to avoid overexposure of the most important area in a photographed object or scene. This will mean that the film or plate may be given a development period of 45 minutes or more, depending on the solutions and emulsions used, without blocking up the high lights. This prolonged development will make it possible to obtain long-scale gradations in the half tones, with good blacks in the minor areas of least illumination, and sparkling whites in restricted points of lights that represent the highest illumination. E. C. S.

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The Christian Science Monitor spoke thus, one year ago, of a fascinating and original book by Rex Miller — I, John. The *Monitor* went on to say: "It is an 'unusual effort, interestingly executed . . . a volume at once a highly entertaining and worthily instructive presentation of the 'autobiography' of the disciple."

Oxford scholar, former Professor of History at Harvard, and student of the Bible, Rex Miller has this year written a second "autobiography" of one of the great Christians. In I, Paul he has etched sharply the splendid drama of the Apostle's life—he presents the historical background, life as it was in Paul's day; he shows the political as well as religious forces which were at work then. Here is "rich and vivid material"—*New York Herald Tribune Books*. And *The Christian Science Monitor* says of I, Paul: "In this book Paul tells the story of his life in the first person, which gives dramatic and appealing charm . . . an attractive narrative of adventure . . . incidents and adventures set forth entertainingly."

I, John, and I, Paul, are available at all bookstores, separately at $2.50 or in an attractive box at the special price of $4.75. If more convenient, clip and send the attached coupon.

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London, by H. V. Morton. London: Methuen. 7s. 6d.

LONDON

THERE HAVE BEEN three great periods in British history. The first was the Elizabethan; the second the Victorian, and the third began in the summer of 1940, on the day the French surrendered. This third period, at the time of writing, still continues.

It differs from the other two, in that, for the first time, the mass of the population of Britain decisively, if not actively, shares in the particular and dangerous fineness of the hour. The great achievement of the Elizabethan age was the work of half a dozen writers and a few seamen. The vast majority of the people had as little share in the defeat of the Armada as in the composition of "Hamlet." These things were done on their behalf, but they knew little enough about them. That, of course, is all altered now. The war is served, with every appropriate ceremony, into each of our back gardens.

Two things saved Britain from defeat in July, 1940—the first was the eloquence of Winston Churchill, and the second the response to that eloquence of an almost-conquered people, who refused to admit failure. The fact that nearly every other nation admitted it for them made no difference to the ultimate result. Had either of these two factors been absent, the immediate future of democracy in this world would not have been worth a snap of the fingers.

* * *

These considerations are revealing in connection with the third and (I am sorry to say) final volume of the diary of the Rev. Francis Kilvert, which William Plomer has just published. Kilvert, between 1872 and 1877, was curate of Langley Burrell, rector of St. Harmon's, Rhayader, and vicar of Bredwardine. He lived through the central part of Victoria's reign, when the British Empire expanded on a scale unparalleled in history, British industry gained domination of the world, and English literature reached heights not attained for 300 years.

Kilvert was a man of parts and of education. He had been to Wadham College, Oxford. He was brought up in a household where literary talk was the gossip of the dinner table. (Yet there were curious gaps in his knowledge. He did not make the acquaintance of Bishop King's "beautiful, noble lines" to his wife till David Laing read them to him and his friend Mayhew in Corpus Christi in May, 1876.) He took a lively interest in the affairs of others. He was an active and perceptive man. But, if we are to judge from the entries in his frank and charming diary, the breath of the great events which were transforming the world position of Britain did not so much as touch his forehead. He had no news of battle, of diplomatic intrigue, of threat and counter-threat. Such tremendous rumors do not penetrate to his quiet ecclesiastical abode.

* * *

It is not a case of deliberate withdrawal from the main stream of national life, as when Virgil pastorally secluded himself to write the husbandry and the kindly fruits of the earth in a poem that has lasted many centuries longer than Caesar's empire. Kilvert was no recluse. On the contrary, indeed. The conventional, and not unfriendly, conception of the Victorian curate, sitting at a tea-party on the vicarage croquet lawn, surrounded by a bevy of young lady parishioners, finds its complete realizaton in the figure of this attractive, intelligent, and extremely susceptible young minister. There was the lady he called "Kathleen Mavourneen," who was a bridesmaid at a wedding near Worthing; and there was the bewitching Ettie Brown, who, alas, went off to India to be married; and then came the lovely Florence Hill; and finally he married Elizabeth Roland, of Woodstock, of whom Mr. Plomer regretfully admits that we know nothing at all.

Kilvert never denied that he had his share of minor human weakness. On May 20, 1876, he records that "This morning our cricket eleven went to play a match at Weston Burt against that Club. We were beaten in one wicket," he admits gallantly, but cannot forbear to add, "on account of the hardness and badness of the ground."

He is, however, able to bear his troubles with a genial humor. "The rats in my bedroom in the North-west corner of the house," he says, "make a horrible noise at night. Sometimes they seem to be pulling down the walls. Sometimes they play bowls and skittles." But he also has his great joys, as when the bells stop chiming at Evensong in New College chapel, and the church seems full with "a flood of bright-robed angels." The moon riding high in cloudless skies, talks with his parishioners, reading of poetry, and evenings so still that nothing can be heard but the patter of acorns on fallen leaves are his abiding pleasures, and into the peace of these, as into the peace of almost the entire Victorian population, the intrusion of world events does not come.

Mr. H. V. Morton's "London" shows a noisier, busier life. Here are the scenes and buildings of the metropolis, the London Museum, so finely housed, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, the Mint, the antique shops, suburban dance halls, a City Church, a dressmaker's salon, the Roman bath in the basement of Number 5, Strand Lane, just opposite Bush House, and the Piccadilly Circus flower girls. Mr. Morton is a writer of phenomenal popularity, without much humor, or style, or aesthetic quickness; but he is friendly and kindly, he observes closely, and writes entirely without malice of any kind. Many successes have been less deserved than his.

HAROLD HOBSON

Typologia

Typologia, by Frederic W. Goudy. University of California Press. $3.

A GREAT type designer takes us on a tour of his thoughts as he works out a new type face. In "Typologia," Frederic W. Goudy shows himself the true artist, the master craftsman who molds and forms his thought-models into types of real beauty and utility. "Typologia" tells the story of the first type designed exclusively for a university, "University of California Old Style." The "new style" or "old style" merely has reference to the thickness of shading of the individual letters. Mr. Goudy, designer of 112 faces, lets us into his confidence on how he starts a new type, leads us step by step along the progress of development and unfoldment to the finished face, to the printed page. He give us his theory of what a type has to do and what it must not do.

"I feel," he writes, "that the proper standard of beauty in type resides, first of all, in their utility, but I believe also that there are secondary esthetic attributes which may be included in their design with no sacrifice of life and vigor and legibility. . . . Readability should of course be considered above every other quality, because failing this it fails utterly, regardless of every other excellence, but I believe that beauty of form should also receive almost equal consideration."

Mr. Goudy has reason to be highly pleased with his new type, with his theory, with his ability as an author. "Typologia" is pleasing to the eye, each page is attractive and alive. I found the letters a trifle condensed, without the space that I should like between words. Frankly, I could not read "University of California Old Style" as rapidly as some of Mr. Goudy's other types. But it is an ideal face for a university press which has to publish so many varieties of works that a dignified general face, not a specialized one, is the need. Mr. Goudy has again demonstrated he is alone in his field, the master of his craft, the true artist who has the knack of making his artistic creation practical.

C. A. L.

Rose-Tinted View of Russia

The Soviet Power, by Hewlett Johnson. New York: Modern Age. $2.50.

THERE IS a genuine need for a good objective book about the Soviet Union. No other large country is so completely cut off from the knowledge of the outside world. The last American correspondent of an individual newspaper, G. E. R. Gedye, of The New York Times, left Moscow several months ago and proceeded to tell from Bulgaria and from Turkey the numerous stories which censorship had prevented his sending from Moscow.

If anyone has traveled extensively in the Soviet Union during recent years I have missed the record of his experiences. The number of foreign residents has dwindled almost to the vanishing point; visits have been fewer and shorter with each new year. The country has become more and more isolated, like an Afghanistan or a Tibet on a larger scale. So it would be illuminating to have an informed, candid book which would give an integrated picture of Stalin's policies since the end of the first Five-Year Plan in 1933, and would interpret the purges, the twists of Soviet foreign policy, the vicissitudes of industrial and agricultural development.

Unfortunately, few people would be qualified to write such a book because of the steadily diminishing opportunities for first-hand contact and observation. And Dr. Hewlett Johnson, the Dean of Canterbury, is emphatically not one of them. The Dean is indignant over the injustice and selfishness and waste that are prevalent in the social and economic system which we know. But instead of confining himself to advocacy of measures of social progress and reform in the England which he knows, he assumes that the blueprint of an ideal socialist Utopia which he has worked out in his own mind has been or is being realized in the Soviet Union.

The result is a book that conveys no realistic picture whatever of conditions of Soviet life, as described by many foreign residents and travelers and even as reflected in the Soviet press. In all seriousness the Dean tells us that "the Soviet Union stands for democracy, peace, and the right of nations to self-determination."

The same unrealism, the same parroting of Soviet propaganda literature is characteristic of the whole book. The author makes out a cheerful picture of Soviet living conditions by comparing ruble wages under Tsarism and under the Soviets, without mentioning the fact that a Tsarist ruble would buy 10 to 20 times as much as its frequently devalued Soviet successor. There is nothing remotely suggestive of an adequate explanation of the long series of purges that have destroyed so many eminent Communists of the early years of the Revolution. Nor would one learn from Dean Johnson that along with scientists who have been able to do normal work there is a long list of men of learning in concentration camps.

W. H. CHAMBERLIN

The Book Window

Deep Grow the Roots, by Mari Tomasi (Lippincott, $2), is a story of the simple people of a mountain village of Northern Italy, who ask nothing better than to work their land, go to church, and join in holiday-making with their neighbors; and who become a part of the Imperial scheme. It is narrated with a poet's insight and appreciation of nature.

East is East and West is West, by Carlos E. Cummings (Buffalo Museum of Science). A study of the New York and San Francisco World's Fairs with the object of discovering useful ways of approaching the public, both on the part of future expositions and present museums.

Nuestro Pueblo, drawings by Charles H. Owens, text by Joseph Seewerker (Houghton Mifflin, $2.50). Attractive pictures and lively text, all devoted to Los Angeles.

Table Top Photography, by Norris Harkness and Ernest E. Draper (Harcourt, Brace, $2.95). A thoroughgoing introduction into a field that many camera workers are finding fascinating.

Copying Technique, by Frank R. Fraprie and Robert H. Morris (American Photographic Publishing Co., $1.50). Clear instructions in all phases of copying with a camera.

Some Approaches to a Judgment in Painting, by Sir Augustus Daniel (Cambridge University Press, 1s. 6d.). The 1940 Rede lecture, outlining how the amateur may learn from the experience of others.

Jimmy Hare, News Photographer, by Cecil Barnes (Macmillan, $3), goes over the long career of a journalist who took pictures when news photography was, as it doubtless still is, "the coming thing." The period starts back in the Spanish War and lasts down till after the World War, every sort of military, political, and social incident that interests a cameraman and his public figuring in the narrative, and reproductions of notable "scoops" verifying the text.

Do Not Disturb, by Frank Case Stokes, $3). A second book on hotel keeping by a cheerful New Yorker with a wide circle of acquaintances,

The Sun Shines Bright (Kentuckian-Citizen). Kentucky scenes; photographs by George T. Graves, verses by Helen Howard.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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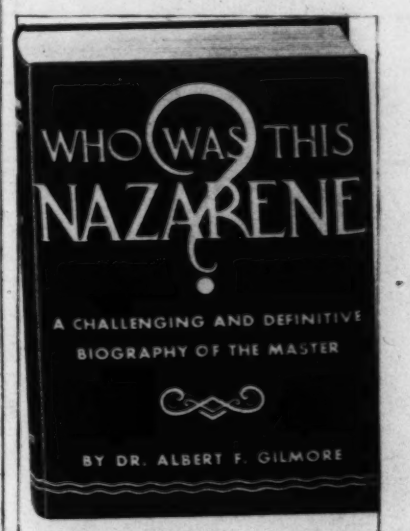

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Designed For Eye Appeal

HEAVY INDUSTRY is going modern these days; that is, under the influence of modern art the streamlined, colorful effects that characterize the automotive, small electrical appliance and clothing industries are being drafted to dress up 100-ton steam turbines, rugged generators, and mighty transformers, the Goliaths of the power world.

The Consolidated Edison Company of New York, for example, has ordered a 65,000-kilowatt turbine generator, the largest of its kind ever produced. Before Westinghouse officials began building it, they first carefully modeled it in miniature. Now that it is almost finished, it is seen that all the moving parts are to be shielded by smooth, curved surfaces.

Usually a drab gray is the color applied to such apparatus as this, but not so for three large motors recently installed in a modern power station in Los Angeles. These motors were given a two-tone color treatment in shiny black and silver gray—as modern as the 1941 automobile.

Don Lee Hadley, design consultant of the Western Electric & Manufacturing Company, deserves a considerable amount of the praise for these new style notes for heavy industry, for Mr. Hadley has been working for more "eye appeal" in factory and workshop ever since he first learned how to beautify silverware.

He first demonstrated the importance of design in establishing sales appeal through the application of streamlining to the electric iron, which had been long stationary so far as any far-reaching variations in design were concerned. It was already doing very well without the benefit of airplane styling, but according to Mr. Hadley:

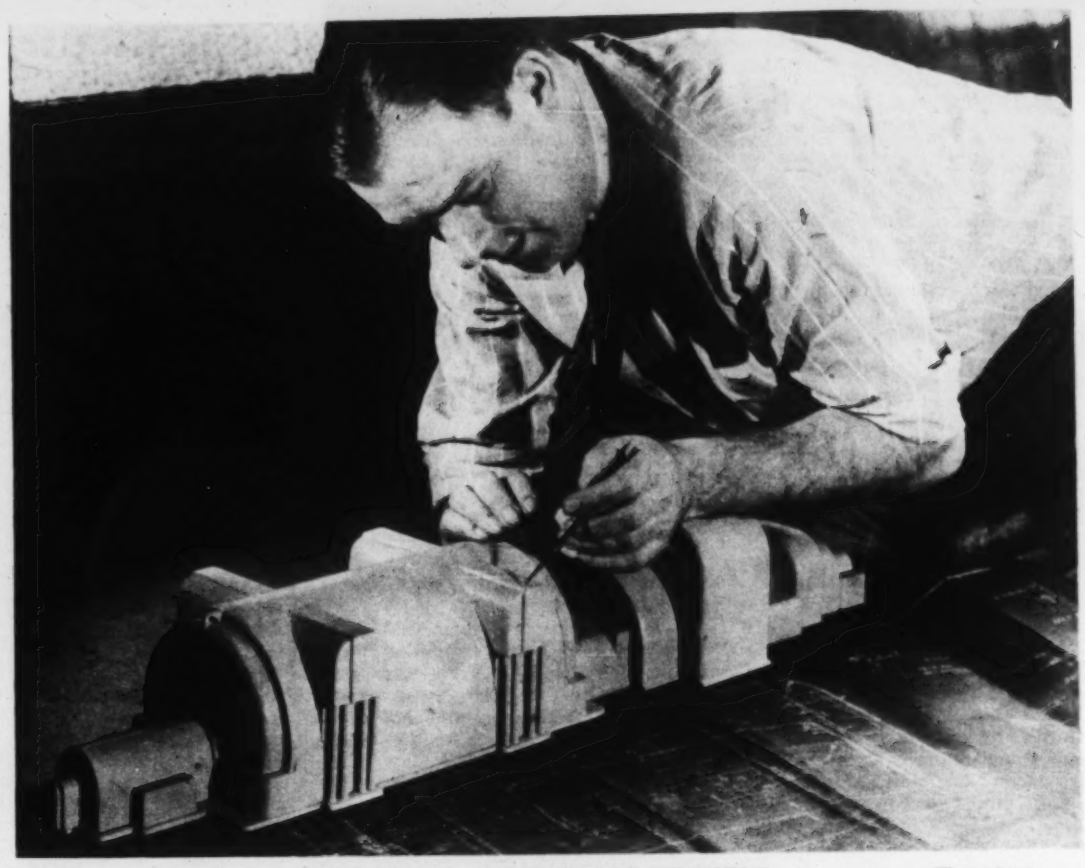
"In making a preliminary study of the household iron, we felt that this device was like little Topsy, who 'just growed,' and that the general run of irons consisted merely of a number of parts, all apparently necessary to its operation, but all quite unrelated to one another so far as any conscious attempt at design was concerned."

In streamlining the iron he didn't work the old trick of trying to dress up an old wagon with a new coat of paint. The handle of the new iron was sloped downward to the rear, because when holding it in that position the weight of the hand is slightly in the rear of the true center and a very little downward or forward pressure is required to move it. Then by extending the metal cover of the iron, sweeping it back like a streamlined car, he was able to carry it out over the rear of the iron base and make it serve as a heel rest. After that it was no trick to eliminate cord and plug assembly parts from the surface of the iron by recessing them in the handle and covering them with a molded cap.

"Then one day it occurred to me," said Mr. Hadley, "that while all roasting pans had been oval in shape for years, there was really no good reason why. Making some rough sketches of our roaster, I discovered that we could retain the same over-all dimensions and still increase its capacity 25 per cent by making it rectangular.

"I believe that we can attribute much of this demand for brightness and artistic form to the change that has taken place in the industrial architectural field in the last few years. It is only logical that the men who are responsible for the erection of new factories, laboratories, power stations and the like are sooner or later going to demand that the apparatus to go inside these structures be designed to harmonize with their bright, well-lighted, modern surroundings."

H. B. N.



STREAMLINE ART IN HEAVY INDUSTRY — Westinghouse

D. L. Hadley, Westinghouse Design Consultant, Working on a Scale Model of a 65,000-Kilowatt Turbine Generator

Aping the Fly

Milo Burcham, who won a world record for inverted flying—four hours and five minutes between Chicago and St. Louis—practised for this flight by strapping himself for four hours at a stretch in a chair attached upside down to the ceiling of his room. He is now employed by Lockheed Aircraft Corporation in California as a test flier.

. Harvard Minute Men of '41

(Continued from Page 7)

Associations, Chambers of Commerce—every sort of group has sought lecturers and obtained them from Harvard's panel of 70 authorities. Daily a 15-minute program of news and editorial comment has been radiocast to Great Britain. William Yandell Elliott, Professor of Government, Harvard, long a member of the Business Advisory Council of the U. S. Dept. of Commerce, is a member of the group.

All this the Harvard crusaders have done or have helped in doing. Yet these activities cover the work of only two committees. Here is a quick glance at some of the others, and their accomplishments:

Care of European Children.—Homes have been found among teachers, employees, alumni, and friends of Harvard for child refugees, mostly from Great Britain. Direct correspondence with Cambridge University reached 15 children and eight mothers; and, in November, a total of 39 other children—brought to America by the Boston Transcript—had been provided for. The Harvard Committee is a branch of the United States Committee for the Care of European Children, and operates on a separate budget of some $10,000 a year.

Correspondence. — Units similar to the Harvard organization have been formed, at the suggestion of this Committee, at five other institutions: Dartmouth, Tufts, Clermont, California, and the University of New Hampshire. Some 80 other colleges and universities have shown enough interest to form faculty committees on a smaller scale.

Information. — This Committee searches Boston and New York papers daily for material of interest to the Group; follows foreign language broadcasts; reads newspapers printed in other languages; and collects public documents for an exhaustive file of information on the war, a file which is expected to prove of considerable historical value.

Military and Technical Training.—A study is being made of the proper relationship of military training to education in peace time. The draft threatens to make inroads upon the colleges and disrupt the education of some students (including a star backfield man on the Harvard football team!) unless some method of combining college work and military training can be found.

Morale and National Unity.—"The purpose of this Committee's work," Dr. Perry has written, "is to promote a sentiment of devotion to America and American institutions, adjust dissensions, stir the apathetic and irresolute, and reconcile military preparedness with a regard for the human and social values which are involved." To date its principal activity has been a study of the war attitudes of some 2,200 Harvard Summer School students, who were regarded as representative of American college students as a whole. (The Harvard Summer School is co-educational.)

* * *

One of the Committee members wrote this of the study:

"The experience of the summer leaves me convinced that students can be approached only with magnanimity and understanding by the older generations. The present generation of college students has done, so it seems to me, a great deal more of hard thinking than my own college generation. . . . But the one thing which they do not seem fully to understand is the revolutionary character of totalitarianism and all that it implies. They do not sufficiently appreciate the limitless dynamism and momentum which this movement possesses. They are too much disposed to rationalize it in terms of the older and far tamer imperialism of the nineteenth century. . . .

"They have perhaps a somewhat idealistic view about the purity which democracy must achieve internally before it is truly entitled to the name 'democracy.' But just here lies the hope for the future. For this faith must be kindled into a new revolutionary zeal for democracy, into a spirit of devotion and an eagerness to sacrifice, without which democracy degenerates into a grab-bag of rights, privileges, and rapacious claims.

* * *

Such is the purpose of American Defense, Harvard Group — to awaken students and all other Americans to the world revolution now in progress, and to the necessity of their acting before it "drags to a bloody end" the way of life they hold dear. The Harvard leaders will not be through until they have made their crusade for an American future the crusade of every citizen—the crusade of a united nation.

. . Park

(Continued from Page 5)

and other sports for the general public. When not in use as an ice rink it can be used for indoor baseball, gymnastic exhibitions, theatrical presentations, basketball, tennis, badminton, shuffleboard, and other sports.

The arboretum on the edge of Willow Lake will create a sylvan retreat shaded by pine, hemlock, cedar, red, black and scarlet oak, beech, sweet gum, dogwood, hawthorn, hackberry, ash, hickory, elm, honey locust, gray birch, and flowering apple trees, and shrubbery will include bayberry, azalea, kalmia, native rose, sumac, ilex, viburnum, and rhamnus plants. The Fair corporation, by agreement with the Park Department, spent more than $350,000 for trees and shrubs, which will become permanent features of the park. These include full-grown Norway maples, red maples, oriental planes, pin oaks, dogwoods, and American elms.

Although sanctuaries for migratory waterfowl have been successfully established in metropolitan areas in all parts of the country, New York fresh-water resting places along established migratory flightways are at a premium. The Willow Lake area, which is one of these, is the most sheltered in the park.

Much credit for the dovetailing of the Fair's plans into the Park's ultimate design must go to the committee on basic improvements, of which Allyn R. Jennings, general superintendent of the Park Department, is chairman. Other members were James A. Dawson, Park Director in charge of design; Major Irving V. A. Huie, Commissioner of State Parks; Joseph J. Darcy, district engineer of the State Department of Public Works; Arthur E. Howland, chief engineer of the Long Island State Park Commission; Charles U. Powell, chief engineer of the Queens topographical bureau; George E. Spargo, executive officer, the Park Department, and Harry Sweeny, Jr., Park director, New York City World's Fair exhibit.

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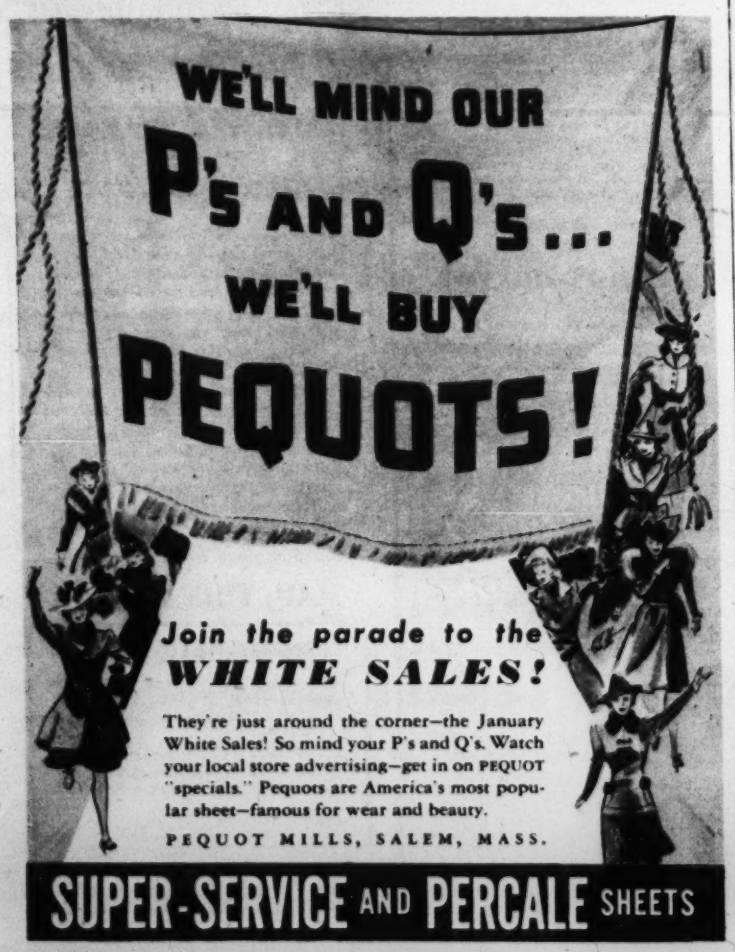
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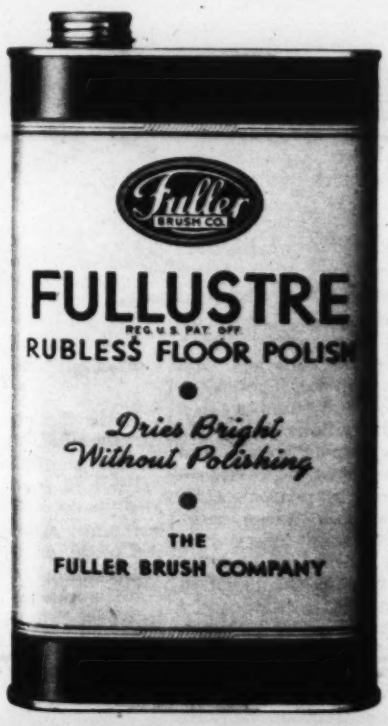

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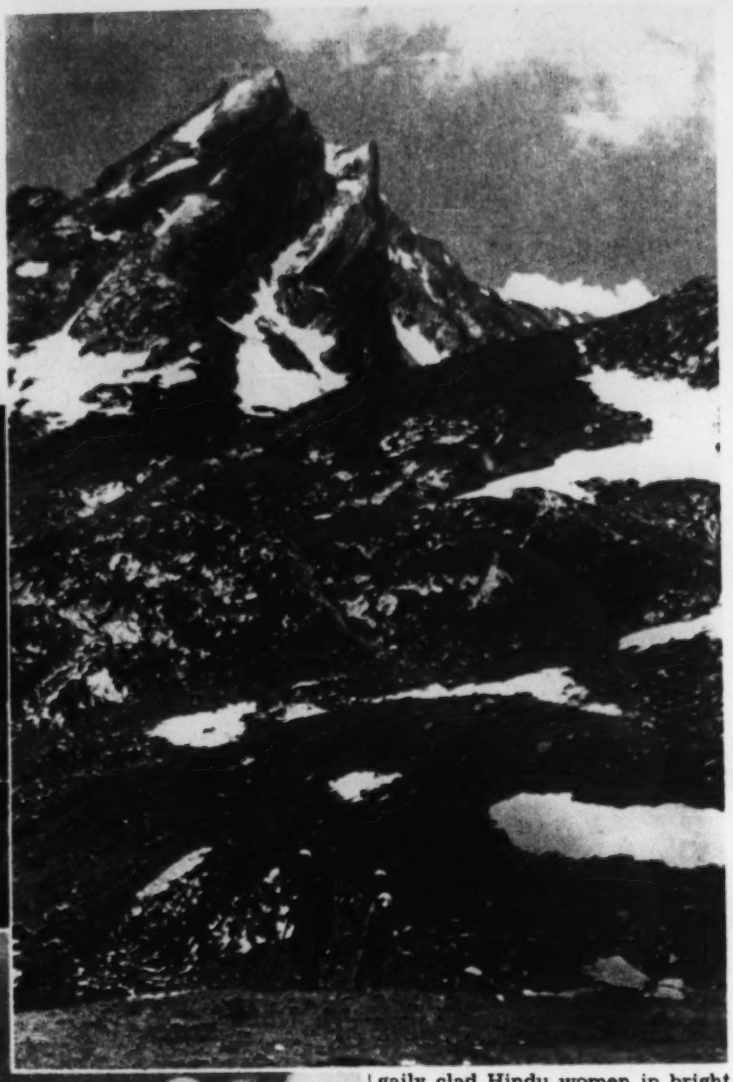
FAR-FAMED KASHMIR has been called the link between India and Asia, yet the formidable Pir Panjal range which geographically separates "the Happy Valley" from the plains of India, and the second mighty series of Western Himalayas on its other side, have made it essentially a country in itself. In all the world there is no place quite like the Vale of Kashmir.

Crossing the mighty Pir Panjal Range by the Bannahal Pass, which is open only during the summer months because of heavy snows, it is easy to realize why Kashmir has acquired and kept an individuality throughout the centuries. Towering at places to heights of 15,000 feet, these mountains must have been something to reckon with, before the advent of the road. Even now, in a comfortable car, zigzagging to dizzy heights, seeing evidences of recent avalanches, ever faced by the jagged, snow-clad peaks, watching the thundering Jhelum River far below, looking for all the world like a wind-tossed silken skein, one is awed at the entry into Kashmir.

* * *

Where else can you see, along with all the beauty, old men with long, white beards and dazzling white turbans, whose skin is of that red-gold hue peculiar to those who get the sun-refraction of the snow-clad mountains; Kashmiri women with pale almond skins and long, dark eyes, wearing massive silver bracelets and silver earrings that hang below the shoulder; Hindu priests in yellow robes, or coolies carrying staggering burdens, running in jogging dog-trot along the road. . . . A dizzying bend is negotiated and you come upon a man making pottery at a primitive wheel or a child with a gleaming, porous jug slung across her shoulder. Another bend, and you see a boy driving a flock of sheep, sunshine irradiating the road's golden dust. You pass a camel caravan, a wedding party, an ash-smeared Sadhu with a face of contemplative peace, resembling the picture of Buddha in the seventh stage of contemplation. You see a group of Hindu women with jewels in their noses, clad in green and blue and brightest cerise. And all this pageantry is unfurled against the constant background of beauty which one soon grows to associate with the name of Kashmir.

But we have crossed the mountains, and for 90 miles the valley stretches out, straight and flat, dotted with the tall Lombardy poplars planted by a long-dead Moghul queen who thus erected for herself a tangible monument of stately beauty. Flooded with sunlight are the green rice paddies, and the fields of Indian corn, hand-watered by an intricate pulley system dating back to Bible days. Boatsmen ply the Jhelum River, the great arterial highway into Srinagar, the capital of Kashmir.



A TRANS-HIMALAYAN TREK

The Shalimar Gardens (Left); Himalayas (Right) Abutting Kashmir; the Author's Porters (Above) on the Sparse Skyline

Photos by Author

Near and about Srinagar, a series of interconnecting lakes studded with floating gardens have made this place the most famous resort in all of India. For here, on houseboats, during the season from April to mid-June, Kashmir's fortunate visitors may lead an idyllic life, a life of gaiety and comfort and variety, free from responsibility and care.

* * *

There is the flower man, his boat laden with carnations and bachelor buttons, snapdragons and roses and lotus and larkspur. The fruit vendor brings a tempting display of fresh apricots and figs and raspberries and plums. The "marchand-ambulant" appears with a boat filled with notions, in which, side by side with cold creams and manicure accessories, he carries a large assortment of peacock fans. They fascinate you, these merchants, and yet they weary you, hauling forth great volumes of chits which attest to the merit of their craftsmanship by supposedly satisfied customers. All through India the chit mania prevails, but nowhere so frenziedly as in Kashmir, where no native renders any sort of service without begging for a note to tell of it. Some of these chits are cleverly worded and sarcastic, and perusal of almost any Kashmir's chit book will furnish a smile or two. My favorite one is presented by a hopeful would-be servant. It read:

"Mohammed Abdul has been my bearer for a period of four months, and now I am leaving India and he is looking for a new berth. If you should see him, please give him a wide one!"

The traveling barber raps on the window.

"Nize champoo. Veree chip!"

"Not now," I tell him; "I have an engagement in an hour."

He pulls forth a little hand drier and looks so pleading that I succumb. After much bargaining we settle on a price. One rupee. Eight annas for the "champoo," eight annas for the drier. He goes to work. But now he connects the drier only to discover that it will not work. Perhaps it never did. Faced with the prospect of going to tea with wet hair, I manage to remain cheerful and hand him his eight annas, convinced that even a Kashmiri can find nothing to question in this transaction. But I had underestimated my man.

* * *

"One rupee, pliz, Lady Sahib."

I repeat the clearly stipulated terms of our deal.

"Yes, but I could not keep my own bargain, and there is nothing to prevent the honorable Miss Sahib from keeping hers!"

A nation's history is reflected in the character of her people. A glance at all the chapters of tyrannical and oppressive rule which make up the history of Kashmir, involving after the Hindu and Moslem rulers, Moghul sway, the brutal Afghan regime and the cruel dominion of the Sikhs, does much to explain the shifty and evasive character of the Kashmiri. Nor must one go back so far. Even today the people stagger under the oppressive taxation of the Maharajah, whose monthly income of $100,000 is raised by the people who unwillingly pay for his many palaces and for the magnificence of his native court. The tourist season is short, and the winters are long and cold, hence the whole business of defrauding the white Sahibs is looked upon as an honorable and sporting proposition. A Kashmiri stalks his game at every turn. His camouflage lies in his loud and humble expressions of piety. Personally, I have always found them lovable rogues who yield rich returns in amusement for their small chicaneries.

* * *

The Moghul emperors, when the heat of the plains became intolerable, were in the habit of repairing to the Vale of Kashmir. Annually, with elaborately caparisoned elephant processions and full retinue, they made the long trek across the mountains, evidently considering the journey well repaid by the beauties of the Valley. And, as always, with their never-equaled sense of magnificence and of grandeur, they left beauty in their wake. The famed Shalimar, the Nishat and Nassim Gardens attest to this fact. For, dotting the interconnecting lakes near Srinagar, these pleasure gardens whose flower-banked fountains cascade down tiers of terraces, bring visitors by the score. Indeed, on Sundays, when the fountains play, a more colorful sight would be hard to find. The gaily clad Hindu women in bright saris and ornate jewels wander along the brilliant flower beds. In the background of Shalimar, "the Hall of Love," built by Jehangir, towers the impressive Mount Mahadeo, snow-peaked and rosy in the sunlight. The Persian effect of the garden with its central watercourse cascading down the terraces and under the pavilions is beautiful to behold. But the mind marvels to think that these same gardens flowed in the seventeenth century, when the water was hand turned by elephants and slaves, who kept it ceaselessly flowing. Nothing was too much trouble for the Moghuls. Indeed, they set a standard which has never since been reached. Our so-called civilization suffers by the contrast.

* * *

From Nagim down the connecting lakes into Srinagar is only a short trip by shikari. One can dock right at the Bund, with its fascinating array of shops. This is Srinagar's Fifth Avenue. But to really see the city it is necessary to continue down the river. For Srinagar, the City of Seven Bridges, offers as great contrasts as any city in the contrasting East.

Viewed from the vantage of the shikari, the native town, which begins just above the Third Bridge, is so picturesque as to be almost medieval. The broad water highway is plied by barges, where often whole families dwell. Overhanging the water are jutting houses whose built-out balconies are propped with aged wooden beams. Here and there the gleaming dome of a mosque catches the sunlight. Women wash clothes along the sides, little naked golden children splash about in the water, Hindu women fill their shining copper jugs in the shadow of cantilevered bridges that span the river here and there Here along the waterfront is the place to bargain for the famous Kashmir rugs, and to view the shops where the tradesmen make their lovely silver and lace-like woodcarving before your eyes.

Sunsets on the lakes are not flamboyant, but pastel. Clouds drift across the Bannahal in little irradiated tufts which seem to cluster above the poplars their translucent, roseate glow highlighting the tall poplars reflected full length in the lake. Boatsmen drift by plying their heart-shaped paddles among the lotus pads.

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Over Editor's Desk

JOHN HOWELL'S Open Book Shop on Post Street, San Francisco, has long been a gathering place for people who appreciate fine bookmaking.

Mr. Howell is nationally recognized as an accredited Historical Bible Lecturer. He has given lectures in New York, Boston, Chicago, Seattle, Beverly Hills, Pomona College, San Francisco and the Bay Region, including Mills College, Stanford University, University of California (of which he is a graduate and also lecturer in the Extension Division); also at the Temple of Religion, Golden Gate International Exposition, where his large collection of rare Bibles was displayed.

Mr. Howell contributed 20 pages to the "Bible Handbook," including eight illustrations, chronological tables of the Books of the Bible, and a history of the translation of the Bible text. Of the Lord's Prayer pictured in this issue Mr. Howell writes:

"A year or so ago a young Persian scholar, M. Yonan Malek, showed me a most unusual manuscript entitled 'The Paradise of Eden.' Going through it I discovered a beautiful page giving the Lord's Prayer in original Aramaic, the language of Jesus, set in appropriate design of several colors. I learned that it was a copy of an earlier tenth-century manuscript made by an Assyrian author of great distinction, Mar Abd-Ishu. This copy came into possession of the family of the young man who showed it to me. His father is a Congregational minister, familiar with Oriental languages, particularly Aramaic. At my request he made a literal line-by-line translation of the Aramaic original of the Lord's Prayer.

How naturally it came about that M. Flandin should be named as Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Vichy régime is made clear by William Henry Chamberlin, who has often seen in action the men now at the head of the French Government.

Harvard University officers, faculty and students have responded in large numbers to the work of "American Defense, Harvard Group," and William R. Frye, who has been in contact with this work, tells why it exemplifies such vigor.

Bruce Hutchison, a Canadian journalist, describes the marked change in national feeling that has become manifest in recent months, with the Dominion coming increasingly closer to a unity that it has not known before.

Social service, now that it has taken on the status of a profession requiring post-graduate work in universities, has found a surprisingly large number of new fields to work in. It has even been found useful in the field of practical politics, according to Theodore Irwin, a New York free-lance writer.

The New York World's Fair grounds were thoughtfully planned, as many will recall, with the uses of the site in mind as a recreation area. The work of adding this great new playground to the park resources of New York City is now going forward satisfactorily, as we are told by Robert M. Hallett, staff writer in the New York office of The Christian Science Monitor.

The centenary of photography is a sort of movable feast, depending upon what event you may wish to celebrate. For many camera workers the year 1841 constituted the real beginning of photography so far as the amateur is concerned. For it was in that year that Fox Talbot so improved upon his calotype process, discovered a year or two previously, that he could give to the world a means of reproducing pictures as prints. Before that there were daguerrotypes, which could not be duplicated. Edward Cullis, long an amateur cameraman, describes the resultant rise of photography as a hobby.

. . Social Service Steps Out

(Continued from Page 6)

it. For years, the big stores have had recreational directors on their staffs, but only recently have executives begun to see the importance of the emotional adjustment of employees.

Employees flock to Elizabeth Evans, one of the department store aids, with their personal tribulations, arising within or without the store. They want to be helped with their marital muddles and child-training crises. They want to know whether they can force their husbands, parents, or children to support them, whether their families or their friends are eligible for relief.

Their most common problem is budgeting. But they also apply to Social Service when they want to know how to spend their spare time profitably or how to meet an acute issue in etiquette. Actual case work, however, is a large part of Miss Evans' job.

Miss Lee, who has had an excellent record on the sales force for seven years, has of late become moody, distracted, careless of her appearance. Her supervisor is reluctant to dismiss her—with her long experience Miss Lee is an asset to the store. When she tries to borrow on her future salary, Social Service digs beneath the surface. After a series of interviews, Miss Evans learns that troubles at home have foisted too heavy a burden of responsibility on Miss Lee's shoulders. Social Service takes her in hand, grants a loan to pay some pressing bills, has her transferred to another department, and in a month Miss Lee has made a good adjustment. Her job is again secure.

The trend toward adoption of case work outside the welfare field is still far from widespread. In industry, it has made only a slight dent. The concept is too new; but so was the public relationship counsel a bare generation ago. Before the World War, a few social workers were employed in the more progressive industrial plants and some of the patriarchal communities and executives grudgingly recognized the case work plan in industrial welfare service.

Today, while most every large industrial enterprise has its "personnel department" — including recreational or "social welfare" divisions—little actual case work service is administered. Employers have still to be won over to the practical implications of a "personal problems counsel." Moreover, the supply of trained social workers is low. In all, America has no more than 15,000 professional case workers, although there are perhaps five times that many jobs of a social work nature. The two-score recognized social work schools in the United States are producing over 1,000 graduates each year, and the welfare agencies are gobbling up most of them even before they receive their diplomas. It will take years, to be sure, before we have enough skilled practitioners to fill the nation's needs. But in the not too distant future, when business or industry begins to consider a case worker an essential cog of its machine, the profession will be given an immense vitalizing impetus.

"So yesterday we Hung the Mayor!"

1. I was a portrait painter...with no portraits to paint. One day I learned that the mayor was in the market to get himself slapped on canvas. I hurried down to City Hall, but the mayor couldn't see me until evening. I decided to wait.

2. About 6 o'clock, a waiter lugged a tray of dinner into the mayor's office. Suddenly a terrific howl went up. "Take it away!" bellowed His Honor, and the waiter came running out, looking scared half to death, and clutching a coffee pot.

3. "Can't you remember?" yelped the mayor's secretary. "Coffee is a stimulant, and the mayor never touches stimulants!" "He should try Sanka Coffee!" I said. "What's that?" shouted the mayor. "Whoever said that, come in here!"

4. "What is Sanka Coffee?" the mayor demanded, as I came in. "And why should I try it?" "Because, Mr. Mayor," said I, "it's delicious coffee . . . yet it's 97% caffein-free, and so is *not* a stimulant!" "Is it *really* good?" grunted the mayor.

5. "Some of the best!" I told him. "Sanka Coffee is *real* coffee . . . *all* coffee . . . a blend of finest Central and South American coffees. Only the caffein is removed . . . the flavor stays in!" He was impressed. "Thanks," he said. "I'll try it!"

6. Next day he phoned me. "Thanks for telling me about Sanka Coffee . . . the wonderful coffee that is *not* a stimulant! I've appointed you official portrait painter of this city. We need portraits of several people . . . but mine comes first!"

REAL COFFEE . . . BUT NOT A STIMULANT! Sanka is rich . . . satisfying, and delicious. Sanka is ALL coffee, and *nothing but coffee!* Yet, Sanka Coffee is NOT A STIMULANT . . . for 97% of its caffein has been removed . . . *without* removing *any* of the *flavor*.

Make Sanka Coffee strong . . . a heaping tablespoon to a cup. If you "perk" it, leave it a little longer on the fire. Available in both "regular" and "drip" grinds.

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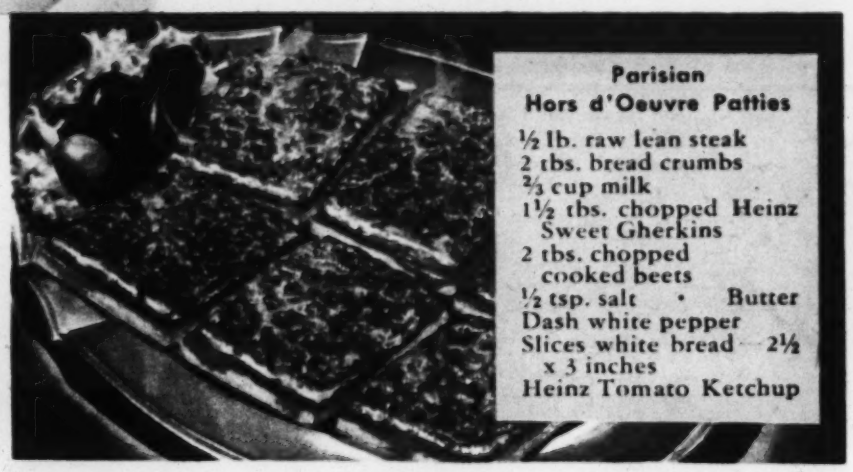
Tune in: "We, The People"...Tuesday nights, Columbia Network. See your local paper for time and station.

I've Found Five Delicious New Ways To Serve Chopped Meat!

1 **Beans And 'Burger Casserole.** Fry chopped meat lightly. Combine in layers with Heinz Oven-Baked Beans in tomato sauce with pork. Sprinkle with 2 tablespoons brown sugar and ¼ cup Heinz Tomato Ketchup. Bake half an hour.

Barbecued Steak
1 lb. ground round steak
1 tsp. salt
¼ cup Heinz Tomato Ketchup
1 tbs. Heinz Worcestershire Sauce
1 tbs. Heinz Pure Cider Vinegar
1 tbs. sugar

2 Mix meat and salt and form to resemble a steak one inch thick. Brown on both sides in hot fat. Combine ketchup, Worcestershire, vinegar and sugar and pour the mixture over steak. Cover and simmer slowly 10 or 15 minutes—or until sauce is thick enough to cling to the steak. Serve hot with a generous topping of the sauce.


Parisian
Hors d'Oeuvre Patties
½ lb. raw lean steak
2 tbs. bread crumbs
⅔ cup milk
1½ tbs. chopped Heinz Sweet Gherkins
2 tbs. chopped cooked beets
½ tsp. salt • Butter
Dash white pepper
Slices white bread 2½ x 3 inches
Heinz Tomato Ketchup

3 **Bitki à la Romanoff** are nothing more than usual hamburgers—fried in butter—with 3 tablespoons each of sour cream and Heinz zippy, zesty Tomato Ketchup added to the gravy in the pan. But *wonderful!*

4 Grind meat at least three times. Soak bread crumbs in milk. Combine meat, soaked bread crumbs, gherkins, beets, salt and pepper. Fry slices of bread on both sides in butter, (amount of butter used depends on size of pan). Spread one side of bread slices liberally with ketchup—then with a layer of the meat mixture. Fry the meat side for 1 to 2 minutes. You've something truly *extraordinary!*

5 For a pretty-special meat loaf, add ¼ cup Heinz Ketchup to your favoriterecipe. And for a change, bake it in a *ring mold!*

ADD THIS DASH OF DIFFERENCE TO YOUR COOKING

BRING Heinz Tomato Ketchup to the rescue when family menus need a lift! New dishes or old favorites take on sprightly appetite-appeal when you add a dash of this rich, savory sauce. That's not surprising, when you know that Heinz Ketchup is a grand mingling of flavors in itself. For it's the simmered-down goodness of Heinz pedigreed tomatoes, vine-ripened and picked at the peak of flavor, Heinz Vinegar and rare, imported spices. You'll want two bottles handy—one for the table and one in the kitchen.

Heinz TOMATO KETCHUP 57